40 PAGES

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PAGES 40

VOL. 43, NO. 237. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1892.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER W

INTO THE LISTS

Cleveland Hoists the Banner of Tariff Reform.

The Only Great Issue Now Before the Country.

SOUND DEMOCRACY DIRECT FROM THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

Address of the Ex-President at Providence Last Night—Jefferson's Birthday Fittingly Observed in Little Rhody—A Patriotic American at His Best—Ex-Gov. Campbell Meets Al Expectations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The political temperature of Rhode Island is at fever heat to-night. Both parties profess great confidence. There have been rallies in every hall available and unlimited enthusiasm. The Democratic campaign reached its climax to-day in ex-President Cleveland's speech and reception. Mr. Cleveland was greeted on his arrival with such a demonstration as Providence has seldom given any public man. Half an hour before the time the train was due, the railroad station and streets leading to the Opera-house were crowded with thousands of people and the numbers did not diminish, although the train was an hour late.

It was 4:20 p. m. when the engine drew up at the Sabin street crossing, below the station, and the ex-President alighted with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, and Congressman Oscar Lapham, Mr. John A. McCall of New York, and Mr. Evans of Philadelphia. Friends of ex-Gov. Campbell were also of the party. They were unable thus to escape the crowd, which closed around the carriages which were driven up. The party was driven rapidly to the opera-house through a mass of people who blocked the streets and followed them. The opera-house was packed shortly after 3 o'clock, and all the State candidates and nearly all the leading Democrats in the State were on the stage. Several short speeches were made before Mr. Cleveland arrived. Mark Wilbur of Brooklyn, Mayor Samuel H. Honey of Newport, and Congressman William McAdoo of New Jersey spoke.

While the Congressman was speaking Mr. Cleveland came. His entrance was the signal of a burst of enthusiastic cheeaing. After silence had been secured Chairman Franklin P. Owen of the Democratic Central Committee introduced Hon. W. T. Wardwell of Bristol, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as the presiding officer of the meeting.

Mr. Wardwell presented Mr. Cleveland to the audience as the next President of the United States. There was a tumultuous applause and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the boxes when Mr. Cleveland came forward. He spoke as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I have found it impossible to decline the invitation you sent me to meet here to-day the Democracy of Rhode Island. I have come to look in the faces of the men who have been given the place of honor in the advance of the vast army which moves toward the decisive battlefield of next November. I have not come to point the way to consolation in case of your defeat, but I have come to share the enthusiasm which presages victory. I have not come to condole with you upon the difficulties which confront you, but to suggest that they will only add to the glory of your triumph. I have come to remind you that the intrenchments of spoils and patronage can not avail against the valor and determination of right; that corruption and bribery can not smother and destroy the aroused conscience of our countrymen, and that splendid achievements await those who bravely, honestly and stubbornly fight in the people's cause.

Let us not for a moment miss the inspiration of those words, "the people's cause." They signify the defense of the rights of every man, rich or poor, in every corner of our land, who by virtue of simple American manhood lays claim to the promises of our free government, and they mean the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the humblest American citizen who confidingly invokes the protection of just and equal laws. The covenant of our Democratic faith, as I understand it, exacts constant effort in this cause, and its betrayal is considered a crime against the creed of true Democracy. The struggle in which you are engaged arrests the attention of your party brethren in every State; and they pause in their preparation for the general engagement near at hand, in which all will be interested, and look toward Rhode Island with hope and trust. They read the legends on your banners, and they hear your rallying cries and know that the fight is in the people's cause.

If you should be defeated there will be no discouragement in this vast waiting army; but you will earn their plaudits and cover yourselves with glory by winning success.

TARIFF REFORM.

Large and bright upon your banners are blazoned the words "tariff reform"—the shibboleth of true Democracy and the testimonial of the people's cause.

Those who oppose tariff reform delude themselves when they suppose it rests wholly upon appeals to selfish considerations and the promise of advantage, right or wrong, or that our only hope of winning depends upon arousing animosity between different interests among our people. While we do not propose that those whose welfare we champion shall be blind to the advantages accruing to them from our plan of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to the blandishments of greed and avarice, we still claim nothing that has not underlying it moral consent and considerations of equally as good conscience. Because our case rests upon such foundations, sordidness and selfishness cannot destroy it. The fight for justice and right is a clean and comforting one; and because the American people love justice and right, ours must be a winning fight.

"The Government of the Union is a government of the people; it emanates from them, its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit."

This is not the language of a political platform. It is a declaration of the highest court in the land, whose mandates all must obey and whose definitions all partisans must accept. In the light of this exposition of the duty the Government owes to the people, the Democratic party claims that when, through Federal taxation, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the Government's economical administration, and intended, whatever be the pretext, to enrich a few at the expense of the many, the governmental compact is violated.

A distinguished justice of the Supreme Court, with no Democratic affiliations, but loved and respected, when living, by every American, and since his death universally lamented, has characterized such a proceeding as "none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation." Let us then appreciate the fact that we not only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honesty and morality in our championship of the interests of the masses of our people as they are related to tariff taxation, but that our mission is invested with the highest patriotism when we attempt to preserve from perversion, distortion and decay, the justice, equality and moral integrity which are the constituent elements of our scheme of popular government.

Those who believe in tariff reform for the substantial good it will bring to the multitude who are neglected when selfish greed is in the ascendency, those who believe that the legitimate motive of our Government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people, and grant especial privileges to none; those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundation is in honesty and conscience can not afford to discard moral sentiment, and those who would save our institutions from the undermining decay of sordidness and selfishness can hardly excuse themselves if they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken. Certainly our sincerity cannot be questioned. In the beginning of the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great party of avowed enemies, but were embarrassed by those in our own ranks who had become infected with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment boldly to encounter both. We unified our party, not by any surrender to the half-hearted among our members, but by an honest appeal to Democratic sentiment and conscience. We have never lowered our standard. It surely was not expediency that induced us defiantly to carry the banner of tariff reform as we went forth to meet the well organized and desperately determined armies in the disastrous field of 1888. A time-serving or expediency hunting party would hardly have been found to-day after such crushing defeat undismayed, defiant and determined, still shouting the old war cry, and anxious to encounter again, in the people's cause, our exultant enemy. We had not long to wait. At the Waterloo of 1890, tariff reform had its vindication, and principle and steadfast devotion to American fairness and good faith gloriously triumphed over plausible shiftiness and attempted popular deception.

STILL OUR WATCHWORD.

The Democratic party still champions the cause which defeat could not induce it to surrender, which no success short of complete accomplishment can tempt it to neglect. Its position has been from the first frankly and fairly stated, and no one can honestly be misled concerning it. We invite the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with this subject, and we insist that our course has been open, fair and consistent. I believe this is not now soberly denied in any quarter.

Our opponents, too, have a record on this question. Those who will adhere to the doctrine that an important function of the Government is especially to aid them in their business, those who only see in the consumers of our land forced contributors to artificial benefits permitted by Governmental favoritism, those who see in our workingmen only the tools with which their shops and manufactories are to be supplied at the cheapest possible cost, and those who believe there is no moral question involved in the tariff taxation of the people are probably familiar with this record and abundantly satisfied with it.

It may, however, be profitably revived by those who believe that the integrity and good faith have to do with governmental operations, and we honestly confess that the present tariff burdens are not justly and fairly distributed. Such a review may also be of interest to those who believe that our consumers are entitled to be treated justly and honestly by the Government and that the workingman should be allowed to feel in his humble home, as he supplies his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly extorted from him for the benefit of the favored beneficiaries of unfair tariff laws.

This then is the record: When we began the contest for tariff reform it was said by our Republican opponents, in the face of our avowals and acts, that we were determined on free trade. A long advance was made in their insincerity and impudence when they accused us of acting in the interest of foreigners, and when they more than hinted that we had been bought with British gold. Those who distrusted the effectiveness of these senseless appeals insulted the integrity of our people by claiming that an increase in the cost of articles to the consumer caused by the tariff was not a tax paid by him, but that it was paid by foreigners who sent their goods to our markets. Sectional prejudice was invoked in the most outrageous manner, and the people of the North were asked to condemn the measure of tariff reform proposed by us because members of Congress from the South had supported it.

REPUBLICAN ARGUMENTS.

These are fair samples of the arguments submitted to the American people in the presidential campaign of 1888. It will be observed that the purpose of these amazing deliverances was to defeat entirely any reform in the tariff—though it had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war justified the exaction of tribute from the people which in time of peace became a grievous burden, though it had congested the Federal Treasury with a worse than useless surplus, inviting reckless public waste and extravagance, and though in many of its features the only purpose of its continuation was the bargaining it permitted for party support.

There were those, however, in the ranks of our opponents, who recognized the fact that we had so aroused popular attention to the evils and injustice of such a tariff that it might not be safe to rely for success upon a bald opposition to its reform. There were the grave and sedate Republican statesmen who declared that they never, never, could consent to subserve the interests of England at the expense of their own country, as the wicked Democrats proposed to do, and that they felt constrained to insist upon a tariff, protective to the point of prohibition, because they devotedly loved our workingmen and were determined that their employment should be constant and their wages should never sink to the disgusting level of the pauper labor of Europe, but that, in view of the fact that the war in which the tariff then existing originated had been closed for more than twenty years, and in view of the further fact that the public treasury was overburdened, they were willing to readjust the tariff if it could only be done by its friends instead of "rebel brigadiers." I will not refer to all the means by which our opponents succeeded in that contest. Suffice it to say they gained complete possession of the Government in every branch and the tariff was reformed by its alleged friends. All must admit, however, that either this was not done by the people's friends, or that the effort in their behalf sadly miscarried or was ungratefully remembered. for a few weeks thereafter a relegation to private life among those occupying seats in Congress who had been active in reforming the tariff occurred, which amounted to a political revolution. These victims claimed that our voters failed to indorse the reform of the tariff because they did not understand it. It is more probable, however, that if they did not understand it, they felt it, and that, because it made them uncomfortable, they emphatically said such a reform was not what they wanted. At any rate, the consumer has found life harder since this reform than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation he has not yet made himself known. Plenty of mills and factories have been closed, thousands of men have thus lost employment, and we daily hear of reduced wages; but the benefits promised from this reform and its advantage to the people who really need relief, are not apparent. The provision it contains permitting reciprocity of trade in certain cases, depending on the action of the President, is an admission, as far as it goes, against the theory upon which this reform is predicated, and it lamely limps in the direction of freer commercial exchanges. If "hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue," reciprocity may be called the homage prohibitory protection pays to genuine tariff reform.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

The demand in your platform for free raw material ought, it seems to me, to be warmly seconded by the citizens of your State. The advantages to the people of Rhode Island of such a policy do not seem to be questionable, and I am not here to discuss them in detail; but all I have said touching the conduct and record of the Democratic party and its opponents in regard to tariff legislation is in support of the proposition that all who desire the special relief referred to in your platform or any other improvement in our tariff laws in the general interest of the people must look to the Democratic party for it. The manufacturer who sees in free raw material a reduced cost of its products, resulting in an increased consumption and an extension of his markets, and a constant activity and return for his invested capital, can hardly trust the party which first resisted any reform in the tariff, then juggled with it, and at last flatly refused him the relief he still needs. The workingman who has been deceived by the promise of higher wages and better employment and who now constantly fears the closing of manufactories and the loss of work ought certainly to be no longer cajoled by a party whose performance has so clearly given the lie to its professions. The consumer who has trusted to a reformation of the tariff by its friends, now that he feels the increased burden of taxation in his home, ought to look in another direction for relief.

If the Democratic party does not give to the State of Rhode Island, during the present session of Congress, the raw material she needs, it will be because a Republican Senate or executive thwarts its design. At any rate, nothing shall divert us from our purpose to reform the tariff in this regard, as well as many others, be the time of its accomplishment near or remote.

It doubtless would please our adversaries if we could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of tariff reform to certain other objects, thus forfeiting the people's trust and confidence. The National Democracy will hardly gratify this wish and turn its back upon the people's cause to wander after false and unsteady lights in the wilderness of doubt and danger.

Our opponents must, in the coming National canvass, settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform. It will not do for them to say to us that this is an old and determined contention. The ten commandments are thousands of years old; but they and the decline of tariff will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party shall heed the injunction, "thou shalt not steal."

As I leave you let me say to you that your cause deserves success and let me express the hope that the close of your canvass will bring you no regrets on account of activity relaxed or opportunities lost. Demonstrate to your people the merits of your cause and trust them. Above all things, banish every personal feeling of discontent and let every personal consideration be merged in a determination, pervading your ranks everywhere, to win a victory. With a cause so just, and with activity, vigilance, harmony and determination on the part of Rhode Island's staunch Democracy, I believe you will not fail.

Mr. Cleveland spoke for half an hour in a loud and clear tone and was listened to with close attention, many sentences being greeted with a round of applause. His references to tariff reform were the signal for a burst of cheers. There was more loud cheering when, in referring to the same subject, he said: "We have never lowered our standard," and a voice shouted, "And never will." In the next five minutes he was interrupted again and again with applause and cheering. The audience was evidently thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker through his discussion of the tariff, and the wit and sarcasm which appeared here and there met instant and hearty response and laughter and hand clapping.

The speaker's comparison of tariff reform with the commandments called forth applause and cheers which lasted fully a minute and was renewed again and again. At the close of his speech he was greeted with prolonged cheering.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Gov. Campbell followed and opened by referring to the action of the Republicans in seizing the halls in Providence and preventing the Democrats from using them. He then took up New York newspaper criticisms of his recent speeches at Lincoln and Providence. He said the college text books repeated his statement that the average rate per cent under the first tariff in the country was 8½. He quoted statements from Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and from the speech of Garfield in the House of Representatives, to the effect that the period from 1850 to 1860 was one of prosperity, as he had been criticised for declaring Blaine had made such a statement. His blood boiled when he heard the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor describe the outrages upon the foreign-born citizens, and he denounced as infamous that form of government founded on anything less than manhood government. He said he did not see how a foreign born citizen or a poor man could vote the Republican ticket in Rhode Island, and quoting from a paper, continued: "This is the reply: 'There are few really poor men in Rhode Island. There is in the savings banks of the State $175 for every man, woman and child.' Some of you would be glad to know in what particular bank yours is. I never heard a Republican speaker address an Irish audience without shedding barrels of tears over the evictions in Ireland, but I never heard one make the true statement that there are every year in New York City more evictions for rent than in the whole Emerald Isle."

NO PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTOIN.

The speaker then read a description by Mr. T. V. Powderly of the condition of the laborers in the Connellsville coke region to show that there was no universal prosperity under high tariff. "When my friend Maj. McKinley replies to me at long range to-night, I want him to tell me how many times Carnegie, Phipps & Co. went into their pockets to contribute to my defeat, and whether that money was not taken out of their men. To-day's paper says Carnegie is ready for another 'sliding scale.' He must have been contributing to this election."

Mr. Camphell spoke of the closing of an oat meal mill at Ravenna, O., as the result of a trust fostered by the McKinley bill, and said he had prophesied it five months ago. His closing point was with reference to the effect of an increase in tariff upon wages. Maj. McKinley epitomized the tariff thus: "We make the foreign manufacturer pay into the Treasury the difference between his labor cost and our labor cost before we allow him to enter the American market."

The census reports shows the average tariff on all manufactures in 1860 under Democratic tariff at 24 per cent and the average wage factor or amount paid for labor on every dollar's production at 25 cents. They only claimed protection to the amount of the difference in the wages factor between this country and Europe, and we gave them within one cent of all they paid for wages. In 1870 they had the tariff up to 34 cents on the dollar and wages down to 23 cents. In 1880 they had the tariff up to 46 cents and the wages down to 22 cents. In 1890, when they passed the McKinley bill upon the theory of protection to equalize the difference in labor, they had the tariff upon manufactures up to 60 cents and wages down to 17 cents. That is enough to show the falsity of the Republican statement wherever made that high tariffs have raised wages."

The speaker closed as follows: "The only danger is from that gentleman whose name is placarded before the theaters as 'The Highest Bidde.' If you watch him, and the Democracy of Rhode Island are true to themselves and their suffrages are unpurchased, you will send the most joyful note out to the people of this country next Wednesday night that has been sent these many years. I beseech you to do this for yourselves and for the Democracy of the country itself and over and above all that, for equality of rights, for man before the law."

Ex-Gov. Campbell's speech was received sympathetically, but without loud demonstration. His witty manner took all the audience, and he was several times interrupted with laughter. At the close of the speech the meeting was adjourned. Ex-President Cleveland was again cheered when he reached the street.

THE GUELPH FUND.

Queen Victoria Responsible for the Settlement of the Question.

BERLIN, April 2.—The successful settlement of the long pending Guelph fund question has been due in a great measure to the intervention of Queen Victoria. During the Emperor's visit to Osborne in the autumn of 1890, Her Majesty appealed to his chivalry to endeavor to effect a compromise, were it only in justice to the ex-Queen of Hanover and her daughters, who had borne poverty through nearly a score of years through no fault of theirs. Additional weight was lent to this argument by an interview which was arranged between the Emperor and the Princess Frederica of Hanover, who has only been kept from actual want through the liberality of Queen Victoria. The Emperor was very much impressed and there and then decided to solve the question. That this has not been accomplished sooner is, to do the Emperor justice, no fault of his, but must be put down to the reluctance of the Duke of Cumberland to publicly acknowledge the Emperor as the sovereign of Hanover. A few weeks ago it was still considered very doubtful whether the Duke could ever be brought to do so. Then the "Landes Director" of Hanover, Baron Von Hammerstein, who had been a trusted friend of the late King, stepped into the breach and managed to persuade the Duke to abide by the inevitable. That this was no easy matter is proven by the fact that an exalted personage like the Duke of Cambridge, and an eminent statesman like the late Herr Windhorst, had used their best efforts for years in vain.

Minister Reid.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The French steamship La Champaigne, with ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid on board, arrived off Sandy Hook last night at 11:50.

OUT OF WORK.

London's Army of Unemployed Parade in Force To-Day.

Dean Gregory Will Preach to Them at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A DEMAND WHICH TOOK THE LORD MAYOR'S BREATH AWAY.

Holden's Perfidy Creates Consternation in the British Foreign Office—The Ulster Revolt in Ireland—A French Canadian Paper Out for Annexation—Coming to the Fair—New Plays at the London Theaters—An Anarchist Scare.

LONDON, April 2.—The unemployed workmen, with the co-operation of a sprinkling of Socialists, have been for several days past arranging to make a demonstration to-morrow which is intended to call attention to their unsatisfactory condition. They propose to parade in large numbers and about 500 of them will leave the procession when it reaches St. Paul's Cathedral and go in to hear what Dean Gregory has to say to workingmen who cannot, they claim, get work. The Dean has promised to preach a special sermon for them and they will no doubt have the church all to themselves as the regular members of the congregation have had notice of what is to occur. The Dean was asked to review the parade, but he drew the line at that and even tried to dissuade the men from parading on the Lord's day at all.

The workingmen who are not working are very obtrusive just at present. A delegation waited upon the Lord Mayor to-day and suggested that the halls of the great London companies, which are chiefly utilized for banquets held by the wealthy members of the Guilds, be converted into labor bureaus. After the Mayor had caught his breath he was again overwhelmed by a request that any city funds that might by lying around loose should be used in the purchase of land in the counry where the unemployed could be employed. His Honor having regained his composure, blandly promised to consider the proposals, and took pains to add that he would communicate his reply to the committee in writing. When the deputation had departed the Lord Mayor seemed as much relieved as if he had succeeded by diplomacy in averting the attentions of a dynamite-in-a-satchel crank.

People whose hearts do not yearn toward the unemployed are free to express the suspicion that the sudden activity of this class is stimulated by the desire to take advantage of the reigning dynamite scares to secure concessions from timid officials and citizens. It is alleged by these unsympathetic people that the "unemployed" form a permanent organization of blackmailers of society and that they find this occupation more profitable and agreeable than work would be. It is also alleged that their demands upon Dean Gregory and the Lord Mayor carried the idea of threats.

The *St. James Gazette* voiced the sentiment of the non-believers in concessions to the unemployed when it suggested in an article to-day that in his special sermon Dean Gregory should dilate upon the text: "Six days shalt thou labor." It declares that this would be good advice for the leaders of the men, and more especially for they are bummers, who work only when their wives refuse to longer support them in idleness.

Scotland Yard is excited because since Tuesday twenty-seven Anarchists known to be connected with the outrages in Paris have landed in England. Of this number seventeen are suspected of being directly associated with Ravochal. These Anarchists are now hiding in Midland cities from whence further operations on the Continent will be directed. Special detectives watched the Britannic when she reached Queenstown, because it was cabled from America that Lucy Parsons was on board with a supply of funds from New York and Chicago. They did not find her.

EXODUS OF ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, April 2.—The police are confident that the Anarchists are terror-stricken by the arrest of Ravochal, the passage of the bill making dynamite outrages punishable with death, and the determination shown by the authorities to crush the criminal conspiracy. In various parts of the city, but especially in the quarters frequented by the Anarchists, bombs and explosives of various kinds have been found placed in streets evidently not with the purpose of injuring anyone, but to get rid of them. As soon as it became public that one of Ravochal's accomplices had turned informer there was a general exodus of suspected Anarchists who feared to be implicated.

THE ULSTER REVOLTS.

NEW TACTICS OF THE TORIES IN OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The political event of the week is the declaration of policy issued by the Ulster or Orange party in view of the passage of the home rule bill for Ireland. Their manifesto gives away the whole Unionist cause because it assumes the Tories will be beaten at the general election and that home rule will follow as a necessary consequence. The vaporing of the Ulster men would of itself create nothing but amusement among politicians, but it derives a special significance on this occasion from the fact that the declaration has been drawn after a conference with the Ministers. Nearly 12,000 delegates, representing every corner of Ulster, will take part in the demonstration. It will involve simultaneous meetings in protest in the commercial capital of Ireland, where the Conservatives, Orangemen, Episcopalians and Non-Episcopalians will join hands in an attempt to intimidate the Irish electors from voting for home rule by the absurd threat that the Ulster men will resort to civil war if home rule is granted. The Irish church act was passed by Gladstone in 1869. Orangemen indulged then in far more bloodthirsty threats than these, but they did nothing to give effect to them. Irish members are satisfied that it will be the same in the present instance and believe that instead of resisting the laws of an Irish Parliament the Ulster men will work hard to win them to the best advantage for themselves.

The decision on the part of the Unionists is of much more immediate moment to the Nationalists. They have resolved to contest every seat held by the Nationalists at the general election. The object of this proceeding is not to win seats, for that they know to be impossible, but to put as heavy a strain as possible on the funds of the Nationalist party by compelling them to fight for their seats. It is the old story of pitting plethoric English purses against the poverty of Ireland and trying to gain a victory by that means. In fact the whole policy of the Tories just now is directed to the one object of draining the Nationalis exchequer.

When for the third time this session the Irish party on Wednesday asked Parliament's assent to the bill giving relief to evicted tenants by enabling them to come in as purchasers under the land purchase act the Tories not only defeated this bill, but told the Irish party to devote its natianal fund to the relief of evicted tenants. The position is therefore full of difficulty for the entire Irish party. They are going to make another appeal to America for help.

COMING TO THE FAIR.

MODELS OF OCEAN RACERS WILL BE SENT TO CHICAGO—LONDON TOPICS.

LONDON, April 2.—The Cunard Steamship Co. has applied for extensive space in the marine section of the Chicago Exhibition to show a series of models illustrating the speed of ocean Greyhounds and the development in transatlantic travel since they first began business. Models of the new Cunarders are specially building for this exhibit. A public meeting was held at Bristol Thursday to arouse interest in sending exhibits to the Chicago Fair. It was feared the McKinley tariff would prevent the south of England manufacturers from sending goods. Robert McCormick in answering this objection, said if the manufacturers thought America suffered from her tariff they might send goods to Chicago to show at what prices they could sell them if it were not for the protective tax. The feeling of the meeting was more for an historical exhibit, showing Bristol's connection with the American exposition.

Anne Hathaway's cottage will not go to America after all. The trustees of Stratford-on Avon met again this week and decided to pay $15,000 for it. The price offered by the Chicago bidder was $12,000.

The *Chronicle* to-day says the Duchess of Edinburgh's daughter, Princess Marie, is betrothed to Prince Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Roumanian throne. The young Princess has for several weeks been reported to be the fiance of the Prince of Naples, who was over here last year looking for a wife. He and the Princess Marie were very much in love with each other, but it was decided that Naples must marry a Catholic. Efforts were then made to arrange a match for him with the Princess Helen of Orleans, second daughter of the Comte de Paris, whose large fortune would be very desirable at the Quirinal. This plan seems also to have fallen through, for cables from Rome to-day announce the betrothal of the Prince of Naples to the Princess Marguerite, daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

England puts a very heavy tax on private property. It appears from Goschen's budget that he owes nearly $5,000,000 of his surplus this year to the influenza epidemic. During the past three months wills have been reported disposing of personal estates valued at $112,000,000.

Mr. Gill, the well-known lawyer, went to Pau this week to take evidence in the case of Lord Howard De Walden's petition for a divorce from his wife, who has also brought a countersuit. Some time ago Lady De Walden applied for a judicial separation on the ground of cruel treatment, but the matter was arranged out of court. The present suits, it is said, involve charges of quite a different character from those alleged in the former case.

OUT FOR ANNEXATION.

A FRENCH CANADIAN PAPER ADVOCATES UNION WITH THE STATES.

MONTREAL, April 2.—*La Patrie*, the leading French Liberal organ, has come out flat-footed for political union with the United States. It says the country is generally gravitating towards the United States, and the majority of Canadians, if the question were put to them, would respond from their hearts that they were Americans, and that they cared nothing for the title of Canadian or the old country.

La Patrie adds: "There are so many of our compatriots already in the United States that no harm could possibly come to us on this side of the line if we lived under the same flag."

HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

MONTREAL, April 2.—Through an advertisement for the heirs of Dr. David Syme of Fifeshire, Scotland, four of his relatives have been discovered. They are Mrs. C. Clemaw of this city, Mrs. John McLennan of Clear Lake, Wis., and Mrs. Lewis Howard and Alexander Syme of Neenan, Wis. The fortune to which they are heirs is large estates in the parish of Kilkonrode.

DUTY ON MESS PORK.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—The lumbermen of Ottawa district and other sections of the Dominion interviewed the Ministers of Finance and Customs yesterday and strongly opposed the proposed increase in the duty on mess pork, contending that Canadian farmers are yet unable to supply the demand. They also strongly opposed the prayer presented by the deputation which waited upon the Ministers last week and asked the imposition of an increased export duty on saw logs and pulp wood. The speakers reminded the Ministers that should the duty be raised, such an action of itself would increase the import duty on the other side, as the McKinley law had provided full machinery for such retaliation. The Ministers promised a full consideration of the matter.

CUBAN CROPS AND MARKETS.

SUGAR AFFECTED BY THE REFINERS' COMBINE—IMPORTS OF THE FUTURE.

HAVANA, April 2.—The month of March will be remembered as the lowest in temperature within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, completing three months of the year 1892 with decidedly wintry weather. While the cane plant has not been so unfavorably affected as was generally supposed, the weather will cause it to become hard and woody, yielding less juice. This will be another cause preventing the realization of a large crop of sugar. The receipts to date show some 40,000 tons less than for the same time in 1891.

The market is without animation waiting the result of the new combination in refineries in the United States. Prices are tending downward and may go as low as $2.75 per 100 pounds for centrifugals of 96 and 97 deg. test from warehouses in Havana, from which all expenses are to be deducted, leaving a small balance for the planter.

After all that has been said and done to call in the paper money, redeeming it with gold and silver, it appears that it is to remain as the currency of this side of the island and the Spanish Bank of Havana will be allowed to exchange the dirty, mutilated bills for fresh, new ones. Meantime the value of this paper money, compared with gold, is growing daily less, being only worth to-day 40 cents.

This gives occupation for an immense number of money changers, who are nearly as numerous as the lottery-ticket sellers, who form a large part of the street population. custom-house receipts for March will fall far short of 1891. Already the amount for twenty-four days is $1,120,000 less. No definite settlement of the budget of $22,000,000 for 1892 to be provided for has been reached by the Government; the contemplated increase of the taxes on sugar has not been adopted, as it must conflict with the letter of the reciprocity treaty with the United States and give the President the right to restore the duty on sugar from Cuba summarily, and this would be immediate in death to the sugar interest of Cuba, for without the market of the United States it cannot live.

Just as it was supposed that the brigands of Cuba had been wiped out, they appear again. Two small bands of the outlaws have recently had a skirmish with the government troops, but as usual escaping to appear again to the annoyance and danger to life and property in the country. Without doubt these outlaws have been the cause of the frequent fires among the cane fields which are daily reported.

A large number of farm laborers have been landed here lately, and another contingent at Santiago de Cuba. They came late in the season and will be exposed to the heat of the summer, which will prevent their being of much use to the planter for this crop.

The time is fast drawing near when the great staples, flour, lard, corn, oats, bran, etc., produced in the Northwest part of the United States will come by way of the Mississippi River to New Orleans and Havana in entire cargoes without breaking bulk by the newly invented steamers which will navigate rivers and oceans.

Our hotels hhve enjoyed the benefit of seeing their rooms fully occupied and tables crowded with American tourists who have escaped the severe cold of the Northwest.

MALTA'S FORTS.

COMPLETE PLANS OF THE ISLAND'S DEFENSES POSSESSED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, April 2.—The revelations in regard to the treachery of Edward Holden, formerly of the Royal Engineers, who is shown to have betrayed the plans of the fortifications at Malta and Gibraltar to France, have caused the biggest fright that the British War Office has seen in a generation.

The authorities have letters which passed between Holden and a French agent named Poinet, showing that the plans of Malta had been sold, and those of Gibraltar were about to be handed over, when Holden was arrested. Holden obtained his knowledge of the plans while serving as a draughtsman in the Government service. There is no doubt that a description of every fort. every battery and every gun in the Island of Malta has been given to France, and that the latter has now in its possession the most ample particulars in regard to the armaments of all the defenses of that huge sea-girt fortress. According to the Poinet letters it would appear that various sums of money, amounting in all to about £150 were remitted at different times to Holden, in conformity with the bargain entered into between him and his employes. The result of this is that the British Government has resolved to make changes, at great expense, in the fortifications of Malta, as the loss of that fortress, in a war with France, would involve the transfer to the latter power of the control of the Mediterranean.

NEW PLAYS.

DRAMAS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE LONDON THEATERS—THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

LONDON, April 2.—Easter promises a rush of new plays. Many of them, it is to be hoped, will prove better than some of the recent productions. Undeterred by the derisive reception of his new play, "The Breadwinner," at the Avenue Theater on Saturday, Mr. Alfred C. Clamour, its author, announces that he will follow it with the poetic play, "Cyrene," and later with his tragedy, "Alvestine."

The drama founded on Scott's novel, "Woodstock," written by Robert L. Buchanan and George R. Sims, is now being rehearsed at the Adelphi Theater.

Mr. Berbohm Tree, manager of the Haymarket Theater, has commissioned Haddon Chambers to write a new play. Mr. Tree has given the playwright "Carte Blanche" as the subject. Mr. Chambers has another commission for a play from Mrs. Langtry.

Oscar Wilde's play, "Lady Windermere's Fan," continues to draw good houses at the St. James Theater, and will probably be carried well into the season.

A contest that has excited the musical world for the past few months has been settled by the election of Joseph Barnby as Principal of the Guild Hall School of Music.

This school was started twelve years ago by the corporation of the City of London. All the leading conductors and professors were candidates for the position as principal. The salary is only £800, but the school has grown so rapidly that it bids fair to take a position equal to that held by the Royal Academy of Music.

Prof. Barnby had the suppert of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir John Stainer, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, and President of the Musical Association, Sir Alexander Campbell McKenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and others. He will resign his precentorship at Eton College, which is worth from £1,500 to £2,000 per year, and is a much easier position.

Countess Russell, wife of Earl Russell, is announced to appear at the Royalty Theater in a "pantomime rehearsal" and Goldbert's "Sweethearts."

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew will appear at Manchester on May 9, in a romantic play written by Mr. Bellew, the subject is which is "Hero and Leander?"

Miss Marion Lea has decided, before she returns to the United States, to co-operate with Miss Elizabeth Robins in another series of "Hedda Gabler" matinees. After the series is concluded Miss Robins, on her own account, will produce Isben's "Rosmeresholm."

The Paris press is indignant at placards the Italian paper, the *Tribuna*, has posted all over Italy advertising Zola's "Debacle." These placards depict Napoleon in a piteous posture surrendering his sword at Sedan to King William of Prussia, who is surrounded by a brilliant staff. Napoleon is accompanied by a group of officers whose dress and bearing are described as grotesque in the extreme. The tri-color of France is trailed in the mud and a wounded Zouave, who is huddled in a corner, is shaking his fist at Napoleon. The papers exonerate Zola from all responsibility for the insult offered to France by the placards.

Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz" has been produced at the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna. A splendid audience was present, including several members of the Imperial family. The opera was only a partial success.

Rubenstein, Massenet and Saint Saens have consented to conduct the concerts at the Vienna musical exhibition.

Prof. Raffaele Bressiano is writing an Italian version of Bret Harte's poetry, with an essay on American poets and novelists.

MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' ADDRESS TO CONGRESS—REFERENCE TO GARZA.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—Congress convened yesterday. In his speech President Diaz referred at some length to the prosperous condition of the country's industries, railway improvements and the progress in the deepening of the various harbors.

The improvement to the harbor of Vera Cruz is progressing rapidly. In view of the increasing commerce light-houses are badly needed on the gulf coast.

As to Garza, the President says: "A band of outlaws, organized in a foreign country, have made two incursions, but fled when pursued by our soldiers. To avoid a repetition of such raids, cavalry barracks will be established on the line of the Rio Grande."

The President adds: "This outlaw band has been given too much prominence by the American press."

AGAIN IN ARM

Dahomey's Amazons Moving U the French Posts.

Despot Bedazin Violates the Tr Made Two Years Ago.

VILLAGES DESTROYED AND THE LOOK VERY SERIOUS.

The West Coast of the King's Posse to Be Blockaded by France—The Casts Aside the Culture He G During His Sojourn in Paris—Pecu ties of the Strange People—Wh De Courville Saw on His Visit.

PARIS, April 2.—The Government ha ceived the alarming news regarding th ation in the French possessions in Africa caused by attacks made upo French by the soldiers of the King homey and is about to despatch rei ments to Kotonou and Porto Novo.

The Dahomeyans have already des several villages around Porto Novo a outlook is serious. The French inte blockade the whole coast and preve trade in arms or slaves.

The payment of the annuity of 200,000 f paid to King Badazin, King of Dahome, France, under the treaty of 1890, will be mediately stopped.

The treaty with the despot of Dahomany negotiated through M. De Courville two y ago on behalf of the French Government

M. de Courville had for about five y represented a leading Marseilles hous Whydah, and for that reason and his fam knowledge of the natives and their lang was selected for the delicate duty of tiating with the King, who for several m had been making fierce war upon the s ments.

With the terms of the treaty substan arranged by M. de Courville and after approved by the Government of France public is familiar. Bedazin was educa France and spent two weeks in Paris ju fore his return to Dahomey. While th visited almost nightly the Jardin bille, and when not there he was a opera. On his return to Dahomey appears to have forgotten everything learned in civilization except his French opera and his Jardin Mabille. Upon succ ing his father, after the usual ceremo the King started to organize an opera tr composed of the pick of Dahomey's fe population. The women selected wer added to the royal harem, and Badazin plied himself to teaching them to dance can-can and perform a sort of African op

De Courville had many conversations the King, whom he described as a goo looking African with regular features th bear, however, the stamp of hereditar autocracy and a sinister suggestion cruelty. The Frenchman, though treated in a friendly and even a cordial manner, not care to offer advice as to the inte affairs of Dahomey, confining hi to the subject of his mis He roamed about Dahomey his will, and had an excellent opport to observe the customs and habits of lower people and of the upper order. latter are as much at the mercy of the as the former, and there seems to be n hesive influences of class to uphold the c of privileges. The same Damocles' dangles over the chief and the slave. Co to the general belief as to Dahomeyan toms, De Courville found that all the wive a king are sacrificed at his grave. Som the women of Gelile's household are liv or were when De Courville left Dahomey; it is a life worse than death. In a corne the royal residence are four apartm walled up, all but a narrow square enough to pass through. Here in so and separate confinement survive four widows of the former king. It app they shrank from perishing at his and were doomed thus to be buried

The army of Dahomey is comp Amazons, and the fame of their pr battle is world wide. Many of th Amazons are married women, th riages, however, having taken plac they were drafted into the army, a these cases the husband stays at ho cares for the children, if there ar while the wife goes to war. A as weaned the children are given in c the fathers, who may be seen nursing with real feminine devotion, while the and mothers are prancing up and do country making other children fath The husband does the rude cooking a tends to nearly all the wants of a Daho family.

REBELLIOUS NATIVES.

THE CHINS AND TASHONS OF INDIA TO BE DUED BY THE BRITISH.

RANGOON, April 2.—Advices have bee ceived confirming the report of a victory Lieut. MacNabb over the Chins. The pu tive object of the expedition was fully complished, severe fines having been lev on the chiefs of the villages concerned in l year's attack on the British troops. Cert chiefs of villages who, in accordance w Chin custom, put to death Brit soldiers last year, were also fined. San will now be issued to various chiefs. Prep ations for the important expedition agai the Tashons, the most powerful of the Chin tribes, are now gaging the attention of Lieut. MacN and the military officers. The Tashons reported to be able to muster 10,000 fight men. For the last two years the British h contented themselves with making a yea visit to the chief villages of the Tashons. has now, however, been decided to constr a strong permanent post in the Tashon co try, and by means of co-operating colu from Haka and Fort White, to visit all chief villages of the Tashons and the Yah another neighboring and turbulent tribe. is also reported that both tribes are prep ing to resist. Lieut. Carrey, the political ficer at Fort White, reports that eighty B man slaves have been liberated in the Nor ern Chin hills since November.

KAISER AND RICHTER.

BOLD SPEECH OF THE RADICAL IN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, April 2.—Emperor William is to be greatly aggrieved by the remark m in the Reichstag by Herr Richter, the gr leader of the Radicals, who went so far a poke fun at His Majesty—an unheard thing in the annals of Prussian hist On the vote for a grant suppress the rebel chief, Wit in Southwest Africa, Herr Ric remarked casually that he saw no reaso interfere with the dusky ruler. "He sovereign in his way; he considers it 'divine mission' to steal cattle; he 'stee own course' and he holds that any one does not agree with him in Southwest 'had better shake the dust of that cou his feet.'"

THE DEATH.

als for a Woman's Hand Fight With Winchester Rifles.

of the Duelists Falls With a Bullet in His Brain.

E SLAYER AND THE SECONDS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

Island at the Mouth of Red River the Battlefield—A Jewelry Store at Quincy, Ill., Looted by Burglars—Shot by a Burglar—After Murderous Moonshiners—Fatal Wounds—Beaten to Death—Other Crimes.

w ORLEANS, La., April 2.—A duel in h one of the principals was killed was ht on Turnbull's Island at the mouth of River yesterday morning at 8 o'clock be- n A, Kirk and M. McGowan, both of West ille, La.

e weapons used were Winchester rifles l the distance 100 yards.

r. Kirk was seconded by Mr. John Bueller McGowan by Mr. Wm. Martin. The duel- were placed back to back. At the al to turn McGowan fired, but missed, his adversary took deliberate aim. bullet from Kirk's Winchester struck wan near the left eye, passing through ead and coming out close to the right He fell to the ground and died instant-

e Sheriff, having got wind of the affair, stationed himself and posse at the head he island to intercept the duelists, but landed on the south side and battle was fought before he arrived on scene. When he arrived the smoke was l hanging in the air. Kirk and the seconds re arrested.

he cause of the duel dates back about two rs ago. At that time Kirk was engaged Miss Nelly Hill. This was broken because of the alleged slanders circulated ainst him by Tobe Powell. Kirk then pro- sed and was accepted by Mrs. Theigs, a althy widow. He claims that McGowan ived these old charges against him in er to cancel this engagement and ingra- e himself with the widow. A challenge owed, was accepted, and resulted in the l being fought yesterday.

is alleged that Powell challenged Kirk in tember, 1890, which he accepted, but that former at the last moment backed out. acknowledged in an interview that g crossed in his love for Miss Hill he in- ded marrying the widow for her money, ch was also McGowan's intention.

TOOK ALL THEY WANTED.

RGLARS LOOT A JEWELRY STORE AT QUINCY, ILL.

UINCY, Ill., April 2.—The M. Huffman welry House was successfully burglarized night and watches and precious stones he amount of nearly $20,000 carried off by burglars. The burglars had a clear field all night to work in. If they didn't isfy themselves it is no one's fault but eir own.

he fact that the store had been looted was irst discovered by Frank Helwer, who opens the store in the morning. He states that he reached the store at 7 o'clock and upon trying to insert his key in the front door lock, discovered a nail the keyhole from the outside. The boy ily removed it, unlocking the door he sed into the store to discover that the hly scrubbed marble floor was littered h mud that had evidently fallen from n's boots. A negress had wiped up the or the last thing before the store was sed up for the night, and the boy realized t something was wrong. The large, old e Terwilleger & Co. steel safe was wide and its valuable contents gone. On the r at the foot of the safe lay a new rt handled 12-pound sledge hammer and eel punch. The boy was dispatched to Huffman's residence to apprise him of oss. He met Mr. Huffman coming down in street on his way to siness, and wholly unconscious of the sfortune that had befallen him ile he slept. When told of the burglary Huffman stated that the big safe con- ned nearly $20,000 worth of valu- les. Upon examination it was covered that everything of value was en from the safe. The police immediately to work to capture the burglars, and the kertons and the Jewelers' Alliance and elers' Protective Association were wired ded assistance. Neither pains nor will be spared in apprehending the

FOUND NOT GUILTY.

AYERS OF LARKIN NIX SET FREE BY A JURY.

ILLA, Ga., April 2.—This morning at 2 k twelve of Mitchell County's best citi- declared John Mize, Wm. Mize, nan Mize and Barton Wynn guilty of the murder of man Larkin Nix, for which were being tried. The jury was out t forty minutes. There was scarcely evidence against the defendants and at all for them. They did not put a ness on the stand. The case has been ched from the beginning with much rest and the verdict was a prise to many. Larkin Nix had killed a n named George Mize, brother to the es on trial, for improper intimacy with daughter. For this he was taken off to woods by a mob and held there two s and on the morning of Nov. 1, 1891, ot to death. The trial lasted a little over ree days and was by far the most inter- sting on the docket of Mitchell's court. arney White had been previously convicted murder in connection with this case.

INDICTED FOR CHILD MURDER.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The Grand-jury of thi Dublin County) to which the venue of the se of Mrs. Annie Margaret Montague was hanged from Coleraine, Londonderry Coun- y, to-day returned a true bill for urder against the accused for kill- g her 3-year-old daughter Helen. t also returned a true bill charging her with ilfully ill-treating Austin, Walter and Gil- ert, her three sons, all of whom are under e age of 14 years. Mrs. Montague, it ill be remembered, is the wife of r. R. A. C. Montague, a justice the peace of Londonderry County, and ughter-in-law of Lord Montague. The child mmitted some trifling wrong for which e was punished by having her hand ed behind her back and then being fastened a ring in the wall of a dark room. After- ards, when the mother went to release her e found that the string with which the ttle girl was bound had got fastened in me way about her neck and choked her to eath.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

PORTAGE, Wis., April 2.—The body of a raveling man named S. N. Paulding, as found on the Government canal. There ere seven cuts on the head which were evi- ently made by a bloody coupling pin hich was found near the body. The skull as fractured in three places. A level lead- g to the canal showed where the body was agged to the water. An intoxicated man med Riley, who was found near the scene ith blood and human hair on his clothes, as arrested and lodged in jail. Nothing was und on the person of the murdered man at would indicate where his home was.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.

EFFERSONVILLE, Ill., April 2.—John Jones, e convict who was received at penitentiary several days ago m Switzerland County, died this ning from the effects of an ugly d received from a gun in the hands of Williamson, while he was trying to escape. His wound was never dressed from the time he was shot, except being placed in a plaster of Paris bandage. The prison officials look upon Jones' case as inhuman in the extreme.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 2.—Charles Moran, policeman, in attempting to arrest a negro, who had been stealing flour, at 1 o'clock this morning, was shot and mortally wounded. The bullet entered the right breast, an inch below the nipple, and was cut out of his back. The officer is still living. The negro escaped.

AFTER MURDEROUS MOONSHINERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—A telegram was received at the Internal Revenue office in this city from United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason at Washington directing the Government officials in this district to co-operate with the State officials in capturing William C. Miller and William Pritts, who, by the confession of Robert C. Miller, are the murderers of Jonathan Hochstetter in the Laurel Hill mountains of Somerset County, on Wednesday last. This afternoon Messrs. Graham and Mitchell of the local internal revenue office left over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to institute a search for the illicit distillers and murderers. Miller has many friends in the mountains of Somerset County, and it is believed that a battle will be fought before the fugitives are surrendered to the officers.

A WIFE MURDERER'S LIGHT PUNISHMENT.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., April 2.—The trial of B. G. Southard, which occupied the time of the Circuit Court from Monday until Friday noon, resulted in the jury finding a verdict of guilty this morning, and fixing the punishment at 9 years in the penitentiary. The offense for which Southard was convicted was killing his wife on the night of March 5, 1891, by administering rough-on-rats in a glass of lemonade. The case was tried at the November term of court, but the jury failed to agree.

A STOREHOUSE BURGLARIZED.

MEXICO, Mo., April 2.—The storehouse of J. B. Harris of Auxvasse was robbed last night of $70 in money and $1,500 worth of notes. The robbers were from Mexico, going out to Auxvasse and returning on a hand-car.

We Have Opened a Boys' Clothing Department for the Sale of Fine Garments

And have commenced with the largest stock of Strictly Fine Goods ever shown by any house in St. Louis. You will find the newest styles and the latest fashions in this department of our Clothing Business. If you want a better suit for your boy than you have been in the habit of buying look for it in our house.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Marriage Licenses.

James Eustace	Crystal City, Mo
Elizabeth Whittle	Crystal City, Mo
Ernest A. Vick	Bowling Green
Hallie C. Nelson	2827 Jefferson av
William Faatkamp	Staunton, Ill
Karoline Klennine	1005 N. 14th st
Abraham Nesbitt	1103 N. Jefferson av
Mollie E. De Long	Alton, Ill
August F. Karl	1306 S. 3d st
Amanda Sauter	1306 S. 3d st
Michael Purka	1111 Allen av
Katharina Nedeler	1111 Allen av
John Tloener	1437 N. 18th st
Mary Meyer	1437 N. 18th st
Joseph S. Carter	216 Center st
Eliza A. Watts	Elisberry, Mo
Gustav A. Miller	1400 N. Broadway
Annie Scott	1400 N. Broadway

PURE 18-KT GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Deaths.

BARNES—ROBERT A. BARNES, 521 Garrison avenue, at 6 a. m., Saturday, April 2, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence, corner Garrison and Washington avenues, on Monday, 4th inst., at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

BARSACHS—On April 2, at 6:30 a. m., HENRIETTA MARGARET, daughter of J. H. Barsachs and Rose Barsachs (Rose Ernst), aged 17 days.

Funeral Sunday, April 3, at 2 p. m., from residence, 3707 Oregon avenue. Interment private.

BRETHERTON—WILLIAM M. BRETHERTON, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, Grove avenue, Clifton Heights, on Sunday, April 3, at 2 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

BROOKER—On Wednesday, March 23, at Chicago, Ill., STEPHEN M. BROOKER, formerly of St. Louis. Interment at Chicago, Ill.

CANNY—Mrs. BRIDGET, on April 1, 1892, aged 54 years.

Funeral will take place from residence, 1108 Washington avenue, at 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday, April 3. Friends are invited.

CARROLL—On Friday, April 1, at 10 o'clock p. m., after a lingering illness, MARGARET, aged 18 years, daughter of Michael and Margaret Carroll.

Funeral Sunday, April 3, at 2 p. m., from family residence, 719 Hickory street, to Annunciation Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HARTMANN—On April 2, at 3 a. m., FREDERICK, beloved husband of Wilhelmina, nee Hohlt, after a brief illness, in his 63d year.

Funeral from family residence, 2421 Blair avenue, Tuesday, April 5, at 1 p. m., to Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church, thence to Trinity Cemetery. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

Brookhaven (Miss.) and New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

GINOCCHIO—RAFAELA B. GINOCCHIO, March 31, aged 49 years.

Funeral from G. Lynch's undertaking establishment, 1216 Olive street, Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

KEALTY—On Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., BERNARD FRANCIS, son of Michael B. and Margaret Kealty (nee Carey), aged 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 1219 South Compton avenue, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MANNING—On Thursday, March 31, at 11 p. m., DANIEL A. beloved son of D. A. and Margaret Manning, and brother of Theresa and Margaret Manning, after a lingering illness, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral from residence 1924 Bacon street, Sunday April 3, at 2 p. m., to St. Theresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McDONALD—BERNARD, beloved husband of Ellen, died at 2:45 p. m. Saturday, April 2.

Funeral from residence, 4233 Prairie avenue, Monday, April 4, at 8 o'clock, thence to Holy Name Church, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family invited.

MULVANEY—On March 31, at 1:10 p. m., at his daughter's residence, 3748 North Ninth street, JOHN MULVANEY, beloved father of Mary Alice Helmer, nee Mulvaney, and John F. Mulvaney.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

NORRIS—On Friday, April 1, MARY, relict of the late John Norris, and mother of Michael J. Norris.

Funeral will take place from Sarah and St. Ferdinand streets, on Monday, April 4, at 8:30 a. m. to St. Theresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Montreal (Canada) and Guttenburg (N. J.) papers please copy.

POWERS—On Friday, April 1, at 11:30 a. m., ANASTATIA POWERS, nee Hickey, beloved wife of Officer Matthew Powers, after a brief illness, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 3523 Chouteau avenue, on Sunday, April 3, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

New York, Chicago (Ill.) and Waterford (Ireland) papers please copy.

HITS AT REYNOLDS.

Mr. Filley Talks of His and Wenneker's Foes.

SOME INSIDE REVELATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN FACTION FIGHT.

The Old Party Manager Takes Advantage of the Attack on the Collector to Tell Some Pointed Stories—Mr. Wenneker's Confidence That He Is Secure Justified by Silence in Washington.

The attack upon Collector of Revenue Charles F. Wenneker seems to have failed. At least it looked so at a late hour last night. Nothing going to show that the Collector was to be removed had been received from Washington, and he himself was perfectly confident that the affair was not going to have this verdict.

In all the offices of the Custom-House today, the men who make it a business to keep themselves informed of the general drift of political affairs were inclined to believe that the Collector had already felt the worst of the storm, and that nothing more would be heard of the matter officially.

resident Cyrus P. Walbridge of the Council and District Attorney George D. Reynolds happened to meet on Locust street yesterday, and the President asked the District Attorney what the outlook was for the Collector.

"Upon my word of honor I really know no more about it than you do," said the District Attorney. "The talk of indictments is all rot, so far as I know. I am not at work on the case in any way."

"Well, is Wenneker going to be fired?" asked the President of the Council, persistently.

"Now, just listen to that, will you?" said the District Attorney, half turning away and appealing to an acquaintance. "After what I've said he asks me if Wenneker is going to be fired. Why, what on earth do I know about his affairs? The only thing I know about it was seeing that tariff club circular printed in one of the papers. But that was a stupid thing," he added, getting up that club that way."

FILLEY'S "FIRE."

Mr. Filley was seen last night at his residence on Beaumont and Chestnut streets and handed the reporter the following prepared statement in regard to the Wenneker investigation:

If I had been consulted, as I was not, concerning the organization of the Tariff Debating Club I would most decidely advised against its organization by Federal employes. It is my impression that if it was a scheme of the Collector's, that I might have been, but being one of the hottest of the old Silk element, Welschahn, who has a head and ways of his own, I am not surprised that I was not advised or consulted about its organization. Had Wenneker responded to the efforts of Mr. Kerens to have him give the aid of himself and his office and friends to Kerens' candidacy for a district delegateship there would have been no scandal, and the Tariff Club would have been a thing of joy. The ambition of Kerens and his lieutenants has complicated the Administration with a political scandal and a threatened political removal, for, it is political only and as far removed in so far as Wenneker is individually concerned as a last year's bird's nest, from just cause. I have been aware for weeks that the late assistant of Secretary Hall of the State League has been gathering from the files of the papers, the stale and exploded stuff put out years ago by the Globe-Democrat, as bare of truth as is this late boomerang, and this late assistant Secretary or whatever he may be called is now in the employ of the Kerens crew, and going around with his pockets full of manuscript and clippings, to do up Filley with. It was he that had the custody and distribution under the direction of his known employers, to distribute the McGinnis boomerang. I will say for Mr. Wenneker, that he did not have my aid or dictation in any manner, shape or form in the reply to the Commissioner's letter or letters. Had he, they would have been in different shape, and with some suggestive facts that would have presented the impropriety of an attempt to politically and personally place him in antagonism to the civil service rules and laws, when the very object was to prostitute, which is being and has been done, the Federal service here for the personal use of the otherwise (and not even thus), unpopular and unsuccessful Kerens. It is a notorious fact that appointments in the Federal service here have both been promised and made for this purpose. That threats have been made, and appointments for this purely political purpose, and an effort to uncover it, either through the Civil Service Commission or in Congress, would criminate more than one Federal officer, and I have the knowledge of the facts as given indisputably to me to prove it.

The visits of several Federal officials recently to Washington have not been so guilessly free from participation in the conspiracy to deny freedom of action and the enjoyment of freedom of opinion and speech. It is notorious that threats have been made and positions promised. And that appointments have been made. Complaint need not be originated with the departments, for the main cause has been the proscriptions and oppressions and threats imposed upon the employes. Kellogg—the minority report Kellogg of the Sedalia League Convention—has been given the Bank Examinership, which was hawked from Springfield to Hannibal, and from Hannibal to Kansas City and St. Jo, and now rests with the minority report champion of the Sedalia convention, but has been purposely kept from too great publicity. Five guagers and storekeepers have been in an unusual way commissioned, without the advice or knowledge of the Collector, for like services. Here is an opening for an outraged administration, how these things can be and what for.

It has been well known, that Mr. Wenneker was and is an outspoken Harrison man; and that he was unopposed and could go to the Minneapolis Convention as such. The knowledge that he could, has created an immense amount of jealousy among several other Federal officials who cannot get there as delegate, not having a constituency behind them like Wenneker. If Kerens thinks, or his friends think that they have bettered his chances by this attack and dastardly work upon him, they mistake the temper of the North St. Louis people. Let the line be drawn up between Kerens and Wenneker and the Star-router would not know he was "in it." Mr. Matt Reynolds quite naively if not gloatingly brings up the Louisiana Stamp Deputy case. There is richness in that. It should not have been recalled. Why? Just listen. Immediately upon the induction of Wenneker into office, the young Piker called upon him with a young Pike County Republican by the name of Carroll. And Matt grew enthusiastic over his republicanism, worth and virtues. Carroll and the Collector were all attention. Carroll particularly thought that settled it, and that the only thing lacking just then was the commission, which would surely follow. He heard his praises sung; he heard it iterated and reiterated what a nice young Republican he was. Just then Matt asked him to excuse him, that he wanted to have a private talk with the Collector. Then Carroll thought it was surely settled, and that Matt would press his case in private as strongly as he had in his presence. But what was the surprise of Wenneker, to hear Matt say, that he did not care about Carroll, and what he did want, was the appointment of the gentleman whose papers he then presented to him—Sudas. But says Wenneker, what will Carroll say? He will lay it to me. Never mind what he says, was the response. But he will blame me, says Wenneker.

The seance thus ended. In a few minutes in came Bryson, who had been strongly recommended as had also the Hon. Thos. Carroll, both of Louisiana. The previous Corroll was from Clarksville. Collector Wenneker related to Bryson the awkward position he had been put in and says to Bryson, you can tell Carroll, and if it is denied I will corroborate it.

Carroll was informed and the imagination will fail to do the subject truthfulness of outline. Bryson was appointed. It will be appreciated that Wenneker appointed a Louisiana man and that he could not well be himself responsible for the double-headed indorsement of Matt, and the disappointment of young Carroll. Of course Wenneker was fresh in office, but not quite fresh enough for that. Hence Matt's "infiooence" became somewhat impaired, and hence a natural coolness upon the part of Young Piker toward the Collector. I had religiously refrained, and declined to make any indorsements in that neighborhood or to volunteer any to the Collector.

But I did not escape the young Piker's attention and threats. I have in my possession a letter from a Pike County Republican, who wrote me under date of April 30, 1890, that Matt had said to him in his office that "his hand was against any man that consulted you (me) on anything—that he would never lose an opportunity to stab him. But notwithstanding that, in August later, I placed him upon our ward ticket and aided to elect him a delegate to the State Convention, after he had told Jeff Seay that it was going to be a "big Filley ovation, and that he was not going to put up his head any more for Filley to hit at." I don't know whether Matt is carrying out the above threat on Wenneker or not. But in that State Convention I named him for the Committee on Resolutions and thus aided him to indorse the administration. He had, however, made a deal with John McFall and Fordman to nominate or second the nomination of Bohlman in the coming (then) City Convention if he was elected a delegate to the State Convention and wanted to come and see me about it. I said no; that I would make no trade of that kind, but he could go on the ticket and to the convention but on other grounds.

And that was to show at least to the public that there was no disturbance (that is on my part) between the State League and the State Committee. There is none now.

The scandal will be cap sheafed with political duplicity and craft in the removal of Wenneker, if it takes place. It will be straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel. That there has been a kitchen cabinet case of expedition, is apparent, and that it has had earnest coaching. There is too much protesting to the contrary. It is an old detective sort of way of doing things. It goes without saying that there is more anxiety manifested concerning the old Eighth District delegates than the debating club. It will be a queer willow in the end. Any pretense that the conspirators are only interested in good government will be received with many allowances of doubt. When the party interests become paramount, some overt act of a debating club would be essential, and some greater purpose than mere social and debating action, and some greater amount than $20,000 would be requisite to stir the nation to its center. I am in receipt of a letter from Gen. Farrar, saying that he is incorrectly reported in the Globe-Democrat. Well, so are others.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY
DRY GOODS CO.

GRAND DEPARTMENT OPENING
—OF—
Spring and Summer Goods
CONTINUED THROUGH MONDAY.

Those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting our Store and viewing the LARGEST DISPLAY of SEASONABLE NOVELTIES and STAPLE GOODS in the WEST,

THAT ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE,

SHOULD DO SO MONDAY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON IN ALL LATE PRODUCTIONS.

MONDAY WILL INCLUDE IN THE
OPENING SALE
600 Dozen 8-Button Length
Mousquetaire Suede Gloves,
In Black, Browns, Tans and Slate, 5 1-2 to 7,
At 98 Cents Per Pair.
The Glove was IMPORTED to Retail at $1.50 Pair,
And 250 Dozens 8-Button Length
BIARRITZ GLOVES,
In Slate, Tans and Brown, Sizes 5 1-2 to 7,
At 72 Cents Per Pair.
This Glove was IMPORTED to Retail at $1.00, and is Superior by Comparison to any Article Advertised Near That Price.

REDUCTIONS
Monday Morning,
Will Have Laid Out
An Assortment of Over 3,000 Yards
Printed China Silks.
Among these, many of the Best and Choicest Season Styles are included,
Goods Costing from $1.00 to $1.50,
And will be offered
AT $1.00 PER YARD
MONDAY.

WE have established our ice cream routes for supplying druggists, confectioners, hotels, restaurants and the trade in general, all parts of the city. Shipments by railway and steamboats. Church festivals, picnics, etc., at reasonable rates, guaranteeing a superior article which we make from pure cream only.

UNION DAIRY CO.,
Tel. 2,558—Washington and Jefferson avs., or
Tel, 2,422—1800 Park av.

THERE'LL BE A RUSH THERE.

Discovery of a Rich Gold Field Near Greenville, Tex.

PARIS, Tex., April 2.—What is believed to be a rich gold field has just been discovered in Hunt County, about twenty miles southwest of Greenville. The country is covered with a growth of scrubby post oak timber. The soil is very thin, on which there is a great deal of red sandstone. The presence of mineral has long been noted, but it was thought to be of little value. A gentleman who found some of the mineral pronounced it to be copper, containing a large percentage of gold. This discovery has revived a legend to the effect that in the last century the Spaniards had worked mines somewhere in that part of the country and that they instigated Indians to destroy a French colony that had established a settlement on the head waters of the Sabine River, only a few miles away from the place where this metal has been found. A quantity of it has been sent off to be assayed, and, if it proves what it is thought to be, the fields are very rich, as there are large quantities of it in the section where the specimens were gathered.

YOU will find it very much to your interest to inspect our line of imported Scotch suitings, which we are making up at $25 to $30, before ordering your spring suit. Also our stock of Spring Overcoatings at $25 and $30.

GAYLORD & BARCLEY,
820 Olive street.

A Rush for Homes.

KINGFISHER, O. T., April 2.—The influx of prospective settlers on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations continues unabated, hundreds arriving daily at all points along the line of the Rock Island road, which is the only line running through the reservations. Hotels and boarding-houses are so crowded that many are unable to obtain shelter, though a majority of newcomers are living in tents and wagons. The President's proclamation opening the lands to settlement is expected daily. Official advices indicate that April 15 will be the date of opening.

WE have established our ice cream routes for supplying druggists, confectioners, hotels, restaurants and the trade in general, all parts of the city. Shipments by railway and steamboats. Church festivals, picnics, etc., at reasonable rates, guaranteeing a superior article which we make from pure cream only.

UNION DAIRY CO.,
Tel. 2,558—Washington and Jefferson avs., or
Tel. 2,422—1800 Park av.

AN ILL-TEMPERED FANATIC.

The Fool-Killer Has Overlooked a Promising Subject.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—A few weeks ago *El Tiempo*, the newspaper organ of the Catholic clergy in Mexico, opened a register to inscribe the names of all the Mexican patriots who are opposed to the return of the flags taken by the Americans during the Mexican war and publishes each day the names received for inscription. In its issue of to-day appears the following, which is signed by Louis Alfonzo Munez, a Minister of Quate.

"As a Catholic and a Mexican I protest against the insult which the hated and grasping Yankee offers to my adored country by the return of our flags, which were taken from us very much as the thief or the assassin robs the wayfarer of his belongings. My faith, my nationality and my Latin blood all compel me to cry out: 'Long live independent Mexico! Death to the thriving Yankee! Down with the hated flag of the Stars and Stripes!'"

The above letter has produced much excitement among the members of the American Colony in this city.

YOU will find it very much to your interest to inspect our line of imported Scotch suitings, which we are making up at $25 to $30, before ordering your spring suit. Also, our stock of Spring Overcoatings at $25 and $30.

GAYLORD & BARCLEY,
820 Olive st.

No Color Line in Genius.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A remarkable and interesting case has just been settled before Judge Robert E. Connelly in Brooklyn. The case was a charge of criminal libel preferred by James S. Zerbe of the American Engineer Co. against Granville T. Woods, a colored electrical inventor called the "Black Edison." Woods accused Zerbe of having stolen his drawings and Zerbe sued him for libel. The jury decided for Woods.

THE BODY FOUND.

Horrible Story of a Murder by Pennsylvania Moonshiners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—The body of old Jonathan Hochstetler, murdered by moonshiners near Somerset, was found by the searching party yesterday on the banks of Crab Creek.

The body had been dragged over rocks and briars and the clothing was nearly all torn off. The head was crushed in and a piece of rock spattered with blood and brains told conclusively of the way in which the unfortunate old witness against the moonshiners met death. Wm. Miller, son of Robert Miller, chief of the moonshiners of Laurel Hill Mountains in Somerset and Fayette Counties, was arrested on suspicion of having guilty knowledge of the murder, his father being suspected of having instigated it. He confessed last night that he was forced by his father and Bill Pritts to lie with them in ambush for Hochstetler. He said: "We were hiding behind a big chestnut tree, where we had a clear view of the road. I said: 'There comes a man up the road.'

"In a few minutes we saw that it was Hochstetler. I told them that if they meant to kill him I would tell on them.

"Pap cried 'halt,' and fired his gun in the air. Hochstetler stopped, picked up a stone and threw it at us, crying, 'I'll salt you.'

"I don't know whether another shot was fired or not, but Hochstetler threw a second stone that I think hit Pap. Pap then ran at Hochstetler and struck him on the head with the stock of his rifle. The blow knocked Hochstetler to his knees and he cried: 'Bob, don't let them kill me.'

"I seized Pap and we had a struggle, and when I got a chance to look around, Pritts was on Hochstetler's back, lying on the ground. They then grabbed Hochstetler by the arms and dragged him into the woods.

"I saw a man running up the road. Pritts said we must hide the body, and they dragged it down to the run and threw it into the water behind a log. I thought I heard Hochstetler groan and went back and pulled him on the bank.

"They made me go with them, and we spent the night in an old abandoned house on the mountain above Jake Gerry's. Pap kept watch all night, and this morning I managed to get away from them. I don't know where they got to."

A secret service officer arrived at Somerset and consulted with the Sheriff in regard to sending a posse after Miller and Pritts. Both murderers are well known throughout the county as desperate characters, and it is believed that they will not be captured without a fight.

Fractured Her Skull.

Carrie Jackson is in the hospital with a hole in her skull for which there is no explanation but her own statement. She says that two drunken white men accosted her and her niece, Aline Jackson, at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and wanted them to enter a vacant lot. The women ran and one of the men threw a stone at them. It struck Carrie Jackson in the head. She reached the Dispensary with the assistance of Aline Jackson and was sent to the hospital. The officials at the hospital state that an operation was performed on her head and half an inch of broken and depressed skull was removed. The woman said she worked for Mrs. Lanagan on Lindell avenue and lived at 3540 Bernard street. She was returning from an entertainment. She will recover.

GOETHE'S VISIT TO CARLSBAD.

His Life Greatly Prolonged.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring. In our day we have the Sprudel Spring brought to us in the form of Salt, which is obtained by evaporation from the waters of Carlsbad.

The Natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstructions by aiding nature. It acts soothingly and without pain, and is, therefore, far superior than pills, purgatives and other remedies. The genuine has the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York, on every bottle.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK.
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and you prepare it for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE.
At druggists 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

INT TO HILL.

uthern Friends Advise Him to Drop Out of the Race.

He Does Not, Cleveland Will Be the Nominee at Chicago.

ORMAN SUGGESTED AS THE MAN TO BEAT THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Democratic Leaders in New York Conferring on the Proposition—Gathering of Prominent Party Men at the Board of the Iroquois Club at Chicago—The Address of Editor Morss of Indianapolis—Cleveland's Name Brings Loud Applause—Political Drift.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Senator Hill has gone to New York to consult Croker and the other leaders about withdrawing from the race and declaring in favor of Senator Gorman. Just before leaving for New York Hill had a conference with Evan Howell, Senator Colquitt, Congressman Livingstone and other Hill boomers from the South and they advised him to get out of the race or Cleveland would be nominated.

The Southern men told Hill that if he withdrew and the New York delegation declared for Gorman that there was no doubt that the Maryland Senator could secure nearly all the Southern delegates. He would also get some support from the West.

According to the story told about the Capitol this morning Hill regarded the proposition favorably. Senator Gorman was then invited into the conference and informed of the scheme. Of course he was greatly pleased suit.

Gorman then suggested that Hill proceed to New York at once and see what Croker and the other leaders thought about it. Croker and Boss McLaughlin are very fond of Gorman, and no doubt they would prefer him to Hill or anybody else, but Gov. Flower and Sheehan will have a great deal to say about the matter. It is not likely they will take kindly to it. Gov. Flower considers himself as good a compromise candidate as Senator Gorman, and in this "Blue-eyed Billy" Sheehan, who would like to be Governor, firmly agrees.

IROQUOIS BANQUET.

GATHERING OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO—ADDRESSES.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The annual banquet of the Iroquois Club to-night in commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson brought together a brilliant assemblage of representative Democrats from many of the leading States of the Union. The main banqueting hall of the Palmer House, which was the scene of the event, was magnificently decorated with cut flowers, potted plants, exotics and the national colors. Covers were laid for 400 guests. The President of the Iroquois, Hon. Adlai T. Ewing, presided and acted as toastmaster, and at the main table, seated on his right and left, were Congressman Sherman Hoar, John Dewitt Warner of New York, Gov. E. B. Winans of Michigan, Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, Gov. Peck of Wisconsin, ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson of Detroit, Mayor Platt Rodgers of Denver, President A. B. McKinley of the Denver Greystone Club; Caldwell Yeaman, Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado, and several other Denverites; Mayor Sullivan, Editor Moses and John P. Frenzel of Indianapolis; ex-Gov. Swineford of Nebraska; John C. Kelly of Sioux City, Io.; Hon. W. J. Ewing, Chairman W. J. Weston of the Michigan State Democratic Central Committee, J. H. Baker of St. Paul and representative Democrats from Ishpeming, Marquette, Mich., Louisville, Ky., Dayton, O., Omaha, Des Moines and Milwaukee.

The banquet was preceded by a reception at the club-rooms. The banquet was commenced after an address of welcome by A. T. Ewing, President of the Iroquois Club. W. G. Ewing, toast master of the evening, followed with an address on Thomas Jefferson.

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan spoke on "The Citizen in Politics."

"Young men and the Democracy" was the theme of the Hon. Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts. Henry Waterson of Louisville spoke on "Tariff reform, the issue of the hour."

"Public moneys for public uses only," by Gov. E. B. Winans of Michigan, was listened to and liberally applauded.

Hon. John Dewitte Warner spoke on "A Crisis in Democracy," and the Hon. M. B. McKinley on "The Graystone Club; Our Co-Laborer in the Cause of Pure Democracy."

Mr. Morss referred to Mr. Cleveland's career as Mayor, Governor and President and said that he flinched in no emergency. But once, in his remarks, did Mr. Morss refer to ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, and that was when he said, "The Democratic party is rich in able and courageous leaders. We have in Indiana a Democrat whom we believe to be worthy of the highest consideration of his party." Govs. Boyd and Peck made impromptu speeches.

The following letter of regret from Grover Cleveland was read:

NEW YORK, March 28.

Hon. Adlai T. Ewing, President Iroquois Club, Chicago:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of the courteous invitation tendered me the Iroquois Club of Chicago to attend its annual banquet in Chicago in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The fact that I have been obliged to decline other invitations of the club to meet its members and guests on similar occasions causes me to especially regret that I cannot accept this, but the work I have to do and the engagements I have made enforce another declination. A contemplation of Jefferson's life and services and a review of his political expressions cannot fail to be improving and profitable to the Democracy of the present day. If entered upon in the proper spirit, Jefferson's teachings ought to increase the tenacity of our hold upon the simple truths which made up his political faith and should satisfy us with the standards of Democracy which he established. In these days when the Democratic party is beset with the temptation, and when on every side false lights are set up for its destruction, its safety will be found steadfastly and trustingly following the way which principle points and shunning the allurements of temporary expedients and resisting the seductions of popular misconceptions. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Letters were also read from Senator John M. Palmer, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Gov. Boles of Iowa, Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey and Representative Walter Newberry.

A CRUDE JOB.

EVIDENCES OF GROSS FRAUDS IN THE LOUISIANA PRIMARIES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—The committee of seven which, since Monday, have been hard at work compiling the returns of the recent Democratic primary election and hearing evidence in the cases of contests, have brought forth some strange facts. The country parishes furnished no sensation with the exception of Sabine. One hundred votes were added to Mr. Foster's majority there by one of the commissioners after the close of the election. It was a crude job, the man simply prefixing the figures 100 before the real number on the set he forwarded on Foster's side. On other returns he made no alterations. The committee deducted 100 from Foster's majority in that parish, but the investigation of Democratic methods in New Orleans exposed the rottenest condition of affairs. Hon. F. Dreyfuss, President of the Orleans Levee Board, and one of the Foster Commissioners, testified that Italians were marched up in droves like sheep, registration papers were handed to them with McEnery papers, and no questions were asked.

They walked around the block, or perhaps as far as the next polling place, and returned for another paper and another ballot, which was likewise deposited. No challenges of the Foster commissioners were allowed. No questions were permitted. In this poll 477 more votes were counted than in the last primary. Registration papers were openly handed to men before the Commissioner and voted, notwithstanding their objections. The contest of the second poll of the Eighth Ward was supported by sixty-three affidavits of men who voted the Foster ticket, although the returns only gave Foster thirty-two votes. It was in this ward that after the count of ballots, the commissioners found they had two more ballots than they had names on the poll books, and promptly added two names on the latter to make up the deficiency. Of all the frauds proven before the committee those in the Ninth Ward are the most glaring. Men who never went near the polls were entered upon the poll lists as having voted, and ballots for the McEnery ticket were duly put in the boxes for them. Rev. N. C. Warken, an eminent Catholic priest, was one of the voters who was so entered, and he took the stand and testified that he never went to the polls on election day. Men were reported as voting of whom the people living in the houses from which they were registered had never even heard. Many negroes were found recorded as having voted in the white primary, one a colored preacher who was registered from his church. Hundreds of men in the ward dispute the fact that their names were on the poll list as having voted on the 22d, declaring that they had not voted that day in the Third Precinct; the two hundred and odd names from the 249th man who voted are on the poll list in alphabetical order, first four men whose names commence with A, then four men whose names commence with B. Then three beginning with C, then four beginning with D, then three beginning with E, then two beginning with F, then four with G and so on down to the end of the alphabet, ending with W. This would seem to show that after the polls were closed the Commissioner took the poll book and entered upon the poll list the names of the voters who had not voted and put ballots in the box for them. In the Second Precinct, it was as bad; the man whose name appears upon the poll list as the 603d man who voted at the election took the stand and swore that he voted at 6:50 o'clock p. m., yet the poll list shows after his name 201 votes, who it is claimed voted in the ten minutes between the time No. 603 voted and the time polls closed. E. S. Donnegan, a McEnery Commissioner, testified to-day that after the vote of the Fifth Precinct, Ninth Ward, had been counted, it was agreed to add 100 votes to the McEnery side and thirty-five to the Foster side, which was done in order to make the vote of the poll look better. After this man's evidence Chairman Young said the box should be thrown out. If the contests of city precincts are supported by Chairman Young, who has the deciding vote in the city, Mr. McEnery's majority will be wiped out and Foster's majority in the county will make him the nominee of the party.

SMOKING THEM OUT.

SENATORS MUST SHOW THIER LEANINGS ON FREE COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Mr. Morgan will open the debate on his free silver resolutions Monday, and will be followed by Mr. Stewart. How long the debate will be continued or how vigorously it will be pushed no one can say.

The purpose of this maneuver in the Senate is distinctly to "smoke out" those presidential aspirants in that body whose present attitude toward silver is not well defined. Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman are the two men aimed at and all of the gossip here turns upon them. In the last Congress Mr. Gorman voted for free coinage, but the force bill was a factor then and the charge has repeatedly been made that in other circumstances he would have voted against silver. This charge he has never noticed. Mr. Hill's position, it is claimed, is even more in doubt. His expressions on the subject, it is claimed, have never shown how he would vote on a free coinage bill. He declined to answer Mr. Harter's inquiry on that point on the score of importance, and he has amiably put off newspaper correspondents by declaring he would cross that bridge when he came to it. Many Southern men claimed him as a friend of free coinage, but nobody professes to have authority to say positively that he is.

The Morgan programme may in the end fail to achieve its object. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman may decide to wait for the motion to take up the Stewart bill and then vote without a word of explanation. Both might participate in the debate, dealing with the general subject outlined by the resolutions, without committing themselves. Both are counselling with trusted friends as to their wisest plan.

CLEVELAND INDORSED.

GREENVILLE, Ill., April 2.—Bond County's Democratic convention met in Amory Hall here to-day and selected delegates to the Congressional and State conventions. Quite a number of speeches were made, the most telling being by the young editor of the Greenville *Sun*, recommending that the delegates to the Congressional Convention go uninstructed. His speech was too late, however, and the delegates will go to the convention as Forman delegates. While Nick Perrin has the hearts of the people of Bond County. He is not the politician that Forman is, hence the instructions. Resolutions were offered indorsing the course pursued by Grover Cleveland, John M. Palmer and Representative Dawdy amid great cheers. Hon. C. D. Holles, P. C. Dare and C. W. Seawell were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

ALTON DEMOCRATS.

ALTON, April 2.—The Democratic primary convention held in the City Hall this afternoon was one of the largest ever held by that party in this city. Central Committeeman Kremer called the convention to order. Hon. Lucas Pfeiffenberger was chosen chairman, and J. J. McInerney, of the *Sentinel-Democrat*, Secretary. After a stirring speech by Hon. A. W. Hope Delegates were appointed to the County Convention to be held here next Monday. They go uninstructed, but the indications are that the majority of them will favor instructions for Hon. W. S. Forman for Congress.

TALKING SMOKE.

Two Meetings Yesterday at Which the Smoke Question Was Discussed.

The smoke talk of citizens was held at the Mercantile Club yesterday afternoon, Mayor Noonan presiding. School Director Charles N. Huttig was made Secretary. He read two letters to the business men at the beginning of the session. One was from the Wednesday Club. It was signed by a committee composed of Rebecca Whittaker Briggs, Mary C. Hitchcock and Emma B. Chapman.

The other letter was from President A. D. Brown, of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. He wanted to tell the gentlemen who are discovering smoke prevention that his factory was using already a preventer that did away with 90 per cent of the smoke and saved 20 per cent of the coal.

Mayor Noonan then called on Col. E. D. Meier to place before the meeting the gist of the exhaustive report on the prevention of smoke which had been prepared by W. B. Potter, R. E. McMath and Robt. Moore.

The Mayor called on Mr. Potter to make suggestions. He made a motion, instead. He wanted the Mayor to appoint a committee of three, who should retire and report to the General Committee the names of ten or fifteen men to be made a permanent Executive Committee. Mayor Noonan appointed President J. B. Case of the Mercantile Club, Col. James O. Broadhead and Mr. Potter. They went out and the smoke talk went on.

O. H. Fay, the St. Louis engineer, alluded to by Col. Meier as having been concerned in the Chicago work of stopping the smoke, was called to speak, which he did at some length.

Col. Meier was asked a question and rose to answer it, and then he was put through a rapid catechism by the business men.

The committee of three who had been out here returned and reported the names agreed upon for an executive committee. They were L. A. Kingsland, R. M. Scruggs, F. G. Niedringhaus, C. H. Sampson, E. L. Adreon, Samuel Kennard, L. M. Mysenberg, E. F. Eisemann, E. G. Williams, Robert Moore, J. G. Butler and Joseph Franklin.

The names of Mr. Potter and Mr. McMath were added to the committee, and the whole report was then approved.

The mechanical engineers, upon whom the solution of the smoke problem depends in a great measure, discussed the matter last night in their hall, No. 1804 North Broadway. The report of the Mercantile Club experts was read at length.

A Girl's Escapade.

A girl who gave her name as Jennie Waters and her age as 16 years, was taken into custody by the police yesterday at Carondelet while trying to steal a ride with two men on a freight train bound for De Soto, Mo. The men escaped. The girl said they were married men and that she had run away from home with them.

LABOR CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

Three Leading Labor Organizations Indorse the Third Party Platform.

The conference of the organized labor bodies at Central Turner Hall last night was called by the three central labor organizations in the city. They are the Knights of Labor, Arbeiter Verbund and the Trades and Labor Union. These organizations, it is claimed, called the meeting at the request of the People's party leaders, notably J. B. Follett and J. B. Dines, the Chairman of the Business Agents' Association of the National Farmers' Alliance. At the request of the three central bodies a majority of the subordinate unions of the city sent delegates, few of whom seemed to know the object of the meeting. It was not long, however, before they saw what it all meant. On the stage were such prominent People's parly leaders as H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; J. B. Dines, J. B. Follett and Capt. Morgan of the Reform Press Association.

A temporary organization was finally reported by the twenty-one delegates representing the three central bodies. They named H. C. Roth for Chairman and W. T. Anderson as Secretary. The same twenty-one gentlemen also named the Committee on Credentials. Then a long delay ensued.

A letter from President Leonard was read. Capt. W. C. Aldridge of Moniteau County, Mo., delivered an address.

J. F. Berghern was made permanent chairman. W. T. Anderson and James Hughes were elected secretaries.

Chairman Berghern made a short speech.

Delegate Blackman of the Painters' Union wanted to know if there was an eight-hour plank in the platform. There was no prompt answer given and he declared against the platform. The Chairman of the carpenters' delegation said his union had instructed against mixing up in any political arrangement. Other delegations followed. A decided protest was registered against the Platform Committee being selected from the three central bodies. A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of five from the general conference. The chair selected Messrs. Hopper, Devaux, Ulrich, Bechtold and Will. The committee retired and Executive Chairman Taubeneck then spoke on the principles and demands of the People's party. He was followed by Editor Morgan of the Reform Press Association, who spoke for the adoption of the third party platform. The third party platform with an amendment for an eight-hour law was adopted. It was 1 o'clock a. m. when the meeting adjourned.

BIG BLAZE AT MOBERLY.

Crawfordsville (Ind.) High School Destroyed—Fire on Kaiser's Quay.

MOBERLY, Mo., April 2.—There was a prospect of a great conflagration here to-day during the high wind. Two tailor shops at the rear of two large clothing houses on Reed street, occupied by Max Lowenstein and G. H. Werrer, caught fire and were burned to the ground. The rear of the stores caught and the stock in each was considerably damaged by fire and water. The rear of John N. Taylor's music store was also damaged by fire and water. The total loss on the various stocks and buildings is estimated at over $20,000. The buildings belong to George L. Hassett, now a resident of St. Louis, and Hiram Jennings. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary who took advantage of the stormy weather in the hope of witnessing a great conflagration.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—At 4 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the cupola of the High School building here. The building was totally destroyed. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $36,000. John Bell and James Kennedy, two firemen, were badly and perhaps fatally injured by falling timber. The teachers and children were rescued from the burning building with the greatest difficulty.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

An Earnest Invitation to All to Attend the Exercises.

The following notice and invitation has been issued by the Sunday-school Union:

The first meeting of the St. Louis Sunday-school Union, since its organization, will be held Monday evening, April 4, in St. John's M. E. Church, South, corner Twenty-ninth and Locust streets, at 8 o'clock.

The opening exercises will be conducted by Rev. John Matthews, D. D., and Rev. B. P. Fullerton.

The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. S. C. Palmer, pastor of Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, on "The Possibilities of the St. Louis Sunday-school Union," and important reports will be made by the Committee on Annual Festival, Board of House to House Visitation, and Committee on Membership.

Musical Director L. F. Lindsay and the Committee on Music will have present at the meeting a choir of about forty members, assisted by Mrs. Felix Hill, Jr., at the piano, Mr. D. K. Howells on the cornet and Mr. John McDowell on the euphonium. Miss Birdie Black will sing, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ada Black.

The importance of a large attendance at this meeting cannot be over-estimated. Please be present yourself and extend an earnest and personal invitation to your pastor and all the officers and teachers of your Sunday-school to be there.

The union, which includes in its membership many active church workers, will arrange for frequent meetings.

A. O. U. W. CONVENTION.

Arrangements for Music and Prizes Made by the Executive Committee.

The General Committee of the Ancient Order of United Workmen met last evening in the large dining hall of the New Everett House, No. 325 Olive street. Simon Bass of the Invitations Committee said that special invitations have already been issued and the regular invitations will be distributed before the next meeting.

Mr. Broadbent of the Sporting and Games Committee reported that the prizes selected were medal-shaped and pendent from a bar.

The meeting decided to instruct the Secretary to receive bids from members of the order in the jewelry business, subject to specifications, for a high carat of gold. S. Sarner & Co. offered to prepare a souvenir and give the order 25 per cent of the proceeds of the advertising. The matter of souvenir and programme was submitted to a special committee. Mr. Dellacella reported that the Musical Union offered to furnish musicians at $4 each, and the Protective Union agreed to supply men at $3 each. The former organization would not march if non-union men were in any of the bands. It was finally agreed to divide the music equally between both organizations, and in case the Music Union refused to play with the Protective Union, to give all the work to the latter organization.

THEIR TERMS ARE OUT.

Jim Cummings and Haight to Be Released From the Missouri Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 2.—In another twenty-four hours Fred Wittrock and W. N. Haight will walk out of the penitentiary free men, having served a term of seven years, or at least three-fourths of that time, for the robbery of the Adams Express Co. in 1886.

A POST DISPATCH correspondent called at the penitentiary this evening and was accorded an interview with the two men.

Wittrock has for a year and a half been confined more or less all the time, his limbs from his hips down being partially paralyzed. Haight looked hearty and said he had fared well. Both spoke in terms of praise of the treatment at the hands of the penitentiary officials, and said that but for the hard work and "grub" they would have but little to complain of. Wittrock said: "I shall go at once to Leavenworth where I have a mother and two sisters living. There I shall stay until I am able to go to work. What shall I do? That is more than I can say. I am down, but shall try, if I recover, to make an honest living. I would not have stolen that money, but my business in Chicago was in a hole, and I had to have $2,000, and thought that the easiest way to raise it."

When asked if he had returned all the stolen money, he answered significantly: "Well, I paid my debts in Chicago."

Haight also was a Leavenworth boy, and goes back to a widowed mother and two sisters. Haight said that his life was in all the future and that he should try to make the most of it. Both were morally sure of one thing, and that was that five years and three months in the penitentiary was enough for them. They would "go and sin no more."

The Jim Cummings express robbery occurred in 1886, the robbers getting nearly $100,000 from the Adams Express Co. Dave Fotheringham was the express messenger and Fred Wittrock, a discharged employe of the company, was the man who committed the robbery. He climbed into the express car one evening as the Frisco train was pulling out of the Union Depot and handed Fotheringham a forged letter from Supt. Damsell instructing him to let the bearer ride in his car. According to statements afterward made by both Fotheringham and Wittrock, the latter drew a pistol on the former when the train had gotten some thirty miles from the city and compelled him to throw up his hands. Then he bound and gagged the messenger and robbed the safe of all of its valuable contents and at the next station he left the car and walked to the Missouri River, where he was joined by W. W. Haight and Tom Weaver, his brother-in-law, and all three went down the river to a point near St. Charles, where they divided the plunder. Dan Moriarity had been taken into the secret and assisted in concealing some of the plunder and in covering up the tracks of the others and he finally gave them away. Wittrock is best known by the name of Jim Cummings. After the robbery he sent back to the express company a number of private papers, worthless to himself but valuable to the owners, and the letters which accompanied the packages were signed "Jim Cummings." He also wrote several letters to the St. Louis papers under the name of Jim Cummings, in which he defended Fortheringham, claiming that the express messenger was entirely innocent of the robbery. The Pinkertons were at that time trying very hard to establish Fotheringham's connection with the affair. The express messenger afterwards sued the Adams Express Co. for $50,000 damages and got a judgment, though not for the full amount.

Wittrock, alias Cummings, and Weaver were arrested in Chicago several months after the robbery and Haight was captured a few weeks later. They all pleaded guilty and Wittrock and Haight were sentenced each to seven years in the penitentiary, while Weaver was given five years. Haight was the man who planned the job and he got the same punishment as Wittrock. Moriarity was finally let off altogether on account of his assistance to the police. The robbers divided some $80,000 among them and the company recovered only about $50,000. It is generally believed that Wittrock and Haight will both leave Jefferson City with several thousand dollars or with the certainty of being able to put their hands on that much money as soon as they reach Chicago.

The original Jim Cummings was, as most newspaper readers know, a member of the Jesse James gang of train and bank robbers twenty years ago.

PRINCE OR PAUPER.

It Depends Upon the Pay to Decide Which He Shall Be.

It is being daily demonstrated in St. Louis that the time for making money by small savings is not past and that all who wish to do so can lay aside money for a rainy day.

A short time ago the St. Louis Safe Deposit and Savings Bank was established at 513 Locust street, and to-day it proves what can be done by small savings. The purpose of establishing the institution was to make it possible for all poor persons to make small deposits in a safe place and thus accumulate their earnings. This has been done and now there are on the books over eighteen hundred accounts representing in money about $150,000 which has been saved by clerks and laborers, school children, mechanics and other working people.

The institution is safe and sure, as it is guarded by laws which make it impossible to invest the money except in certain securities which cannot fail to bring in a normal business return.

The institution invites inspection from all working people, and parents having children at school are especially requested to study the way for teaching their children a healthy and good economy.

This is the same institution that took so favorably with Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney and in which that firm in the interests of their employes invested the sum of $1 for each clerk as a nest egg and then offered a prize for the clerk who could at the end a given time show the greatest increase in his earnings on deposit. Since this was done over two hundred accounts have been added voluntarily from the same source.

The bank provides a little silver savings bank for school children who want to begin making a deposit at home. These little banks are furnished for 25 cents a year, and can be taken home.

Every sign so far has been encouraging, and the directors are confident that the bank will be an unqualified success. These directors are all rich men of standing in St. Louis, and their names give sufficient guarantee of the singleness of purpose of the plan.

Cut on the Head.

Fred Lutz, a young man living at 2121 North Fourth street, and working at Moran's nut and bolt works on Florida street, received an ugly cut in the head in a row last night in Conrad Buckhold's saloon, on Sixteenth street and Franklin avenue.

Mrs. Jennie Bigelow of Fremont, Mich.

Swellings in the Neck

Or Goitre, Permanently Cured.

One of the most stubborn forms of Scrofula is that of Goitre, which is not only a very distressing disfigurement of the face and neck, but causes great anxiety, because it is liable to develop into the painful and sickening running sore. Hood's Sarsrparilla has been

Wonderfully Successful

in cases of this kind. Acting promptly upon the blood, it eliminates all impurity and the swelling, thus deprived of its cause and support, soon disappears. Read this:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I suffered terribly with swellings in my neck, or goitre, and spent an **enormous** amount of money for medicines, but to no purpose. I became completely discouraged. I read about Mrs. Anna Sutherland, of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Kalamazoo, Mich., who had goitre, and who was greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I wrote to her to learn additional facts, and received an answer fully confirming the printed testimonial. I then commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla myself, and when I had taken two bottles found that my neck had been reduced in size two inches. I was so anxious to know the effect of the medicine that I used a tape measure every day. In a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and could **Breathe with Perfect Ease**, which I had not done for years. I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now **Permanently Cured** of Goitre." MRS. JENNIE BIGELOW.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels, cure headache.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO.,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and Washington Av.

A FEW THRILLING BARGAINS

We Are Underselling the Cheap Johns.

Mark Well Our Prices

And Don't Buy Until You See Them.

500

Skeleton Bell Skirts,

With Suspenders, for

$3.00.

Colors blue and black.

100

Handsome Skirts, made from very fine Serge, same style, for

$5.00.

50

Skirts, same style, with Blazer Jacket, for

$7.00

This is the Nobby $3.00 Skirt.

$3.00.

THRILLING

Tea Gown Sale

2000

Splendid "Merrimac" Tea Gowns, waist lined, full skirts, elegant shades, only

95c.

Don't miss this sale; beats anything ever attempted by us before, as we refund money if the materials are not worth more than we ask for the entire garment.

This is the 95c Tea Gown.

95c.

Spring Blazers, Reefers and Box Coats.

Leader No. 1.

The best All-Wool Box Coat in America, tans, slates and navys, also pin checks with fine pearl buttons,

Only $4.00

Leader No. 2.

600 Nobby Spring Coats, made of pretty new French Cloths, Cheviots, braided and embroidered,

Only $5.00

Leader No. 3.

280 Light-weight Broadcloth Ascot Box Coats, pearl buttons and silk facings, sold by Cheap Johns and department stores at $10.00.

Only $6.50

Leader No. 4.

1,000 Nobbiest Easter Jackets, all shades and very fine materials, sold by the Cheap Johns at $5.00.

Our Price, $2.75

Without Question we handle more CHILDREN'S REEFERS than the Entire Trade in St. Louis Combined.

Only $1.25

Hard to Beat Our Prices.

Only $1.75

Buy of a Cloak House.

Only $2.50

No Tin Pot Soda Water, Crockery or Axle Grease.

Only $2.75

No Jeck and Hyde Busi ne A

SILK WAIST SALE.

Silk Waist Sale.

Our $2.50 Silk Waist sold by Department Stores At $3.75.

From $2.50 up to $12.50.

Our $3.75 Silk Waist sold by Departm't Stores At $5.00.

Our Silk sold Dep St At

S W Sa

NOTICE.

Buy a CORSET. Guess how many beans there are contained in a jar in our corner window and you may win

A $500 Mahogany Gabler & Bros. Piano.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO

N. E. Cor. Broadway and Washington Av.

..Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

E PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

year, postage paid, every afternoon and nday morning	$10 00
months	5 00
ee months	2 50
the week (delivered by carrier)	15
the month (delivered by carrier)	65
day edition, by mail, per year	2 00

ıbscribers who fail to receive their paper reguy will confer a favor upon us by reporting the ne to this office by postal card.

ll business or news letters or telegrams should be lressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive st.

POSTAGE.

ntered at the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as Sec-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy
ht to sixteen pages	1 Cent
hteen to thirty-two pages	2 Cents

FOREIGN.

aily or nday	8 Pages	1 Cent
	10 to 16 Pages	2 Cents
	18 to 24 Pages	3 Cents
	26 to 36 Pages	4 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

itorial Rooms	285
isiness Office	284

London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross. w York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max Fischer, Manager.

THE POST-DISPATCH

rantees to Advertisers a Larger Local ulation than that of Any Other TWO ouis Newspapers Combined.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

FORTY PAGES.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. The severe storm central yesterday in Nebraska has moved northeastward, and is now central over Lake Superior. Very severe local storms and gales have occurred e past twenty-four hours in Kansas, Nebraska, nesota and portions of Missouri and the Dakotas. has fallen throughout the central valleys, the lest being in the Ohio Valley and its tributaries e rear of the storm the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 deg., and in the Dakotas and Minnesota the rain has changed to snow.

eather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Fair; warmer.

RESIDENT WALBRIDGE of the Council chosen a zigzag path to the mayoralty.

DAVID B. HILL is a growing man. He rows smaller as his opportunities grow bigger.

NEW YORK Grand-jurors do not consider themselves registers of the Prosecuting Attorney's wishes.

THAT tariff debating club appears to have failed to secure the protection for which its members paid.

THERE is a fair prospect that the boodle mud thrown in this city will be equally distributed among the contestants.

WHEN Senator MORGAN asks Mr. HILL o-morrow for his opinion on silver the New York man should frankly reply that his opinions do not concern the public.

THE best way for the police authorities f New York to keep Dr. PARKHURST rom detecting the villainy going on in he metropolis is to appoint him on the etective force.

PEOPLE who are sensible enough to take airing in the parks and the country to-ay should the sun shine, will enjoy the rivilege of seeing the grass grow. The arm weather is working wonders.

IN the first fight of the year between rinciples and pocket-books the prospect bright for principles. The Democrats e hopeful of carrying Rhode Island in ite of the heavy Republican slush fund.

THERE is no reason that Collector WENNEKER should not be made an example of y our pious President. He belongs to the opposition and has paid his assessment to e special agent of the Republican boodle g.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accepts ad- ing on a distinct and unequivocating ntee that its circulation in the City Louis and suburbs is more than double of the "Republic" and larger than any her Sunday newspaper.

THE New York Grand-jury sustained Dr. PARKHURST's charges and were discharged with the thanks of the court for ork in behalf of decency and law. st Grand-jury in St. Louis earned titude of lawbreakers and their offi- nds.

RE is scare news for the Republicans report that there will be Democratic-e combines in both Kansas and ota. There is a prospect of it also aska. The Alliance cloud casts a shadow on Republican prospects in est.

ITTLE RHODY'' was never before such ect of interest in politics as she is It is pretty clearly understood who e the nominees for President, and ode Island election next Wednesday y the action of both parties, be made ning gun of the presidential con- Both have recognized it as a struggle atable ground and the little State is o overflowing with eminent speak-

New York Grand-jury to whose at- Dr. PARKHURST called the viola- of the dramshop law and the non- ement of the laws for the sup- n of gambling and vice did shrink from the investigation e subject or from denouncing ffenses of the authorities in ort. New York has the reputation a very corrupt city, but it has advantages over supposedly purer cities in the way of citizens who are not afraid to speak out and Grand-jurymen who cannot be swerved from their duties.

WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAY QUESTION.

The World's Fair managers for Indiana have voted in favor of keeping the Exposition open on Sundays, basing their action on the ground that Sunday opening is necessary to enable a great many working people to see the show who could not visit it any other day without losing a day's wages, or perhaps losing their situations.

Against this view of the matter a great outcry is raised that working people are the very ones who most need a day of rest enforced by law; that they are the principal sufferers from the greed which is increasing the prosecution of gainful work on Sunday and rapidly effacing it as a day of rest for labor. The moral and physical well-being of mankind and of society, we are told, demanded a seventh day of rest for all men and nothing but abstinence from work enforced by law on that day can protect labor's right to enjoy it.

But whatever force of truth there may be in this abstract proposition, is confounded and lost in the application of it to the Chicago case in particular, and to modern society in general. Chicago's theaters, concert halls, dramshops, beer gardens and street railroads do their biggest business on Sunday. To close the Exposition on Sunday is to drive more people to the theaters, the dramshops and the street car excursions. The extra work imposed on the employes of these concerns would be the consequence of closing the Exposition to give its employes a Sunday rest, and in social, moral and personal results would certainly more than balance the gain to Exposition employes from depriving a great multitude of working people of the privilege of passing a part of their Sunday holiday in a harmless and improving study of the world's progress.

Steam railways, the great highways of travel and commerce, do more on Sundays than other days, and the number of laborers whom modern society presses into its service necessarily on Sundays is already so large and so rapidly increasing, that it is impossible to enforce by law a stated weekly holiday for all men and the stoppage of all gainful labor on that day. We have reached a condition under which multitudes of people must work when others rest, and rest when others work, and there is absolutely no proof that those who work on Sundays get less rest than the others.

Instead of attempting the impossibility of making Sunday a day of enforced idleness for everybody, modern society inclines to the more practical aim of making it a day of harmless and enjoyable freedom to those who can avail themselves of it as a holiday. The more refreshing and improving pastimes, the more instructive amusements Sunday offers to the resting laborer or business man, the less likely is he to be attracted by evil resorts and immoral associations. Why then should the World's Fair be closed to a multitude of workers on their only day of rest while all the dramshops, dives, gambling houses and other immoral resorts are running wide open in every Chicago block?

A WISE MOVEMENT.

There is more practical benefit to be gained by farmers from the organization of an association for the improvement of the highways of a State such as that which has been formed in Illinois than any number of alliances created for political purposes.

The condition of the roads is a potent factor in the business of a farmer. Bad roads may prevent the advantageous marketing of his crops and cost him heavily in the breaking down of his stock and the wear and tear upon vehicles. Good roads all the year round would mean many dollars in his pocket, and might be worth the difference between a profit and a loss. The people of this country have been singularly careless in the matter of providing for the construction of good highways. They could learn much from the wisdom of the people of older countries who have discovered that money and time spent in maintaining fine roads are profitable outlays. In France the width of wagon tires and the length of front and rear axles are regulated with a view of maintaining instead of marring good roads. Our road laws and methods of constructing and maintaining country highways are crude and inefficient. They should be improved by the study of better laws and methods and to this end the example of the Illinoisans may be followed with profit by the farmers of all States.

An organization of this kinds affords the means of securing and disseminating information with regard to road construction and repair and of bringing strong legitimate influence to bear upon Legislatures for the improvement of road legislation.

THE frequent revolutions in South America are due to a boss system. Bosses rise and fall in those parts as they do here, the only difference being that in this country they wear plain clothes and go on foot, while there they attire themselves magnificently and ride on horseback. In Spanish America the people take the boss seriously, and instead of kicking him out when he grows too proud they cut each other's throats for his honor and glory. When two of them appear at the same time they set about to destroy each other just as they do here. Among us, however, the vanquished boss is destroyed only in a political sense. He survives to write his reminiscences, if he is able to write at all. But essentially the systems in North and South America are the same. The bosses live on the ignorance and patience of the people, and when one goes a worse comes in his place.

WHETHER the new primary election law be enforced or not the voters should insist upon party committees complying with its provisions. It is designed to prevent the trickery by which machine bosses defeat the will of the people in primary elections. The refusal of a committee to act in conformity with it would be equivalent to a notice of an intention to do crooked work at the polls.

SEVERAL distinguished physicians declare that they have scientific ground for the theory that women are indifferent to pain, and are not capable of intense physical suffering. The theory is a pretty one from a scientific standpoint perhaps, but have these eminent doctors ever been in a dentist's office when a woman was in the chair?

THE women of Chicago have formed an association the object of which is to keep the streets of the city clean. The women have been sweeping the streets for a year past and unless there is danger of fashion decreeing shorter skirts the need of an association is not apparent.

IN his prophesying Prof. TOTTEN of Yale earnestly follows the old advice: "If at first you don't succeed try, try again." When the world refuses to shut up shop on the date fixed for it he cheerfully postpones it. He is the most patient and untiring prophet on exhibition.

JULIAN RALPH describes a singular discovery he made while visiting Lake Superior. For some reason objects appeared smaller the nearer he approached to them. That is strange—neither President HARRISON nor Senator HILL have been there recently.

THE public has been holding its ear to the ground to hear President ELIOT of Harvard remark that his Mormon speech was not correctly reported. What is the matter with that customary explanation?

POLICE CAPT. KIELY of the Fourth District applied for a much-needed station-house. Providence indorsed the request to the board as reasonable on Friday when the high wind carried off part of a wall.

IT is significant that as soon as JAY GOULD got to Texas and began gathering in things GARZA retired from the chapparal. The wily Mexican realized that there was no glory in playing second bandit.

AN exchange remarks it as strange that a man who was shot by the discharge of a pistol in his pocket while he was dancing should have continued to dance. It would be stranger if he had not.

THE principal object of the Tariff Debating Club seems to have been the levying of the tariff on officeholders.

IN the matter of criminal executions why not compromise between the rope and the wire by using a cable?

THE reign of the trust is emphasized by the fact that umbrellas are up.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

A Dark Street.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you please call the attention of the city authorities to Whittier avenue. There is no light on any part of this street, and on a dark night the passage of a black cat along this thoroughfare would be regarded by the unfortunate denizens as an illumination. The street is unpaved, and the consequences of stepping off the narrow plank walk into the fathomless slime during the Cimmerian darkness that prevails after nightfall would result in work for the Coroner. Cannot this state of affairs be improved?
CITIZEN.

Wenneker's Friends Hot.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The self-named "Great Religious Daily" has seen fit to wage war against Mr. Chas. F. Wenneker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the port of St. Louis.

We believe Mr. Wenneker innocent of any wrong and is the victim of a persecution on the part of a paper that we believe to be disloyal to the Republican party, and which in order to gratify its animosity is willing to sacrifice the reputation of any individual.

That the paper about to move into a so-called Temple of Truth is inconsistent, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that in the same breath in which it assails Mr. Wenneker it also says: "He is the best collector we have ever had," or words to that effect.

We ask that you kindly publish this and call a mass meeting to take place in this city at an early date, at which time action may be taken to protect a conscientious and innocent man from the machinations of those who seek to besmirch his character.
FRIENDS OF JUSTICE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.—In poker a full hand beats a flush.

H. M.—Mercury solidifies at a temperature of 42 deg. below zero.

V. E.—The person you mention has no return date here this season.

SUBSCRIBER.—The lines quoted are from Whittier's "Maud Muller."

G. G., Hot Springs, ARK.—If your partner assists, you can go it alone.

SUBSCRIBER.—No such prize as you mention was ever offered by the POST DISPATCH.

P. R.—Neither of the operas you refer to will appear again in this city this season.

SUBSCRIBER.—You must pay your sprinkling tax, even if you do not object to dust.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Send your letter to the care of the War Department, Washington.

READER.—A policeman can summon a private watchman to assist him in making an arrest.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Olympic Theater management declines to publish the matter you refer to.

S. L. B., St. Peters.—Rhode Island is entitled to two representatives, and therefore has four electoral votes.

W. B. K.—Alexander Salvini is the same actor who played Romeo to Margaret Mather's Juliet several years ago.

A. F. D., B. H., MCGINTY, L. J. P., LITTLE GIRL AND W. C. T.—None of your coins have any premiums attached to them.

ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.—You can address Mr. Hubert Wilke in care of the Tar and Tartar Combination at Washington, D. C.

W. J. B., East St. Louis.—If your father was naturalized before you were 18 years of age, you do not have to get out naturalization papers.

F. B.—If the battery is properly organized, and the application made to the Adjutant-General of the State, the guns will be furnished by the Government.

IT is said that St. Louis is the cheapest diamond market in America, and the reason given is that the big jewelers, Mermod & Jaccard, Broadway and Locust, have put diamonds on a strict commercial value basis, as they prefer doing an immense business with a small margin of profit rather than a limited business with high profits.

GIANTS OF DEBATE.

Discussion of the Free Wool Bill Terminated.

SHARP ALIGNMENT OF PROTECTION AND TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Burrows Closes for the Republicans—The Future of Silver—Mr. Cummings of New York Champions the Measure—Commissioner Raum Again Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—General debate on the free wool bill came to a close by agreement this afternoon. Mr. McKinney of New Hampshire delivered a very strong speech for the bill, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan summed up the case for the Republicans. The programme for Monday has not as yet been agreed upon. Many leading Democrats, including Mr. Springer, advocate the passing of the bill that day under a suspension of the rules. Their argument is that the amplest time has been given for discussion of the bill and that only delay and embarrassment are designed by those who are insisting upon further debate under the five minute rule. The Republicans are insisting on the right to amend the bill, though with nothing to offer that would stand the ghost of a chance of being adopted. Their whole desire is to provoke discussion on branches of the tariff subject not covered by the bill in question. The line of their amendments is not accurately known, but that their sole purpose is to delay the passage of the bill is as good as confessed. They have no hope of defeating it. Speaker Crisp, it is understood, does not approve of the proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill. He understands that the subject has been exhausted and that the Republicans are playing only for delay, but he thinks it would be better to let the bill take the usual course, than for the majority of the house to incur the criticism of having forced the measure through. The bill, as it stands, meets the approval of the majority, and could not be materially changed even with a week's time allowed for the offering of amendments. The speaker thinks, therefore, that since it is early in the session, and there is time enough, a few days more on the bill will be no great matter.

It is expected that Mr. Springer will be in the House on Monday, and if a suspension of the rules is to be asked he will do it. But whether the vote be taken on Monday or some later day in the week, the House will record itself in favor of free wool.

The latest rumor about the silver bill is connected with the close of the discussion of the free wool bill. The rumor is that as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way the silver men will begin and filibuster against all other measures until the free coinage bill is again taken up. They are not asking for cloture now, but only that another hearing be accorded the measure. The explanation offered of why they have not filibustered against the wool bill is that by so doing they would have been accused of seeking to put silver above the tariff. They will help to pass the tariff bill, and then, having put that issue above and before silver, will insist on another day in court for silver. The name of no silver champion is given as authority for the rumor.

FAVORED THE MEASURE.

Mr. Cummings (Dem.) of New York, made an effective and interesting speech in favor of the free wool bill. He arraigned the Republicans for their outrageous acts last session and said that the emissaries of exaction (protection) swarmed this hall and ramped these aisles with arrogance, ill-concealed. Now this remnant of exaction were huddled together in a little corner of the House. Its scarecrows were torn and scattered; its drum-heads were beaten in; its banner was in shreds, and its delusive motto of protection was a fake. Speaking of vested rights, he said that the people had been sadly duped. An empire had been given to the Pacific railroads, and a dowry that Midas might have envied had been exacted from the people. This power of vested rights had matured under the boastful rule of the party of protection. The artful substitution of the word protection for exaction could no longer hoodwink the people. Under its system our mines and workshops had been filled with foreign labor. It had turned our native and naturalized labor out to hunt for employment with shoddy clothes, adulterated food and rueful prospects. The McKinley bill opened a royal road to wealth, but not to be traveled by farmers and mechanics. It was a turnpike for the exclusive use of corporations and combinations. The farmer and the planter justly complained under its exactions, agriculture and labor was thus depressed. In referring to the present Cabinet he said that an obscure delegate from a distant territory uses an alleged grant to manipulate a fortune out of the people's land. To-day he was a Cabinet officer. A Kentucky school teacher born in Pennsylvania performs a like fet without a land grant. He also was in the Cabinet. Free food, free wool and free coal were among life's necessities. Traffic is the golden girdle of the globe. It means peace and good will. Tariff means bickering, national misunderstanding. Tariff got its name from Tarife, on the Barbary coast, and its device was a robbor. [Applause.]

MR. BURROWS' SPEECH.

Mr. Burrows defined the difference between the revenue policies of the two parties and denounced the assault upon the tariff law by the Democrats because it disturbs business, alarms capital, preventing it from embarking in new enterprises to which it was invited by the tariff of 1890, deters the employment of labor, destroys confidence and prevents the full realization of the industrial prosperity which the act of 1890 was intended to promote, and which, if undisturbed, it would surely secure.

The plan of assault is radically changed, but the purpose of it is none the less apparent and, if successful, will be none the less disastrous. Instead of proceeding to an intelligent and comprehensive adjustment of the whole schedule of duties, making a systematic revision, even while conforming to the theories of free trade, it is proposed to strike here and there at isolated industries, regardless of the effect upon the interests with which they are inseparably connected and interwoven. Some one has said that "our tariff system is like a spider's web—touch a single thread of it and the whole fabric tumbles." But the plan of assault agreed on by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means ignores this harmonious system and proposes to tear down by piecemeal any portion of the fabric which they believe popular prejudice approves, local interests demand or party expediency requires. The first point selected for assault is the wool-growing industry of the United States. Placing wool upon the free list would be but the beginning of the end of the protective tariff system in the United States.

Answering the assertion that the increased duties imposed on wool by the act of 1890 damaged, rather than benefited, the wool growers, because it was followed by a decline in the price of wool, Mr. Burrows said the decline was due to an unprecedented increase in the world's supply of wool, and that the price of the American fleece was kept in advance of the foreign clip by nearly, if not quite, the amount of the duty, and it was this duty alone that saved the American wool grower from the disastrous effect of this world-wide depression.

But the charge is repeatedly made that the duty on wool is operating to restrict its use by our manufacturers, and driving them to employment of substitutes therefor. This allegation is completely refuted by unquestioned statistics. The per capita consumption of wool by our people under a tariff has steadily increased until it is greater to-day than that of any other nation on the face of the globe.

Mr. Brickner (Wisconsin) made a brief speech favoring wool.

Mr. Dearmond (Democrat, Missouri) spoke in favor of the measure, and said that reciprocity was an apology for protection. He attacked the McKinley law, which he said was an outrageous infliction upon the country. He spoke without notes, and impressed the House with the clearness of his statements and his happy delivery. He scored the system of protection which made both paupers and millionaires.

When the history of this country was written and the heroism of the American people was held up to the admiration of the world no greater praise would be meted out to it than that which told of the quiet struggle, the brave fight and quiet victory won by the American people in fighting the great battle of life. [Applause.]

KNOYES-ROCKWELL CASE.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Chairman O'Ferrell of the Elections Committee, presented the majority report in the Noyes-Rockwell contested case just before the adjournment of the House to-day. The report contains thirty-one pages of closely written matter; about 10,000 words in all.

Mr. O'Ferrell is a lawyer, and being previously apprised that the report would undoubtedly encounter opposition, he has gone into an exhaustive review of the case. Mr. O'Ferrell leaves no room for doubt as to the opinion of the majority of the committee. The question as to whether Mr. Rockwell had a prima facie case which entitled him to the seat in the first instance is discussed at great length. The report says that Rockwell was not entitled to the seat in the first instance and that his certificate was illegally issued. Mr. Rockwell's claim that he gained votes on the recount is completely ignored. Another feature of the case is carefully considered and Mr. Noyes' right to the seat is sustained. The report was placed on the calendar.

The minority report will be prepared by Messrs. Cobb of Alabama and Gillespie of Pennsylvania, two Democrats. They will have it ready to present within a few days. The case will probably be considered in the House late in the week.

Chairman O'Ferrell said to-day that the report would undoubtedly be opposed by certain Democrats on the floor. "I think, however, that the report shows conclusively," he said, "that Mr. Rockwell was never entitled to the seat. I can say no more. It remains to be seen what the House will do."

Senator Hill openly espoused Mr. Rockwell's cause and some active canvassing has been going on ever since it became known that the Executive Committee had decided against Mr. Rockwell. While a strong opposition is expected it is not believed the House will repudiate the committee report.

PENSION INQUIRY.

COMMISSIONER RAUM AGAIN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Raum again appeared before the Special Pension Investigating Committee of the House to-day.

At Mr. Enloe's request Mr. Raum reiterated that he had about 115 examiners in the field, about twenty of whom were clerks, and that the law provided for 150 special examiners.

Mr. Enloe asked if it was not the intention of the law to have these 150 examiners kept in the field.

Gen. Raum said that the law was not mandatory. The Commissioner could use his discretion in regard to the matter.

Mr. Enloe asked about the action of the Commissioner in having special examiners in the field called in and assigned to clerical duties and desired to know if such action was the intent of the law.

Gen. Raum said that if the law contemplated that special examiners should not be used as clerks it would say so. A recess was taken, after which Commissioner Raum resumed the stand. In response to Mr. Enloe he said that it would be difficult to prevent a bad man in the Pension Office from taking notes of cases that passed over his desk and furnishing information to pension attorneys.

Witness did not think such a thing was practiced to any extent in the office. His attention had once been called to a case where an outsider had agreed to furnish information. The Commissioner reiterated that it was not the case that a man of influence got his claim through quicker than a poor man; politics, he said, would not take a case out of its regular course.

In response to Mr. Enloe, Gen. Raum said the new law made no distinction in the pensioning of officers in the army; the average rate however, is under the general law fixed by statute. In answer to Mr. Enloe Commissioner Raum stated that he had no fear of embarrassment in the treasury and he had never held a pension back on that ground, nor would he ever do so. The committee adjourned until next Monday.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

TWO BILLS UP FOR CONSIDERATION—PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Senate bill to appropriate $18,750,000 for the Mississippi River, which was referred to the committee on levees and improvement of the Mississippi River, will probably by favorably reported to the House, but not until the river and harbor bill is out of the way. Representative Norton said to-day that in his opinion it would not be wise to make a fight for the bill in the House at this time, in view of the fact that it migh jeopardize the Mississippi River interests in the river and harbor bill when the latter measure came up for consideration. The river and harbor bill was reported informally to the House today by Chairman Blanchard, and on his motion was ordered printed and re-committed. The formal report of the bill will be made about Wednesday next and its consideration by the House will be pressed at as early a day as practicable, but in view of the purpose to pass several of the pending tariff bills without further delay it is likely that it will be a couple of weeks before the river and harbor bill will be taken up. Mr. Blanchard, speaking of the separate bill for the Mississippi River, passed by the Senate, said that it is well known the bill cannot pass the House, and in view of the more liberal provision made for the Mississippi River in the river and harbor bill, the Senate bill ought not to pass the House at this time. He says the Senate bill as amended in the Senate is far less favorable to levee building than any provision made in recent years by Congress for the Mississippi River. He says the Mississippi River clause in the river and harbor bill and the separate bill for the river cannot both pass, and that of the two the river and harbor bill provides more liberally for the river as a whole.

THE HATCH BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION BEING MANIFESTED AGAINST IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Hatch anti-option bill will probably be reported to the House the latter part of next week. The sentiment in favor of the bill is not so strong now as it was several weeks ago. A friend of the bill said to-day that it was doubtful if the bill would reach a vote this session in view of the fact that a majority of the House want an early adjournment, and that the remaining appropriation bills are almost completed and will be reported to the House within the next fifteen days. Representative Wilson of Kentucky, who will make a minority report against the bill, says the measure ought not to pass, for the reason that it will not stop the abuse complained of, and that the farmers of the country in whose interest the bill is said to be will not be benefited by it. It is said that when Congressman Oates returns from Alabama the Judiciary Committee will report a general bankruptcy bill embracing the principal features of the Torry bill in a modified form.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. BURROWS' ADDRESS ON THE FREE WOOL BILL—THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 2.—In the House this morning Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana reported the river and harbor appropriation bill and it was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Fithian of Illinois from the Committee on Merchant Marine Fisheries submitted a favorable report on the bill for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries.

After the transaction of a little routine business, the House went into committee of whole, Mr. Blount of Georgia in the chair, on the free wool bill.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan closed the general debate for the Republicans

After further discussion, the committee rose.

Mr. O'Ferrell, Va., submitted the report of the Committee on Elections on the Noyes-Rockwell contest.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

A FIGHT WITH MURDERERS.

Two Men Defying a Sheriff and His Posse Near Eldorado, Kan.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—Word was received to-day of a fight with pistols and Winchesters between a Sheriff's posse and two men named Newman and Evans, who are wanted for murder. The latter were surrounded in a cabin some miles out from Eldorado. The posse consisted of four. When they called on the men to surrender the answer was a volley from Winchester rifles. The posse retreated and then advanced, firing at every step. The men in the house responded, firing several shots in rapid succession. Deputy Sheriff Womble was seriously wounded and the posse again retreated. They carried the wounded man to the nearest town. The sheriff organized a posse and about fifty armed men are now after Evans and Newman, who are hiding in the woods and who are reported as saying they would never be taken alive.

SIX FATALLY INJURED.

BERLIN, April 2.—A dwelling house in Posen caught fire and before all the occupants could get out the staircases were burned away. On the fourth story of the burning house were a woman and five children. The only way for them to attempt to escape the awful death that threatened them was to jump from the windows. The crowd on the street procured a blanket which was spread open and held in position by a number of men. The woman and children were then told to jump. The woman jumped first. She struck the blanket with such force that it was torn from the grasp of the men and she dashed to the stony pavement. She was instantly killed. One of the children jumped and met the same fate, it seeming to be impossible for the men to hold the blanket firmly enough to break the fall. The other four children also jumped, but each of them received injuries that will prove fatal.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—John Bohn, head engineer on the Pittsburg towboat Diamond, from New Orleans with thirty barges, met a terrible death to-day. The Diamond was compelled to go into the bay two miles above the city last night. Engineer Bohn discovered that a log had drifted in and fouled the rudder. He went down to dislodge the obstruction, and at the same time gave command to the second engineer to give her a turn ahead. In some way Bohn was caught between the pitt and fatall, and his back was broken, death resulting in a few minutes.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 2.—An explosion of gas in the Chickies Co.'s furnace, near Marietta, this morning, set fire to the falling house. John Grosh, the top filler, was overcome by gas and his body was burned to a crisp. The loss by the fire is very large.

A DEADLY COLLISION.

ANNISTON, Ala., April 2.—A fatal rear-end collision occurred in the yards of the Georgia Pacific road, last night. Lobe Hunter was killed instantly and two white men and two negroes injured. A freight train was standing on the side track without any headlight, and the construction backed in on it.

TWO MEN KILLED.

ANNISTON, Ala., April 2.—An engine pulling a Georgia Pacific freight train jumped the track and turned over down an embankment at Tallapoosa, Ga., last night. One negro brakeman was killed, and a few minutes later a white man standing on the track watching the wrecking crew work was run over by the switch engine and instantly killed.

SULLIVAN AND CORBETT.

The Amended Articles of Agreement Signed Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Adril 2.—The amended articles of agreement between John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett and the Olympic Club of New Orleans were signed to-day. There is now no loophoole for either of the heavyweights to avoid battling for the world's championship and $45,000 on Sept. 7.

The first articles of agreement forwarded to the sporting Editor of the WORLD by President Noel were not satisfactory to either pugilist in one particular. They were returned to Mr. Noel, the objectionable clause was eliminated and when they were presented to the Californian early yesterday morning he signed them without hesitation. James Wakeley, who has been acting for John L. Sullivan in the absence of Charlie Johnson of Brooklyn, signed the papers for the big fellow. Each side will place $2,500 forfeit with the Olympic Club, guaranteeing appearance in the ring at the time named in the articles—Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 9 p. m. Corbett's guarantee will be furnished by a millionaire of this city and Sullivan's by Messrs. Wakeley and Johnston. Corbett will go into training at Asbury Park, June 10. Jim Daly and Jack Delaney will train him.

BOUGHT BY FREE METHODISTS.

The Almira College Building at Greenville, Ill., Sold.

GREENVILLE, Ill., April 2.—Prof. Slade, who has been superintendent of the East St. Louis public schools for the past two years, sold the Almira College building and grounds here to-day to the Free Methodist Church for $12,000. It is situated in the northeastern part of Greenville in a beautiful grove with grand old trees and is one of the choicest and most advantageously situated institutions of learning in Southern Illinois. It is said the Free Methodists intend running the college on a broader scale. The opportunities for such development are all that could be desiered, as there is a rapidly increasing demand for just such an institution of learning throughout this section of the State.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Bomb Exploded in the Residence of Dictator Palacio.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—An attempt was made to assassinate President Palacio by the explosion of a dynamite bomb which was thrown at the President's residence. The building was badly shaken and torn. President Palacio recently declared himself dictator of the Republic of Venezuela and a formidable rebellion is in progress against his rule. The insurgent forces have everywhere been victorious.

SOUVENIR "Silver Spoons," $1 to $10; Souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $5. See the exquisite things shown at MERMOD & JACCARD's, Broadway and Locust; also dainty things for bridesmaids' and groomsmen's gifts.

The Boogher Forgery Case.

The evidence for the State in the D. K. Boogher forgery case, on trial in the Criminal Court, was concluded yesterday evening, only two witnesses being heard in the afternoon session. They were W. H. Stevenson, the law-book publisher, who lost about $800 on bogus notes sold to him by Henry F. Ferris, and Wm. Davis, an attorney. Judge Green then adjourned court to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Denver Officials Sentenced.

DENVER, Colo., April 2.—George Hadley and George Raymond, ex deputy city treasurer and ex-deputy City Auditor representative were to-day sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary for raising city warrants and checks. There are cases pending against other city officials.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 Cards and finely engraved Copper Plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust. Wedding invitations elegantly executed.

Instructed for Northcutt.

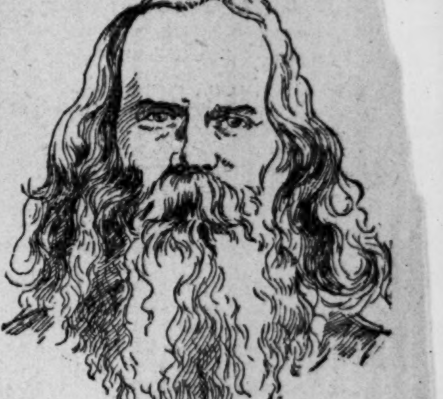
GREENVILLE, Ill., April 2.—The Bond County Republican Convention met here to-day and selected delegates to the various conventions and was addressed by Gen. John J. Rinaker, J. W. Templeton, W. A. Northcutt and C. J. Lindly. No instructions were given except for Hon. W. A. Northcutt for Congress, which were given amid enthusiasm. The delegates to the Stat vention are C. J. L. Lindly, W. A. Nort J. F. Watts, Dr. W. D. Matney, T. Morgan and Ed. Mayer. Mr. Northc not making an active canvass for th gressional nomination, but the people o county are very sanguine of his election is nominated.

THE greatest values ever offered are $100 Solitaire Diamond Rings at Mermod & J card Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and cust. Call and see them.

PRINCE OF THE FLYING ROLL.

Monday the Head of the Strange Religi Sect Will Be Placed on Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—The trial of M chael K. Mills, the Prince of the stran religious sect, the Flying Roll, will begin morrow. At the preliminary examinati his bond was fixed at $1,000, which he wa unable to give, and he is held in prisor The charge made was unlawful cohabitatio with one of his disciples, Eliza Courts, wh



Prince Michael.

also occupies a cell. When the charge wa read by the Justice, and he was asked what he had to say he threw his head back, cleared his throat and began to deliver himself thus:

"Honored brother, I wish to say that I am willing to bear with everything as God gives me strength. Brother, I——"

"That is not the question, Mr. Mills. Are you, or are you not, guilty of this offense?" interrupted Justice Haug.

"I will say that I have never lived carnally with any other woman except my wife since my marriage. I will bear with everthing put against me for the glory of God. Glory be to God!"

"This isn't the time for proselyting, Mr. Mills. I'll enter a plea of not guilty in your case."

The long-haired colony of fanatics called the Flying Roll first made their appearance in Detroit a few months ago, under an order from Mills, announcing that the end of time was near and that it had been revealed to him that Detroit was to be the city of their deliverance. Only 144,000 souls would be saved and that number comprised the membership of the Flying Roll. Since that announcement the colony has received daily accessions to its numbers from various parts of the United States.

In some respects the Prophet of the Flying Roll is a remarkable man. That it was his purpose to debauch the young women whose parents he had deluded with the belief that he was the head of the true religion, admits of no doubt. Long-haired and unshorn he presents a curious spectacle in the courtroom. From the testimony already adduced it is evident that he exercised a strong influence, amounting almost to absolute control over his followers. It may be that this influence is a kind of hypnotism. This idea receives weight from an incident which occurred at the hearing yesterday when the false prophet faced the Prosecuting Attorney. When Michael's eyes met those of the lawyer the Prince looked intently at Mrs. Springer, never winking an eyelid. He rubbed the palms of his hands together and seemed to make motions which had he been nearer the object of his will would have been the passes of the mesmerist. Those who noticed the Prophet's movements believe he was endeavoring to cast a spell over the prosecutor.

When asked by the bailiff how he felt and whether he preferred his cell to the Godhouse, Prince Michael answered:

"Don't scoff, brother; don't scoff. If I wanted to I have but to rub my hands together and the walls of this building will crumble over our heads.

The Godhouse has been turned over to Mrs. Mills, who swore out the warrant for the arrest of the prophet on the charge of adultery. When an officer accompanied Mrs. Mills to the house to place it in her charge the disciples who still remained within its portals were loath to leave.

Some of the women engaged in conversation with Mrs. Mills, and while not directl upbraiding her for her course, it was plai that they were not in sympathy with he cause. Mrs. Beaver, wife of the Niles lawyer, who unsuccessfully tried to induce her to return home, seems to be about as fanatical a Israelite as there is in the colony. Her lon wraith-like form is accenuated by a thin face and long, stringy hair, while her big blue eyes seem to shine with an unearthly lustre when she becomes excited. During her conversation with Mrs. Mills she exclaimed: "Sister Mills, can you, before the God of Israel, swear that Michael has been criminally intimate with women in this house?"

Mrs. Mills stated that she would answer that question when the proper time came.

Mrs. Mills stated to others of the Israelites that if it hadn't been for the committee of citizens who were investigating affairs at the Godhead, the fountain of purity, she would now be at her home in St. Thomas. One of the committee, she said, talked to her for three hours before she could loosen her tongue, and it was only through fear of seeing Michael and the Courts woman, who is now in jail, tarred and feathered, as had been threatened in the neighborhood several times, that she finally yielded and made the complaint. She did it to save his life, she said.

"Well, you had to do it," said Mrs. Johnson, a large disciple in a carmine-tinted dress. "It is only fulfilling the Word."

SILVER and Gold and Bow Knot Scarf and Breast Pins. See the line of these beautiful novelties, prices $1.50 to $300, at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Distributing Wealth.

At the annual meeting and distribution of the Order of the Iron Hall held in Grand Music Hall last Thursday evening Mr. Badgers distributed the following sums of money to members of the order holding seven years' matured certificates: J. R. Shelton, $400; the balance having been paid in sick benefits; Henry Borhning, $1,000; Geo. R. Allen, $750; John Will, $1,000; Geo. H. Paul, $1,000; J. G. McGinnis, $875; Edward Strassberg, $1,000, Herman Heink, $1,000; Fred Tiker, $750; H. B. McReady, $850; E. B. Schwerdhmam, $1,000; J. H. Obermueller, $800; A. Guth, $1,000; E. D. Colburn, $1,000; J. Mass, $1,000; A. Rammelskamp, $1,000; C. F. Schmeidman, $975; C. W. Elam, $900; C. Schmeidman, $1,000; A. Reubental, $540; Chas. Kicker, 950; F. S. Jungling, $1,000; Chas. Armstrong, $1,000; John Sohns, $1,000; Katherine Mentz, $320; H. F. Blancher, $200; W. E. Plummer, $1,000; R. Strassburg, $900; R. W. Dormey, $1,000; August Klinger, $870; Wm. Fahrenhorst, $1,000; Jas. Schreider, $850; F. Grenemyer, $900; Henry A. Bock, $1,000. Nearly all the parties were present and received the cash in sight of the audience.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE is connected with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

Incorporated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 2.—Secretary of State Lesueur to-day issued certificates of incorporation to the following companies: The American Lithograph Stone Co., St. Louis, capital $200,000; P. D. French Drug Co., Kansas City, capital $5,000; the S. N. Barrigar Art Co., St. Joseph; capital, $10,000. The Butler Building & Investment Co., Butler; capital, $50,000. The Hayden-Dunham Novelty Manufacturing Co., Kansas City; capital, $12,500.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

pecial!! Monday and Until Sold!

4,000 Yards Extra Quality Body Brussels Carpets at $1.05 per yard, regular price $1.25.
5,200 Yards Double Extra Body Brussels Carpets at $1.15 per yard, regular price $1.35.
7,400 Yards Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 75c per yard, regular price 90c and $1.
575 Pair Chenille Portiere Curtains at $4.75 per pair, regular price $6.50.
275 Pair Chenille Portiere Curtains at $7.00 per pair, regular price $10.00.

The above are splendid goods, but we cannot duplicate them, and intend to close them out at above prices, which are far below value.

J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co.

Broadway and St. Charles.

10,000 Rolls Carpetings and Mattings, } Spring Patterns of Every Quality.
30,000 Pairs Lace Curtains,

Do not fail to see the NEW STYLES we have received for SPRING. All the latest and most approved ideas and combinations are represented in our stock.

A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY:

1,000 Pair Beautiful Lace Curtains at **$1.25** per pair.
Worth in any store, $1.75 and $2.

GODEFROY'S HAND WHITENER MANUFACTURED BY THE ST. LOUIS PERFUMERY CO. ST. LOUIS

Godefroy's Depilatory.
Godefroy's Raspberry Tint.
Godefroy's Sultane Wash.
Godefroy's Enameline.
Godefroy's Face Powder.

All the above and below articles are indispensable to lady's toilet.

ERADICATE YOUR TAN FRECKLES & LIVER SPOTS WITH GODEFROY'S REMOVER MANUFACTURED BY THE ST. LOUIS PERFUMERY CO. ST. LOUIS

A. P. Erker & Bro

Opticians, 617 Olive St.,

Two doors west of Barr's.

Spectacles fitted to the sight with greatest care and skill and frames adjusted to set comfortably. Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Thermometers, etc.

Fountain Pens

And Gold Pens.

Paul E. Wirt and Swan Fountain Pens.
Stylographic Pens, Gold Pencils, Toothpicks, etc.
COLBY'S GOLD PEN STORE,
205 N. 4th st., near Pine.
☞ Fountain, Stylographic and Gold Pens repaired.

Dealers Make Good Margins and Quick Sales by carrying a line of the famous J. & M. New Improved Cut

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

LADIES' WAISTS A SPECIALTY.

Better Than the Best.
Cheaper Than the Cheapest.
—CALL AND SEE US.—

JACOBSON & MARGLOUS, Manufacturers
Wholesale Department 905 and 907 N. Eleventh st

We guarantee that an *Add.* placed in the Want columns of the SUNDAY POST DISPATCH will be satisfactorily filled, or will give another insertion free.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC!

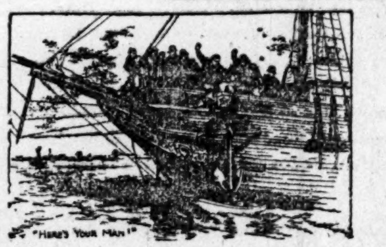
The Christmas Dinner – Steve's Return

TO-NIGHT,

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS.
A PLAY FOR EVERYBODY.
FULL OF DEEP HUMAN INTEREST.
SPARKLING COMEDY AND THRILLING SITUATIONS.
THE SCENERY MARVELOUS.



"Here's Your Man!"

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY BEFORE.

6 ACTS. 13 REALISTIC SCENES.

A COMPANY OF THIRTY PEOPLE.

AUGUSTUS PITOU, Proprietor and Manager.

Monday, April 11—Lillian Russell. Sale of seats commences Thursday, April 7.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

HETZEL

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS
From $40 and Upwards.
2839 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUS a Specialty.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

More in use than all others combined. Easiest running, most rapid and durable machine made. The standard throughout the world. Send for catalogue.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
308 North Sixth Street.

THE PARTED BANG.

The latest in bangs can be seen at

DARCEL'S, 515 Olive St.

Also just received a large assortment of novelties in **Hair Ornaments** in Jet, Rhinestone, real and imitation Shell at lowest prices. Hairdressing, shampooing and manicuring a specialty. Open evenings till 7:30, Saturdays till 9 p. m.
Telephone 1680

Grand Gymnastic Exhibition AND HOP

Given by the Actives of the St. Louis Social Turnverein at their hall, corner 13th and Monroe sts., Sunday, April 10.
Admission 25 cents a person.
Children under 12 years free.

STEAMSHIPS.

ROBERT . E. M. BAIN,

515 PINE STREET.

Agent for transatlantic steamship lines. Sole agent Cook's personally conducted tours through Europe. Rates, plans and sailings of all lines upon application. Berths engaged by telegraph.

EUROPE.

If you are going this year we can give you the lowest rates and best accommodations by the principal lines. Rates and sailings on application.
J. F. BRADY & CO.,
European Steamship Agents, 1013 Pine st.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Conducts a general express business to and from Europe by all fast steamers.

Taxpayers, Attention.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE REVENUE, April 1, 1892. }

From and after April 1, I am ready to collect delinquent taxes for 1891, and also all other delinquent taxes (including those for street sprinkling). Taxpayers can save additional penalties and costs by prompt payment of their delinquent taxes.

HENRY ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

Green's

ORIGINALITY AND NOVELTY

Mark each and every one of our

Trimmed Hats AND Bonnets.

Our stock is not made up of *REPETITIONS.*

A glance through our store will convince you of this fact.

At present we are showing over 1000 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, and each has its own identity in both texture and style.

Therefore, no matter what your idea may be in regard to your

Easter Hat,

Come to us. We can suit you.

L. E. GREEN & SON

HEADQUARTERS FOR TASTY MILLINERY,

Broadway and Washington Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HAGAN---To-Night.

The Distinguished Tragic Emotional Actress and Talented Comedienne,

RHEA

TWO NEW GRAND PLAYS.

Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the Brilliant Comedy,

GOSSIP,

RHEA in Her Unique and Novel Creation.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee,

LA CZARINA,

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA; an Historical Classic Drama.

A SUPERIOR COMPANY OF WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS,

☞ NOTE—RHEA, in these plays, appears in the MOST MAGNIFICENT GOWNS ever seen on the metropolitan stage.

Sunday Next—The Vendetta. Phone 771.

BY REQUEST,

ESTHER.

—AT—

Entertainment Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

The following well known singers will appear in the cast:

Queen Esther	Miss Birdie Black
King Ahasuerus	Mr. A. J. Joel
Zeriah	Miss May McFadden
Mordecai	Mr. E. W. Stamm
Haman	Mr. Sam. J. Black

Seats can be secured at Balmer & Weber's, 209 N. 4th st.

Washington University Public Lectures.

The Rev. D. G. Lyon, Professor of Assyriology in Harvard University, will give three lectures in Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening. Tuesday evening, April 5, on the "Discoveries of the Assyrian Monuments and the Decipherment of the Language;" Thursday, April 7, on the "Record of the Monuments Concerning Assyrian Influence on Hebrew History;" Saturday, April 9, on "Assyrian Literature and Its Relations to the Book of Genesis." Tickets may be obtained at Bell's bookstore or at the door. Price, 25 cents.

The East St. Louis Jockey Club,

East St. Louis, Ill.

RACES EVERY DAY

Commencing at 2 p. m. Eastern Betting 12:45 p. m.

Trains leave Union Depot at 12:30 and 1:05 p. m., stopping at Main st. and running direct to grand-stand, returning immediately after last race.

Round-trip Tickets, 25c; Single Fare, 15c.

WE KEEP AT IT DAY AFTER DAY, MONTH AFTER MONTH YEAR AFTER YEAR, WE KEEP AT IT,

Improving Our Goods,
Improving Our Styles,
Improving Our Methods,
Improving Our Values.

To-day we are offering Nicer Styles,
To-day we are offering Neater Patterns
To-day we are offering Finer Fabrics,
To-day we are offering Better Values,

Than ever before in the history of our business. Our endeavor to produce the best goes on unabated.

Being our own sellers necessitates this.

The great hurrah made by some over low-priced unwarranted stuff may catch the unsophisticated, but judicious buyers are long ago familiar with all such rackets.

Manufacturers' prices on vouched-for qualities are scarcely any above their fictitious reductions. This fact you can verify any day by coming and seeing the goods sold by the manufacturers.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Cor. Broadway and Pine.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned Road and Bridge Commissioner will at 11 a. m. Wednesday, April 6, 1892, at the south door of the Court-house in the town of Union, Franklin County, Mo., let by public outcry to the lowest bidder, subject to the approval or rejection by the County Court, the following contract, to-wit:

To build a Pratt truss iron bridge over the Bourbouse River, near Champion City.

Length of span, center to center of end piers, 159 feet; depth of truss, from center to center of chord piers, 24 feet; girders to be divided into 9 panels 17.8 feet each; width of roadway in the clear, 16 feet.

The bidders will be required to make a deposit of ($200) two hundred dollars with the County Treasurer as a guarantee that, in the event of their being the lowest bidder, they will immediately enter into contract and bond for the completion of said work, otherwise the said deposit of $200 will be forfeited.

CHAS. L. MOORE,
Road and Bridge Commissioner.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE Citizens' Insurance Co. of Missouri, St. Louis, March 26, 1892. Election Notice — The election for fifteen directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, April 4, 1892. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
JNO. P. HARRISON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Heinrich Romen

from EMMERICH, Prussia, who emigrated to America in the year 1867, is most urgently requested to send word to his old mother.
(Other papers please copy.)

JOHN M'NICHOLAS, 3513 Page av. (formerly with The Only)—I wish to inform my friends and public that I will sell furniture cheaper than any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

RUPTURE CURED

BY MEDICINAL MEANS ONLY.

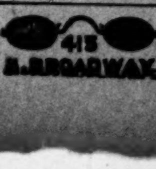
No surgical operation. No pain or soreness

Three medicinal applications a week cures most cases in from one to two months. All treatments made at office. Rupture in the young or old, whether of short or long standing, can be cured by our method. Twenty years in practical use. We guarantee an absolute cure in every case and give all patients the privilege of being examined after treatment by any reputable physician. No money required until cure is effected. Examination free. Send for circular.
Dr. H. C. DALE, 304 N. 6th st., cor. Olive, St. Louis.

We are not peddling trusses, but cure Rupture.

Parker's HEAD ACHE Powders Never Fail.

Price, 10 Cents.



415 N. BROADWAY. ALOE & CO., Opticians. Consult us about YOUR EYESIGHT. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SUPPOSE YOUR WIF

Wants to Make a Nice

Easter ✣ Prese

To One of the Children. What Could be More Appropriate Than

"HOME SAVINGS BAN

[Will Pay Big Dividends.] They Can be Obtained of the

St. Louis Safe Deposit & Savings

No. 513 Locust Street.

Savings account can be opened by depositing "ON LAR." We pay interest on savings deposits. Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening from 6 to 8

I BOUGHT MY Spectacles AT ALOE'S
415 N. Broadway.
I DID NOT B Spect AT ALO
415 N. Bro

DENVER, C

Five miles from the center of th mirably located at the foot of the Rockies, to receive the salubrious breezes that come from the Mounta the line of "practical immunity" monary Consumption, and with a r mosphere, supplying the only cond der which the possibility of a cure tertained. Combined with these a the Institution is supplied with eve essential to its purpose. The buildi ished and furnished with all modern ments for comfort and convenie Grounds are large, high and dry and cently shaded.

In summer patients camp on the and receive every advantage of out. The best medical attention in the forded. Specialists for other diseases in complication. Trained and experience Careful and exact dieting and all reactions avoided, which is half the battle. Spec tion given to every detail. The only Institution in the world where that disease ca cessfully treated.

Correspondence solicited from those about to come to this climate for relief of lun or any disease of the respiratory organs. Arrangements made with physicians sen tients to this climate. Address S. H. MEUER, Denver, Colo.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING TO-NIGHT,

The Eminent Comedian, Mr.

Roland Reed

In His Successful Comedy,

"Lend Me Your Wife,"

"The Great Laughing Triumph."

Next Week—"Hoss and Hoss."

HAVLIN'S--COMMENCING WITH MATINEE TO-MORR

FLORENCE BINDLEY'S

BEAUTIFUL COMEDY-DRAMA,

THE PAY TRAI

Next Sunday—JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

STANDARD THEATE

One Week, Commencing Sunday Matinee, April 3

The Rousing, Roaring, Funny, Musical Farce Comedy,

HIS NIBS, THE BARO

You Smile.
You Laugh.
You Roar.

New and Catchy Music.
New Dances.
New So

The Beautiful Mirror Dance.

NEXT WEEK—Rose Hill Folly Company.

POPE'S—COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE—APRI

JOHN C. RICE, Late Monroe & Ri

And His Company of Comedians, in the Satirical Success,

A Knotty Affai

Also MARK SULLIVAN.

IDEAS NEW, BRIGHT AND ORIGINAL.

›S IN COUNCIL.

…ting of Gould and Huntington at El Paso.

…Y SURROUNDING THE SIGNING …N IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

…ents Carefully Concealed From Public—The Wizard Watching …nents in Wall Street From His Retreat—A Strong Favorite in …r Society—Railway News.

…, Tex., April 2.—Jay Gould met C. …ngton, President of the Southern …ailroad Co., and party at the station … noon. Accompanying Mr. Hunt… …ere F. N. Towne, General Superin… …of Pacific Division of the Southern … C. Hutchinson, President of the …, Harrisburg & San Antonio; J. …t, Assistant General Manager of the system; W. G. Vanvleck, General …endent; H. E. Huntington, a nephew …unt…gton, of the Chesapeake & Ohio …ar… ladies. They went to the …ffic… of Supt. Martin, and after a …en… of conversation all but Mr. … C. P. Huntington withdrew. …tes later Mr. Huntington fol… Gould went to the car Ononeta …ivate conference. The contrast … two men was striking. Mr. … a large man, wore a black …it, with coat buttoned tightly …reast. His left hand held firmly …ed cane.

…tes were closeted in the car … 1 o'clock. Then a messenger …tely dispatched for the Attorney …ern Pacific, Judge Wyndham, … public. A paper was signed by …ngton. Its contents were not … to the Attorney. It was folded …he hands of Mr. Huntington in …ner that it could not be read as …gton was sworn. Messrs. Gould …gton were left together again and …utes later Mr. Gould returned to …r, the Atlantic. Ten minutes after… …P. Huntington was on his way to …

…loading local railroad officials are …ance of the document signed but all …e extravagantly on its importance. …meeting of these two railroad kings …omething more than the exchange of …ional civilities is apparent from their …re and the mysterious document. …ld assumed his every day air and …sked by your correspondent in regard …niled and gave his stereotyped answer … is here for his health and not for …s.

…something important will develop from …s conference is evident, but Gould and …gton are alone possessed of the secret …y wont tell now. An official of the …n, Topeka & Santa Fe says it was … to him that the meeting of all these …way men in El Paso did not come …by chance. He considered Jay Gould …traction here and the mysterious …ment of them all tended to confirm his …n that to-day's ill wind blew El Paso …good.

…eral Manager Grant of Texas & Pacific …ew Orleans to-day for El Paso with an …ction committee of second mortgage …olders of the Gould system, headed by …atterlee of New York. Theo will arrive …aturday.

…umber of leading Texas & Pacific officials … think it necessary to place the road in …ands of a receiver. They all say that …oad was never on a better paying basis …hat the prospect for future business was … better. This road is recognized all …the Southwest as the head of all com…on, and is always given preference … other lines in the transportation …rchandise, as it has always lent its aid … upbuilding of the country. Mr. Gould … other day that the Texas & Pacific … in lending every possible aid to its … territory, and that he believed the … of the Southern Pacific and the Atch… …peka & Santa Fe in discriminating …ocal intermediate points was suici… …ese railroad corporations, and would …ly end in the encouragement of …ion by the people and the deprecia… … their earnings. Mr. Gould will hold a …ence with the holders of second mort… …onds upon their arrival, and it is the …al opinion that all differences will be …ted satisfactorily and that the road will …ue as heretofore.

…. Parker, General Traffic Manager of …issouri Pacific, will arrive here to-day to … Mr. Gould. General Manager S. H. H. … is expected to return from Denver in …urse of the next few days to meet the …ation from New Orleans, and it is also …ed on the street that a party of high of… … of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe …each this city to-morrow to confer with … on the proposed extension of the Texas …cific into Mexico.

… Gould is kept posted by wire in detail … important events in New York. Full … reports are now sent him, and Mr. … does not restrict him from any of his …ness engagements as formerly. He arises …y and takes a long walk over the Texas & …ic reservation before breakfast. He … visits the city office of the …ld system and receives his telegraphic …sages, which have grown to such magni… … and importance that an extra operator …called to attend to his extensive busi… … and all telegrams are received and sent …her. None of his business goes over the …tern Union, but is transmitted to St. …s over his own private wire.

… the afternoon he and his daughters take …reet car and cross to Juarez, Mexico, …ere the time is spent viewing the antiqui… …s of that ancient city. He is always in a …y, humorous mood and cracks jokes with … employes of the city office unless a … near.

…d will remain in El Paso for at … weeks. His business, as mapped … detain him that long, and …follow the advice of his physician …y here much longer. He has be… …at favorite here and is receiving …ition.

…ghters, Helen and Anna, are in… …o dinner nearly every day and are …ed members of El Paso's four … The McGinty Club, an organiza… …le repute, will next week present … with a desirable building lot in the …le part of town and it is hoped that … fit to build himself a winter resi… …e.

…HE TENNESSEE MIDLAND

THE PADUCAH, TENNESSEE & ALABAMA RAILWAY CO.

…s, Tenn., April 2.—Telegrams re… …rom Richmond, Va., state that the …e Midland Railway Co. has, by a … the stockholders, been sold to the …, Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, and …Midland will be extended to Nash… …e deal was made by Mr. Moss of St. …no is largely interested both in the …, Tennessee & Alabama road and in …ouis, Alton & Terre Haute road. The …rs take all the stock and $900,000 …st mortgage bonds of the Tennessee …, $600,000 of which will be used to pay …inia Construction Co. for the money …vanced to the Tennessee Midland. …phis holdors of a majority of the …ll receive for it second mortgage … par. The bonds will be issued on … miles of the Tennessee Midland at …r mile, and the new company guar… …terest on these bonds for two years. …or that the Illinois Central Railroad …thing to do with the trade is not … either by the officials or stockhold… …he Midland.

THE READING DEAL.

…ORK, April 2.—The Senate Committee …ed to investigate the Reading coal …t again this morning, having ad… … from last Saturday. E. E. Ely, … agent of the anthracite coal firm of …s., testified. In his opinion if an …was made to raise the price of coal it …tously reduce the output. The witness' firm would have no other way of sending coal to Newark if the companies in this combination raised the cost of transportation so high that they could not mine.

F. E. Sayward, editor of the *Commercial Trade Journal*, took the stand. Mr. Sayward believed that the other railroad companies controlling the carriage of coal into New York would enter into combination. He declared in very positive manner that every increase would fall on the consumer. Consumers in Pennsylvania, he said, paid more for their coal than in New York. It was intended to make New York pay as much as the people of Pennsylvania. The meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday. In the meantime there will be an executive session at Albany.

THREW PEPPER IN HIS EYES.

Officer Heath Blinded by a Man Whom He Had Arrested.

Officer Wm. Heath of the Central Police District came near losing his eyasight last night, a handful of black pepper being thrown in his face by a prisoner named John Ryan whom he had arrested at the request of Mr. Becdard, the grocer of Seventh and Market streets, who accused the man of stealing from the store. After throwing the pepper, the prisoner broke and ran, but was captured back of the Olympic Theater by Alex Burke, Mike Ryan and a barkeeper, after the officer had fired off his revolver. On the way to the police station in the hoodlum wagon there was a tussle between the prisoner and Officers Heath and Bradley and the three men who captured the fellow. When the Dispensary was reached it was found that the man had been terribly beaten, it being alleged that one of the officers had clubbed him. He was stitched and bandaged up and then locked up in the Four Courts, his injuries not being dangerous. The eyes of Officer Heath were washed out and the doctor said they would be all right in a few days. Ryan will be prosecuted for assault to do great bodily harm.

CRAZED BY LA GRIPPE.

A Mascoutah (Ill.) Doctor's Desperate Struggle With a Patient.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 2.—Joseph Herbenstreidt, a prominent Clinton County farmer, was taken suddenly and violently insane yesterday afternoon. He had been suffering from la grippe for some time. The family physician, Dr. Cole, was alone with the patient, when he suddenly became raving mad and sprang upon the physician, trying to strangle him. Fortunately the doctor is a powerful man, and after a desperate struggle he finally succeeded in throwing the madman upon a bed and summoned help. Mr. Herbenstreidt is 60 years of age, has a large family and is a prominent official in the local Farmers' Alliance society. He was removed to a St. Louis asylum last night.

Another Fred Schreiber Found.

Fred A. Richter of Van Buren, Ark., has written to Chief Harrigan, stating that he knows a Fred Schrieber, who is probably the brother of Lena Schreiber, the young lady who recently arrived in St. Louis in search of her brother Fred. Mr. Richter says that the Fred Schreiber he knows is a blacksmith, the same as Lena's brother, that his father died in St. Louis, as hers did, and that he had a mother and sister in Germany.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public. with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

FOR SALE—Beautiful suburban home, frame house, eight rooms and reception hall; lot 140x150; first-class furnace, excellent and abundant water; best drainage in suburbs; forest and fruit trees, bluegrass lawns, tennis court and gravel drives and walks; just outside of city limits on Missouri Pacific Railroad; fare 4 cents; 30 minutes to Union Depot. E. B. Eno, 503 Chamber of Commerce. 9

Guiterman Bros.

A PICNIC FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Our GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of last week was taken advantage of by hundreds of delighted housekeepers, as it is just the time when every one is engaged in refitting their homes. Although we have done an immense business, still our splendid stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.,

Seems almost untouched, and we can show as large and handsome variety as ever. Do not miss the opportunity to

Buy Goods This Week at Your Own Price.

PARLOR SETS....................$20.00
Sold elsewhere for $35.00.
BEDROOM SETS....................$8.50
Sold elsewhere for $15.00.
SIDEBOARDS....................$10.00
Sold elsewhere for $16.50.
FOLDING BEDS....................$18.00
Sold elsewhere for $30.00.
WARDROBES....................$5.50
Sold elsewhere for $9.00.
EXTENSION TABLES....................$2.50
Sold elsewhere for $5.00.

REFRIGERATORS....................$7.00
Sold elsewhere for $12.50.
CANE SEAT CHAIRS....................65c
Sold elsewhere for $1.00.
BRUSSELS CARPETS....................55c per yard
Sold elsewhere for 75c.
INGRAIN CARPETS....................17c per yard
Sold elsewhere for 28c.
STRAW MATTING....................23½c per yard
Sold elsewhere for 35c.
OIL CLOTHS....................25c per yard
Sold elsewhere for 40c.

Guiterman Bros. THE LEADING HOUSE FURNISHERS

1005-OLIVE ST.-1005

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two choice lots in Tuxedo Park at $9 front foot; must sell; a bargain. Address E 58, this office. 9

Buy a Home in the Suburbs.

"Sutton Station." Marshall av., south side, between Cherry st. and Missouri Pacific Railroad, one block west of Maplewood Station, a 2-story frame dwelling of 6 rooms and cellar, cistern and sheds; lot 50x160; $2,200.
9 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

A Beautiful Suburban Home.

Harlem pl., on the Frisco. Hancock av., 6925, between McCausland and Jamieson avs., a new two-story frame dwelling house of 6 rooms and cellar, cistern and out-houses; fine shade trees; only two minutes' walk from station; lot 50x162. Will sell on monthly payments.
9 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

IN "MAPLEWOOD."

We have several new 7 and 8 room houses we can sell on easy payments, also lots, cheap, on easy terms.

We give you granitoid sidewalks, Telford driveways and private sewers.

Maplewood is the only suburb that is sewered, is only 300 feet outside the city limits. Maplewood has its own station, post-office, church, etc., and the best class of buildings. Maplewood is on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 40 trains daily. Call or address

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

A. B. M'CUNE & CO.
HAS

For sale nice 4-acre fruit farm four miles from city limits; small neat cottage, good water, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., beautifully situated, convenient to church and school; the crop of fruit sold from this place last year was $500. Price, $2,000; terms to suit.

260 acre farm, 100 acres in cultivation, 20 in wheat, meadow, etc.; house of 12 rooms, good barn, all other necessary outbuildings; well inclosed with good fences; 75 miles west of city. Will exchange for dry goods. Price, $5,000.

Seven pieces of acre property for sale in suburbs:

Fine tract of 320 acres mineral and farm land in Crawford County—both lead and copper have been discovered on this of superior quality—is now offered for sale by the owner. This will bear investigation.

Beautiful home at Webster Groves for sale. Improved and unimproved property at Webster Groves, Edgebrook, Selma. Beautiful 15-acre tract at Glendale; streets laid out, trees set; 14 acres at Shady Side; a nice and complete farm nine miles out Clayton rd.; this is a particularly nice little farm of 50 acres, handsome improvements. Call and get suited.

A. B. McCUNE & CO.,
9 517 Chestnut st., Room 3.

BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

On the Western and Suburban Line, 20 acres near Normandy, ready for subdivision; can be had at a very low figure.

On the Natural Bridge rd., cor. Taylor av., 2½ acres; will subdivide just right.

Fine corner opposite Union Depot.

Cor. Sixteenth and Chestnut sts.

185x160 ft. in West Cabanne at less than $30.

Lots on Pine st., Lindell av., McPherson av. and Westminster pl., at very low figures.

A corner 75x100, opposite new Union Depot, for $25,000; brings good rents; a fine investment.

The above properties belong to non-residents who are determined to sell, and present prices will only be good for this week. You had better improve the chance while you may.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. Eighth St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
In Webster Groves.

A large, new, 8-room country residence, with handsome reception hall; heated throughout by furnace, and has water on both first and second floors; large stable in rear. Built on a beautiful piece of ground situated on one of the most desirable streets south of the railway. Lot 140x273. Is a genuine bargain.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
9 513 N. 6th st.

SUNDAY.

Free excursion to Webster Grove Shady Side addition, 'Frisco train leaving Union Depot at 1 o'clock. Lots now on sale only $10 a foot, $10 down, balance monthly. Beautiful high ground; streets, sidewalk and street lights; 48 daily trains; two railroads; electric line chartered. On this excursion a 50-foot lot will be sold to first buyer at $5 a foot; who will be the lucky one? Be certain to have your ticket accepted by our agent at rear of train.
McLARAN REAL ESTATE & INVST. CO.,
9 722 Pine st.

THE GEM OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY
FOR SALE.
Beautiful Home Site.

14 acres elegantly improved land, with lake and boat house, ice house, gravel walks, fruit, shrubbery and shade trees. Over thirty bushels of pears gathered last season from the place, all the fruits needed for family use, large asparagus bed, etc. Mo. Pac. Depot two squares and Frisco Depot across the street from place; all accommodation trains stop at both depots. No house on place, but ready for purchaser to put up such as may please his fancy. Neighborhood first-class; one mile east of Kirkwood at Oakland Station. Convenient to churches and schools. Price, $8,000. Terms to suit. No such place now on the market. Apply to
D. W. WOODS, Post-Dispatch office.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for rental property, and pay cash difference, 6-room house Kirkwood, with 1 to 17 acres. E. W. LEE,
6 815 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for city property and pay cash difference, 360 acres, Clinton County, Ill. E. W. LEE, 815 Chestnut st.

Broadway, East St. Louis.

300x120, between 9th and 10th, on both sides of Broadway, $75.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
6 304 N. 8th st.

38.33 Acres Fronitng Mo. River,

Opposite St. Charles; splendid sand bank, with Wabash switch running whole length of property; beautiful site for a town, capable of subdivision into many thousand front feet. New steel railroad and wagon bridge, now under construction, spans the river at this point. For further particulars apply to
OSCAR REID,
6 22 S. 9th st.

Surrounding Factories

Make the following blocks of ground in Denverside, East St. Louis, worth more than we are asking for them:

BLOCK 47—$15, a raise of $3 per foot.
BLOCK 67—$15, a raise of $3 per foot.
BLOCK 28—$14, a raise of $2 per foot.
BLOCK 45—$13, a raise of $2 per foot.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
304 N. 8th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100 DWELLING…

99 BARGAINS

From "REAL ESTATE PRICE-CURRENT."

Prices All Cut Down. Prices From $1,000 to $6,000.

SOUTH.

308	Marion st., lot 30x62, 5-room house, water.	1.600
2911	Gasconade st., lot 50x126, 2-story, 4-room house.	2.200
2929	Park av., lot 25x125, 6-room house, stable	2.250
3234	Michigan av., lot 25x125, 5-room house, side entrance,	2.300
1112	Armstrong av., lot 30x137, 2-story, 6-room house.	2.600
3015	Second Carondelet av., lot 25x117, new 5-room brick.	2.700
3024	St. Vincent av., lot 25x125, 2-story, 6-room brick house.	3.000
2742	Caroline st., lot 35x135, 2-story, 8-room house, stable.	3.400
3327	Missouri av., lot 25x117, 2-story, 8-room brick house.	3.700
1627	South Jefferson av., lot 25x121, 5-room brick, detached.	3.800
2744	Caroline st., lot 25x128, 2-story, 9-room brick house.	3.800
3225	Eads av., lot 50x130, 2-story, 6-room brick house.	4.000
2812	Caroline st., lot 30x131, 2-story 6-room house	4.100
4347	Vista av., lot 60x132, 2-story 8-room house.	4.300
2651	Ann av., lot 25x125, 2 story, 9 rooms in flats.	5.150

CENTRAL.

3666	Clark av., lot 25x136, 1-story 3-room house, stable.	1.550
3528	Clark av., lot 25x127, 3-room house.	1.700
502	Montrose av., lot 25x130, 4-room house, stable, etc.	1.800
3532	Clark av., lot 25x132, brick house.	2.000
2105½	Biddle st., 2-story. 6-room brick house, rent $20.	2.250
3045	Dickson st., 2-story 6-room brick house.	2.250
1913	Biddle st., lot 16x99, 2-story 6-room brick house.	2.500
3210	Laclede av., lot 19x128, 2-story 5-room brick house.	2.300
2608	Gamble st., lot 20x118, 2 story 6-room house.	2.750
3151	Bell av., lot 17x70, 2-story 6-room brick house.	2.800
2036	Carr st., lot 18x77, (cor. 21st) 2-story 6-room brick house.	3.000
2927	Laclede av., lot 20x128, 2-story 6-room brick house.	3.000
1837	O'Fallon st., lot 25x84, 2-story, 6-rooms.	3.200
2957	Clark av., (cor. Montrose) lot 25x90, 2-story 6-room brick.	3.500
1417	North 19th st., lot 25x127, 2-story 6-room brick.	3.500
2931	Laclede av., lot 25x128, 2-story 6-room brick.	3.750
3047	Clark av., lot 25x96, 2-story 8-room stone-front.	4.000
1207	Garrison av., lot 30x150, 2-story 10-room house.	4.100
3420	School st., lot 25x125, 2-story 7-room house.	4.200
709	N. Leffingwell (s. of Morgan), 2-story 9-room house.	4.200
2911	Franklin av., lot 30x134, modern 8-room stone front.	4.300
619	N. Leffingwell (S. of Lucas av.), 2-story 7-room house.	4.500
2630	Chestnut st., lot 18.9x80, 9-room brick house.	4.800
2637	Pine st., lot 20x119, 10-room brick house; hall	5.150
2815	Stoddard st., lot 25x118, 3-story 10-room stone-front;	5.500
2921	Dayton st., lot 25x118, 8-room stone-front.	5.500

WEST.

5513	Wells av., lot 40x241, 4 room brick; also frame on alley.	2.000
1331	Aubert av., lot 25x170, 1-story, 4-room brick house.	2.100
4225	Evans av., lot 25x165, 2-story, 6-room brick house.	2.700
755	Bayard av., lot 30x180, brick house, 4 rooms.	3.200
4877	Fountain av., lot 31x154, new 4-room house.	3.400
4054	Easton av., lot 50x218, 5-room brick	3.700
4525	Page av., lot 25x153, 2-story, 6 rooms, new.	3.900
3937	Finney av., lot 26x150, 8-room brick house.	4.000
4802	Fountain av., lot 40x115, new, 2-story, 6-room brick.	4.200
3928	Morgan st., lot 30x155, 2-story, 6-room, brick, stable,	4.400
3944	Morgan st., lot 30x155, 2-story, 6-room house.	4.400
3966	Cook av., lot 25x141, 6-room stone-front, modern.	4.500
5129	Minerva av., lot 33x164, new 8-room brick house.	4.900
3826	Finney av., lot 25x155, 7-room stone-front house.	4.900
5856	Page av., lot 100x250, 6-room house, stables.	5.000
1912	Wagoner pl., lot 35x117, new 6-room Queen Anne.	5.200
5120	Ridge av., lot 50x132, 2-story 8-room house, new, modern.	5.500

NORTH.

4554	Kennerly av., lot 25x145, 1-story 3-room brick house.	1.550
1918	N. Vandeventer av., lot 25x100, 5-room frame house.	1.600
2908	N. 12th st., 2-story 6-room brick house,	1.650
4060	St. Ferdinand st., lot 30x52, 1½-story 6-room house.	1.800
1525	Florence av., lot 32x118, 1-story 4-room house.	1.800
4570	Cottage av., lot 25x130, 3-room brick, hall, etc.	1.800
4429	Lucky st., lot 50x135, 6-room house.	2.000
2142	College av., lot 25x155, 4 rooms, attic, summer kitchen and stable.	2.000
1806	Belle Glade av., lot 25x142, 1-story 4-room brick house.	2.250
4130	Hull pl., lot 30x131, 5 rooms, Queen Ann, hall.	2.250
3223	Magazine st., lot 42 feet front, 6-room, stone-front house.	2.300
3005	Montgomery st., lot 25x90, 5-room stone front house.	2.300
2713	Arlington av. lot 50x180, 1-story, 5 rooms, easy payments.	2.350
4354	North Market st., lot 25x130, 6-room brick house.	2.400
1849	Mullanphy st., lot 27x55, new 4-room brick house.	2.400
3717	Cote Brilliante av., lot 25x120, 3-room brick house.	2.460
2717	Howard st., 2-story 6-room brick house, good order.	2.700
1439	N. 24th st., lot 25x135, 2-story 6-room brick.	3.000
3723	Garfield av., lot 25x120, 2-story 7-room brick house.	3.200
1948	Cass av., lot 24-136, 2 story 6-room brick and stable.	3.200
1606	Hogan st., lot 27x111, 2-story 6-room brick house.	3.500
3033	Madison st., lot 25x130, 6-room brick house.	3.500
1715	Belle Glade av., lot 25x134, new 2-story 6-room brick.	3.600
1921	Bacon st., lot 25x120, 2-story 8-room brick house.	3.800
1301	North Market st., lot 25x112, 2-story 10-room house.	4.400
2729	Dayton st., lot 20x118, 2-story 9-room house.	4.400
4611-4613	Delmar av., lot 50x150, two 4-room stone-fronts.	5.000
	Catalpa pl., west side, lot 50x100, new 8-room Queen Anne.	5.200
4348	Evans av., lot 26x153, new Queen Anne 8-room brick.	5.200
4948	Lotus av., lot 40x142, yellow stone, 7-room Queen Anne.	5.200
5861	Cates av. (Clemens pl.), lot 50x156, new 7-room brick.	5.400
4110	Finney av., lot 25x150, 7-room brick, with reception hall.	5.600
4486	West Bell pl., lot 25x135, 2-story 10-room brick, new.	5.700
3957	Cook av., lot 25x162, 8-room stone-front house,	6.000

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut.

BARR'S Special Display,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesda

OF EASTER MILLINERY, SUITS and WRAPS

ENTIRELY OUR OWN, AND UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

Suits and Wraps.

We are as usual showing the largest and newest line of Cloaks in the city.

40-inch Capes in all the leading shades at prices to suit all. Over 100 styles of Jackets to select from.

Also a large variety of Military Capes and a beautiful line of Easter Novelties which no one should fail to see. We shall make a special display of Suits and Wraps on our second floor Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

DRESS GOODS.

2 cases wool Cashmere, all new goods, spring shades, 25c per yard.

40 pieces crepe Bedford, the latest French craze, $1; these are confined exclusively to our house and cannot be found elsewhere in St. Louis.

1 case all-wool Spring Suiting, mottled, diagonal and stripes, 37½c per yard.

2 cases new all-wool Spring Suitings, suitable for the young people, 50c per yard.

1 case 41-inch plain Challis in evening and street shades, 60c per yard.

1 case 40-inch all-wool Albatross, cream and white and street shades, 50c per yard.

WHITE GOODS.

Special bargains in white goods department are particularly desirable.

45-inch Hemstitched India Linen Skirting, very sheer and fine, reduced to 18c.

1,200 yards of Sheer striped Organdie Muslin, a grand special at 8⅓c per yard.

Two cases Swiss Mulls in large check effects, 10c per yard.

Sheer French Nainsooks, 48 inches wide, beautiful goods, only 30c per yard.

These are reduced from 50c.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Goods Bargains will be appreciated by all good judges.

A confined novelty is a 44-inch black silk-embroidered Wool Crepon at $2 per yard.

40-inch black wool brocaded Armenia and Bedford Cords, 75c per yard.

We are constantly receiving novelties in Black Silk Grenadines, also All-Silk Armures, Camel's Hair and Iron Frame Grenadines with side bands.

New 36-inch black and white Plaid Serges only 10c.

RIBBONS.

No. 22, elegant all silk, fancy Serge Ribbons, 14c per yard.

No. 13 all silk knotted Moire Ribbons, 20 per yard.

No. 22 Striped Ribbons, all silk and very desirable for wash dresses, 28c per yard.

9-inch all silk knotted Moire Sash Ribbons, very handsome, $1.00 per yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, very pretty, 20c each.

Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped silk Handkerchiefs, white and solid colors, 25c each.

Ladies' Sheer Linen, colored, embroidered in delicate colors, 50c each.

Men's Japanese, silk-hemmed handkerchiefs, with satin stripes, extra fine quality, $1 each.

Not Cheap Goods,
BUT
GOODS CHEAP.

Fans and Jewelry.

Black and gauze Japanese silk Fans, ebony sticks and silk tassel, $1.50 to $1.75 each.

Elegant gray ostrich feather Fans, two sticks, 24 feathers, a Barr's special for this week, $3.50 and $3.75 each.

Silver bangle Bracelets, 25c each.

Pretty pansy Stick Pins, 25c each.

Real shell, fancy top Hair Pins, another special, 25c each.

SILKS.

Our importations of silks are in advance of any other house in the city. Our special in this line will be found to give greater satisfaction than any other ever offered.

60 pieces real Japanese Silk, all new spring shades, and a bargain at $1.00 per yard.

80 pieces 30-inch China Silk, solid colors, positive value, $1.00; our special price only 75c yard.

200 pieces small and large figures, colored and black grounds, 75c per yard; positive value, $1.50.

20 pieces black and white and brown and white check silks, the novelty of the season, only 85c per yard.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
FROM
OUR OWN WORK-ROOMS.

GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-button black kid Gloves, regular price, $1.50; our special for this week, 85c per pair.

Ladies' Pearl Biarritz Gloves, with black embroidery, 95c per pair.

White Chamois Gloves, 1.00 per pair.

4-Button "Couvesier" Gloves, tan, brown and slates, $1.15 per pair.

8-Button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, all colors and black, $1.50 per pair.

Fancy Pearl, red and Yellow Gloves with black embroidery and black trimmings, $1.75.

Hosiery Department.

We offer extraordinary value this week in Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, guaranteed, will not fade in washing; extra lengths, Hermsdorf dye, six pair for $1, regular price $3. Children's Empress Fast Black Cotton Hose, 7-1 and 1-1 rib, will not rub off on the foot or fade in washing; double knees; sizes from 6 to 10. Prices from 22c to 80c.

PARASOLS.

Ladies 26-inch gold, swinging-handle Umbrellas, paragon frames and Gloria silk covers, $2.

Men's silver-hook handle, paragon frames, Gloria silk covers; $2.

Ladies' fancy colored tight-roll Umbrellas, blue, red, tan, gray, brown, etc.; $4.

Fancy china silk Parasols, with ruffle, all colors; $3.

In fact, Barr's have all the latest novelties in Parasols—crepon, chiffon, surah and china silks, trimmed with ruffles or lace, and ranging in price from $2 to $12.

A great variety of children's Parasols, from 20c to $1.50.

CORSET.

A fine French Sateen P. D. Corset, long waist, would be $5 if not slightly soiled, will close them out at $2.50.

A splendid Corset made of fine French Coutil, filled with bones. This corset will not break on the hips and is especially adapted for stout ladies; beautiful shape; sizes 24 to 30, $1.75.

J. B. Corset, long waist, double side steels, well boned; comes in white and cream, 75c each.

SHOES.

Barr's Shoe Department is full to overflowing with all that is new, stylish and desirable.

Ladies' fancy Op. Oxford, patent tips, cut seamless; black cloth tops; stylish dress shoes; $4.50 pair.

We have just received a full line of misses' shoes.

Misses' best goat, spring heels, all sizes, at $2 pair.

These are stylish school shoes, and the best value for the money in the city.

Misses' Dongola spring heel patent leather tips, a fine dress shoe; $2.50.

Also a full line of patent leather, cloth top, spring heels, etc., for dress shoes; $2.50 to $3.50.

THE LARGEST STOCK.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

GENTS' GOODS.

Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, silk stitchings, pea pearl buttons, extra good quality, positive value 65c; Barr's special price, 50c each.

Men's Empress, fast black, cotton half hose, double heels and toes, 25c per pair.

Men's Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts, well made, extra good muslin; 50c each.

Boys' Silk Windsor Ties, in fancy stripes, plaids and solid colors, only 25c.

Cloths and Flannels.

27-inch all-wool fancy Cassimeres, 60c, 65c, 75c to $1.25 per yard.

27-inch English Corduroy, for boys' wear; best quality, $1.00 per yard.

54-inch Twill back French Broadcloth for shoulder capes; in all the leading shades, $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.

150 pieces narrow fancy striped Outing Shirtings for boys' and ladies' wear; only 10c per yard.

200 pieces French Zephyr Flannelette, new designs, just the thing for house wrappers, 15c per yard.

54-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth for riding habits; only 60c per yard.

ARTISTIC
DRESSMAKING
AT BARR'S.

LACES.

4 to 6-inch Black Chantilly Lace, 25c per yard.

10-inch Black Silk Chantilly Demi-Flounce, 43c per yard.

4 to 12-inch Point d'Irelande Lace, in cream and ecru, 25c, 35c, 50c per yard.

Real Medici Lace, 3 to 5 inches deep, 23c per yard.

MILLINERY.

Special offerings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

FIRST FLOOR.

275 flowers, long stems, 25c each.
234 doz flowers, long stems, 15c each.
600 doz rose bud Montures, 25c each.
800 doz rose bud Montures, 15c each.
25 doz wreaths for children's hats, 10c each.

SECOND FLOOR.

Novelties in imported pattern bonnets and hats, also a full line of exclusive designs from our own work-room; children's school and dress hats, untrimmed hats for ladies, misses and children in all shades of fancy straw and manilla braids, fancy chips, all colors and qualities.

Underwear Department.

Ladies' Fancy striped Flannelette Underskirts, yoke band, featherstitched hem; 75c.

Ladies' fancy striped Toilet Sacques, hand embroidered, scalloped edge cuffs and collars and pockets, $2.25.

Special bargains in muslin underwear, slightly soiled in show window, consisting of Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset-covers.

ART GOODS.

Hand painted flower bowls, just the thing for Easter presents, $1.35 each. Toilet bottles for decorating, 60c ea. Tinted scarfs for dressers or sideboards, 75c each. Tinted stand covers, 50c each. Lace cushion covers, 75c each. Embroidered denim covers, $2.50 ea. Large variety of Easter baskets, 10c to $2.50.

Domestics and Linens.

5 boxes 10-4 wide Bleached Sheeting, 25c per yard. 30,000 yards Barr's X. L. yard wide Bleached Cottons, 10c per yard. 2,000 yards 36-inch soft finished Bleached Cottons, 7½c per yard. 1,000 yards hemstitched Pillow Cottons, very fine, 25c per yard. 1,200 pairs hemstitched Pillow Slips, $1.25 a pair; 22½x36 inches. 400 pairs hemstitched Linen Sheets, $6 a pair, 90x99 inches. 210 dozen Terry Cloth Bath Towels, $3 per dozen. 800 dozen extra heavy Huck Towels, fret borders, $4.50 per dozen.

Books and Stationery.

The "Graphic Atlas and Gazetteer of the World," by John Bartholomew. This has descriptive index of 35.000 places, contains 60 full page colored maps. Publisher's price is $6.00; ours, $5.25.

Thompson's Pocket Speller, Dictionary and Memorandum Book combined, 45c and 20c.

Two new books from the pen of the popular writer, Rosa Nouchette Cary. Paper, 18c each.

UPHOLSTERY.

Brocatelle Tapestry, 50 inches wide, in all the newest shades, $2.25 per yard. Matalasse Brocatelle, solid colors, 50 inches wide, would be good value at $2.75. Barr's special price this week, $1.75. All-wool Old English Tapestry, 50 inches wide, $3 a yard. A full line of French Brocatelles, 50-inch goods, $4 per yard. Satin faced Tapestries, new designs and colorings, $2.75 per yard. Fren Velours, new effects, 50 inches wide,

N. B.—We re-upholster and reco ture at moderate prices. Work guaranteed. Estimates given.

WASH FABRICS.

The variety in Wash Fabrics is so gr the quality so good that if we wer tempt to advertise them all we shou to buy the entire issue of the paper, will only call attention to a few novelties ranging in price from 10c to yard.

400 pieces 32-inch Edinboro' and Cords at 12½c per yard.

1,000 pieces Ceylon Mulls, the on these goods in St. Louis 35c per yard.

100 styles French Organdies, onl yard.

Embroidery.

45-inch Embroidered H. S. Skirti per yd. 4-inch Nainsook Embroidered Edge, very fine work, 15c per yd. Black Mull Skirting, embroidered in $1.25 per yd. 27-inch Colored Mull Sl cardinal, pink or blue, $1.25 per yd.

BUTTONS.

The latest novelty in this line is exce ally pretty Box Olives, they are call white, cream and smoked, two sizes, $ $1.50 per dozen.

White Pearl Buttons, beautifully ca with shanks or four holes, 50c, $1 or $1. dozen. Bronze and Steel Olives, 75c, $1.50 a

Household Department.

Any one who has occasion to use a form will appreciate the special no Barr's have secured in this line. It is a ing skirt-form, sizes from 22 to 28 inches, can be folded and put into a trunk; it w only 1¾ pounds. Our price for this w only $1.

Genuine Rogers' triple-plated dinner k and forks, only $1.39 per set of six. 1,000 l wax Floats, for Altar Lights, 2c per box.

Perfumery Department.

We will offer as a special of extra value this week only, Bradley's Celebrated Perfumes, 50c bottles at 25c each; 25c bottles at 13c ea. or 2 for 25c.

These goods are all triple extracts and guaranteed; four styles of imitation cut-glass bottles to choose from. Our Easter novelties are all in. Come and see them:

Ducks.
Geese.
Rabbits.
Chickens.
Pigs.
Bears.
Kitties.
Sheep.

Choose your favorite. Prices from 5c to $1

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention. Address BARR'S, 6th, Olive and Locust Sts., St. Louis.

FR. BARDENS' STEP.

His Congregation Surprised by His Mysterious Announcement.

A REPORT THAT HE WILL BECOME A CATHOLIC UNDENIED.

The Pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church Requests All His Parishoners to Be Present This Morning to Hear an Important Announcement—A Significant Interview With the Minister.

The following communication was received yesterday morning by every parishioner of Trinity Episcopal Church, the modest little vine-clad edifice standing on the corner of Franklin and Channing avenues, which was built by Father Betts, the well-known high church divine:

MID LENT, 1892.

To My Parishioners:

I especially desire to see you at service next Sunday morning, April 3, at 11 o'clock. I have an important communication to make and expect to bring before you matters of grave importance to myself and all concerned. I remain, yours faithfully,

WM BARDENS, Rector of Trinity Church.

The circular caused a great deal of surprise among the members of the church and it was learned that the pastor's probable action was the subject of considerable discussion among the parishioners. Dr. Bardens was an improvement on Dr. Betts as far as high church proclivities were con- nd it was hinted among his par- that a flop over to Romanism was likely development on the part of or.

A QUEER INTERVIEW.

-DISPATCH reporter sought out rdens yesterday afternoon to learn of the rumors and had edly queer interview with eated ringings at the door of the d to bring any answer and the erer made his way into the chapel tairs to the rector's study. or stood open and be- able in front of the mantel seated on the floor arranging some the lower shelf of a stationary He looked up sharply and re- to the reporter's greeting, but hange his position. The ques ut to him point-blank:

Bardens, do you intend going Roman Catholic Church?"

-morrow and find out," was the y.

u state what is the nature of the tion you intend making to your on?"

the morning and find out," again esponse. To repeated questions the mysterious announcement the e the same reply. When asked uld not make a denial if his ru- conversion to Romanism true, he replied. "This is atter of public interest. It nly me and my congregation, but curious to learn what it is come in g and find out, that is all I have The pastor had risen from the floor ime, but kept busily at work his papers. He seemed ing out everything unimportant g everything in shape. In ap- e is of medium height, sparsely wore dark clothing of the regulation clerical cut and a high Roman collar. His features have an ascetic cast, his expression is determined and his manner aggressive. When asked if he intended resigning his rectorship he again invited the newsgatherer to attend service in the morning and find out.

WHAT ELDER THOMPSON THINKS.

Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, the presiding officer of the vestry, was seen last evening and asked his opinion regarding the rumor afloat about his pastor. "I do not think Father Bardens will go over to Rome," he said. "The fact that he is a high churchman is no indication that he will take that step. That step is more frequent among low churchmen because men of a spiritual nature feel a craving for the beautiful in religion which Protestantism has cut of. In the high church we have everything that the Roman Church affords. Consequently recruits from our church are infrequent. We are striving to be more Catholic all the time, but we are not tending towards Rome. I was speaking to Father Bardens last evening, and he made no mention of anything to me that would lead me to infer he was contemplating any such step. He is an aggressive man and is continually getting up new ideas and methods of carrying out the services. The coming Easter Sunday will be the first anniversary of his pastorate, and I believe his announcement to-morrow will have some reference to that. I am staying in town over to-morrow just to hear what he is going to say. There is no trouble between him and the vestry and I do not think it will be a step toward Romanism.

THINKS IT OBSURD.

Prof Potter of the Washington University is another vestryman of Trinity Church and a warm friend of the pastor's. "The rumor in my opinion, is utterly absurd," he said. "He is an ardent high churchman, but he is the last person, I think, that would go over to Romanism. Besides, if he were thinking of taking any such step he would certainly consult with the vestrymen before bringing the matter befor the congregation.

Notwithstanding the opinions of the two vestrymen a number of the congregation think that their pastor is going to desert them, and this morning's service will be attended by a very anxious and interested congregation.

ONE ON TOM OCHILTREE.

How the Texan Avoided an Irate Female and Her Cowhide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The writer of the card in to-day's papers, which stated that "Thomas Ochiltree should explain to the public why he threw himself upon the protection of the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States of America a few weeks prior to the expiration of his term as a member from Texas, before he poses as an adjuster of affairs of honor," appears to be borne out by the facts ascertained at the capitol to-day. "Tom" was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress and occupied a prominent seat on the main aisle. From statements made by an official of the House it appears the Texas Munchausen was annoyed during the closing days of his official life by frequent visits from a veiled female. Some say she was his landlady, but this statement admits of some doubt. At all events "Tom" managed to elude his fair pursuer for some weeks, until someone suggested to her that she could see the object of her quest if she came before the House was called to order. Then she could gain admittance to the floor without interference. She came with a riding-whip under her cloak; she saw, but she didn't quite meet the Congressman. According to common report as soon as he saw her enter he made a hasty exit, but afterward he asked the protection of the Speaker and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. She didn't get into the chamber again. Like "Dick" Swiveller, for a time he didn't dare venture on certain streets for fear he would encounter the irate woman. Who she was no one knows exactly. Some clew to her indentity may possibly be discovered in an attempt said to have been made to attach the Congressman's salary. It is further said that he availed himself of the prerogatives of a Congressman and so defeated the attempt. Ochiltree's 'affair of honor' was the talk of all Washington at the time."

DR. PARKHURST'S CRUSADE.

What is Thought of the Presentments Made by the Grand-Jury.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The entire city is still talking of the three presentments by the Grand-jury yesterday on evidence produced before it by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Presbyterian divine, who has been leading a crusade against Tammany's administration of city affairs and especially the police. The first presentment is directed at the police department, and among other charges declares that "circumstances ahd testimony offered have tended to show financial considerations in some cases for lax administration. Indeed, the publicity with which the law is violated and immunity from arrest enjoyed by the law-breakers are inconsistent with any other theory."

Pointing to this Dr. Parkhurst said to-day that he was fully satisfied with the result of his efforts, and he believed that he had set on foot a movement which would end in incalculable good. For the 394 specific cases of saloon-keepers, gamblers and proprietors of disorderly resorts, who were shown to be openly defying the law; he cared nothing. He had, with much trouble and no little expense, procured evidence in these instances, but the general arraignment of the police he believed, was perhaps wiser than the individual indictment of the law breakers.

The foreman of the Grand-jury told a reporter that the jury was ready and willing to indict police commissioners or police captains if the evidence had been explicit enough to warrant it. A great many witnesses had been examined, but the direct proof of bribery or payment of protection money was not sufficiently tangible. The evidence laid before the Grand-jury will however, result in an investigation by the police officers. Dr. Parkhurst submitted evidence to show that the excise law was being openly violated by 264 saloon-keepers in the various precincts. The second presentment deals with what is known as the "Spies act"—the bill now before the Legislature—which is stamped as, "in our opinion, entirely in the interests of the law-breaking classes and against the interests of all good citizens in this city and country."

Reference is also made to the legal responsibility of the owners of property rented for immoral purposes, Another rap at the police is made in the reference to "those who prostitute the public servioe by taking one salary to make crime difficult and many salaries to protect it."

The recent instance of gamblers who are given notice from police courts of warrants about to be issued is taken up and disposed of thus: "Upon the evidence submitted we are fully convinced that the gamblers had been warned of the issuing of the warrant by an attache of the Police Court, and while we are not inclined to make an indictment of any individual, yet we do not hesitate to affirm our belief that the Clerk of the Court was an active agent in conveying the warning."

The third and final presentment is devoted to a recommendation that extra Judges be appointed to try the multitude of indictments which have for years been piling up in the District Attorney's office because of the lack of court facilities to dispose of them.

President James J. Martin of the police board this afternoon made a statement concerning the Grand-jury's presentment. He said that it is conceded by Dr. Parkhurst that when he sought vice he had to go behind closed doors to find it. It was conceded that the police force is splendidly organized and that vice does not flaunt itself in the streets. "According to my way of thinking," said the Inspector, "the fact that a body of men constituting a Grand-jury which only sits for a month have brought in a presentment against a police department whose efficiency cannot be equaled in this or any other country is a gross outrage."

"It is a question in my mind," concluded the Inspector, "if these outrages and insults continue, whether I shall not prepare my resignation as an Inspector of the Department and tender it to the Commissioners rather than submit to them." District Attorney Nicoll thinks nothing will come of the presentments.

Police officials and hangers-on around the District Attorney's office expect some lively proceedings next Monday, when the trials of three women accused by Dr. Parkhurst of keeping disorderly houses on West Third street come up before Jndge Cowing. It is expected that Dr. Parkhurst will make his first appearance in open court as a witness, on this occasion, and that he will tell all about his experience as the detective.

SHOOTING AT DECK HANDS.

The Mate of the Gem City Tries to Intimidate the Strikers.

Revolvers and wagon wheel spokes played a prominent part in the roustabouts' strike on the Levee last night. The Gem City was the scene of the trouble. First Mate James Boland on learning of the strike went to the Executive Committee and agreed to give 25 cents an hour to unload and load his boat. At 10:30 last night George Harrington, a negro, dropped a box of beer, and a mate started to strike him with a club, The negro ran and the mate fired three shots at him. From that time until the boat left there was trouble. As the boat pulled out a negro jumped from the deck and ran. Half a dozen pursued him with the intention of making him "ship" with the boat, but he escaped. As the boat passed under the bridge going up the river from Mare Island shots were heard, and it is supposed some negro deckhand has been shot.

A Positive Luxury,

And yet how cheap. A grate fire of our No. 2 Pittsburg crushed coke; no smoke, no soot. Beats wood or coal out of sight. Try it.

DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Strange Disappearance of Two Girls Returning From a Visit to Europe.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—Lizzie Stenlin and Annie Geddle, Pittsburg girls, aged 13 and 14 years respectively, are lost somewhere between Liverpool, England, and this city. The former is the daughter, and the latter a niece of William Stenlin of the *Freheiter Freund*. The police have been asked to assist in the search for the girls. Mr. Stenlin is much worried about the girls' whereabouts and in speaking of the matter said: "About two years ago my daughter, Lizzie, and my sister's daughter were sent to Geinfail, Germany, where they have an uncle. I sent them there to be educated and on March 16 they sailed from Liverpool on board the City of Paris, which arrived in New York over a week ago. I got a letter from their uncle in which he said they had sailed on that day. We have been telegraphing Castle Garden, but can find no trace of them. We saw some people who came over on the same vessel, but they did not remember seeing the girls. We are positive that they sailed on that boat and they must be lost some place in New York. Both girls can speak English very well. I am fearful that some stranger has picked them up and under some pretext got them away.

ECONOMY COAL.

Exclusively for family use; try it.

DEVOY & FEUERBORN,
704 Pine street.

HARLEM PLACE,

The handsomest suburb in St. Louis, is on the Frisco, two blocks south of Gratiot Station and 20 minutes' ride from Union Depot. The ground lies high, with perfect natural drainage; two churches and a new $20,000 brick school in the vicinity and first-class neighbors and improvements on all sides. Lots are 50 feet front by 162 feet deep. We have just finished a 7-room dwelling on Arthur avenue that is modern and substantial in every respect, and which we can sell you on easy monthly payments. Take 1 p. m. train on Sunday or 1:30 p. m. on week days to inspect "Harlem Place," and you will be so pleased you will not buy elsewhere. Call at our office for free tickets.

David H. Stewart & Co.,

Phone 2913. *10 North Eighth Street.*

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

A Colony of Them Discovered in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 2.—The Russian colony of this city is uptorn by a tremendous sensation. The discovery has been made that a secret circle of anarchists have been for some time organized in the city. Within the past week men have grown so bold as to threaten the lives of several persons suspected by them of being spies and secret agents of the Czar. In one case the plotters entered into a fiendish contract to use dynamite to accomplish the destruction of their supposed enemies.

Pay or Go to Jail.

GREENFIELD, Ill., April 2.—John Singleton and Geo. Wahl, both saloon-keepers in Whitehall, were arrested and brought before 'Squire Vedder of that place yesterday and fined $200 each for selling intoxicating liquors within the said city. As they failed to pay their fines both were taken to Carrollton and lodged in jail. The city authorities have decided to permit no more delays in the matter of paying fines. They have adopted the rule pay or go to jail.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PER
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOL
MODENE
AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJ DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACC

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that t was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and na MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will b prised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes an hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever t other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific disc ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more cations before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be rem at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant fe when applied or ever afterward. —MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS

—Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will f priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolve destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future gr an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair co should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in a mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on r of price, $1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspon sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. } MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. { CUT THIS
MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS.
You can register your letter at any Post-office and insure its safe delivery.

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE G

BRANDT'S

SPECIALTIES IN SPRING STYLES.

ave you seen our New Spring Styles in LOW CUT OXFORDS, the very Latest Novelties in Footwear?

es, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Price, $3. Price, $3.50.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

G.BRANDT SHOE COMPANY, COR. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.

Open Until 10 O'Clock Saturday Nights.

LICATESSEN CAFE,
LIVE STREET.
adies and Gentlemen.
LY FIRST-CLASS.

BARWICK'S 25c
INGHALL
LADIES AND GENTS,
418 North Sixth Street.
25 Cent Meals.

. G. MILFORD'S
Gents') 6th st., near Olive.
RLOR.

RLESS FERTILIZER,
or Lawns and Flowers.
covers 25 square feet.
A. B. MAYER MFG. CO.,
1020 N. 12th st.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
n and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

atters skillfully treated and medi-
hed. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

FEDERATE VETERANS.

eunion of Members of Various Organizations.

ANS, La., April 2.—A reunion of ng Confederate veterans of the begin on Friday, the 8th. The ting of the United Confederate d of the Organized Confederate teran Associations, will be that time and it is hat 40,000 veterans, with nearly f the great Confederate Generals attendance. The delegates from hold a business session on the 8th n the afternoon of the 9th a grand d review will be held, to be fol- public reception at the French se. One of the features of the re- be a camp fire at Washington Ar- all, at which refreshments will be ee to the veterans, and all the visit- rals will deliver addresses and afford ld comrades a chance to ds and have a word with their lead- . John B. Gordon will preside and Daniel of Virginia will deliver the . Among the famous Southern chief- who will be present are: Gen. Joe er of Alabama, Lieut-Gen. Stephen D. f Mississippi, Gen. F. M. Cockrell ssouri, Gen. James Longstreet and H. Lane of Georgia, Gen. E. W. s of Alabama, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of nia, Gen. A. J. Vaughan of Memphis; E. Kirby Smith, Gen. W. Jackson of Tennessee, Gov. Mel- and Senator Gibson of Louisiana. g the famous women who will honor casion will be Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Winnie Davis, Miss Julia Duke of Louis- , daughter of Gen. Basil Duke and niece he illustrious Gen. Morgan and the ow of Gen. Bragg.

E Secretary of the School Board was busy pay- he janitors yesterday morning. The total of ay-rolls showed that $6,800 was required to the schools clean and orderly in the past th.

A Lucky Escape.

Fortunate is the man or woman residing malaria-ridden locality who escapes dreaded scourge. Not one in a thou- and does. When the epidemic is a peri- dical and wide-spread visitation, it is st as common to see whole communities uffering from it as single individuals. The ost vigorous constitution is not proof gainst it—how much less a system feeble r disordered. As a means of grotection gainst malaria, Hostetter's Stomach Bit- ers is the supreme medicinal agent. It proot any form of malarial disease nted in the system, and even in re- where miasmatic complaints are malignant and deadly, such as the us of Panama, Guatemala and the s generally, it is justly regarded as cient safeguard. No less efficacious is curative and preventive of chronic estion, liver trouble, constipation, matism, kidney complaints and la e.

CK HEADACHE

RTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

egulate the Bowels and prevent Constipa- Are free from all crude and irritating r. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no g. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Beware of Imitations and
k for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

ONSUMPTION.

ve a positive remedy for the above disease; by its ousands of cases of the worst kind and of long ng have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith fficacy, th I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with REATISE on this disease to any suf- heir Express and P. O. address,
83 Pearl St., N. Y.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

The Inquiry Into the Mental Condition of Mrs. Emilie Lack—Notes.

The inquiry into the mental condition of Mrs. Emilie Lack, widow of Rev. Frederick Lack, late Superintendent of the St. Louis Provident Association, in the Probate Court yesterday, resulted in a verdict declaring Mrs. Lack to be incapable of managing her affairs. Mrs. Lack is 73 years old, and was not present in the court. Dr. J. K. Bauduy, the expert on mental diseases, was called on to testify and the evidence regarding her mental condition submitted to him. He said the conditions described indicated softening of the brain. The management of her husband's estate, of which she was executrix, was placed in charge of the St. Louis Trust Co. a short time ago. She is possessed of an estate in her own right, which it was shown in evidence yesterday was sold for $16,500, and she holds notes from her nephew, Gus A. V. Brecht, and the Gus A. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., with which he is connected, for the amount secured by a deed of trust on Mr. Brecht's interest in property belonging to his father's estate. This is the second time Mrs. Lack has been examined in the Probate Court. At the first examination, which was on March 9 last, she was declared of sound mind. Mrs. Lack's stepson, Finis Lack, and her sister, Mrs. Ida A. King, filed the information upon which Mrs. Tack was examined. Judge Geo. A. Lubke represented Mrs. Lack, and Michael Kinealy and Judge Thomas B. Harvey appeared for the other side. There was practically no defense made.

Wants to Examine the Books.

A mandamus proceeding was instituted yesterday by John C. Orrick, trustee for Mrs. Jane E. Wight, against the Brownell Car Co., F. B. Brownell, President of the company, and M. B. Richardson, Secretary, to compel the officers of the company to allow the plaintiff to examine the books of the company. Orrick alleges that he holds 140 shares of the stock in trust for Mrs. Wight. No dividends have been declared for five years, it is alleged, and he has been refused access to the books of the company, he charges. An alternative writ was issued, returnable April 9.

Court Notes.

Ann T. Morisse begun a suit for divorce yesterday against Edward C. Morisse on the ground of abuse.

The St. Louis Trust Co. was appointed administrator yesterday of the will of Patrick Magrath or McGrath.

Public Administrator Charles Scudder took charge yesterday of the estates of Leonhard Schachenmager, M. Cohn and John Bertram.

Maria Rodefeld was granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of Geo. H. Rodefeld, which is valued at $3,000.

The C. H. Albers Commission Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday with a capital stock of $50,000, all paid; and the St. Louis Polar Plush Lined Stock Co. with a capital stock of $12,000, all paid.

The Electropoise.

Mr. A. R. Plank, Manager:

DEAR SIR—I give you, with great pleasure, my experience with the Electropoise. I have used the Electropoise myself for chronic rheumatism with good results, also on one of my church members for chills and malarial fever and after four treatments she was cured. Our daughter has been cured of toothache of the worst kind with a few minutes' use of the Electropoise. Two of our children are now using it for nasal catarrh with great benefit and I am sure they will be cured in a short time. I heartily recommend the Electropoise. Yours, REV. F. SIEVERS,
Pastor First German Baptist Church,
1702 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

For circulars and other information address National Electropoise Co., 410 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis.

NEARING COMPLETION.

Work on the Inlet Water-Tower Progressing Rapidly.

As soon as the granite tower at the new water-works at the Chain of Rocks is completed, it will be surmounted with a picturesque stone structure two stories high, to cost over $12,000. The recent completion of the tower in mid-stream and from which the supply of water will be received was especially pleasing and one that required more than ordinary engineering genius. The water thus drawn from mid-river will be limpid instead of the clay color aad muddy taste that the city has suffered so long because of inadequate facilities. The pits now in course of construction for the gigantic engines, which at every revolution will send 10,000 gallons of water to the distributive center of the intricate system, are down fifty feet or more through solid limestone. To look down upon the scene is to become dizzy. The pounding of hammers and the echoing and re-echoing sounds in the depths is suggestive of a much lower locality.

Trunks and Sample Cases.

Having bought out the entire stock of trunks, sample cases, raw material and machinery of the late E. S. Brook I will for the next thirty days offer them at prices that defy competition. I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of rawhide fiber telescope cases at the shortest notice.

P. C. MURPHY,
Third and St. Charles streets.

To Play "Damon and Pythias."

"Damon and Pythias" will be played at Entertainment Hall, April 20 and 21, for the benefit of the Knights of Pythias of St. Louis. The company, which is composed largely of professional players, is rehearsing the play and expect to place it on the boards in a manner that will do them credit. Messrs. Chas. A. Krone and Harry M. Conner and Miss Future Gayle Clark are to assume the leading roles. The following is the cast in full: Damon, Chas. A. Krone; Pythias, Harry M. Conner; Lionysius, Chas. E. Smith; Philistius, J. Sidney Lee; Procles, L. M. Sickels; Damocles, F. H. Waite; Lucullus, Chas. Seeger; Calanthe, Miss Future Gayle Clark; Hermion, Mrs. Grace Evans Letsone; Child of Damon, Miss Franklin.

CHEAPER THAN ANTHRACITE

For stove, grate and furnace,
PITTSBURGH CRUSHED COKE,
DEVOY & FEUERBORN, Sole Agents,
704 Pine street.

Timber Cutters Arrested.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 2.—Fifteen prominent Lincoln County timber men were arrested and brought to this city to-day on a charge of contempt of the United States Court. Some time since the United States Court at this place granted an injunction in the case of E. W. Clark. Wm. Justus and Samuel Chevront, trustee of the Guyandotte Coal & Land Co., restraining A. L. McCluer, Andrew Chapman, P. S. Adkins, Lewis Lusher, John Porter, Thomas Dean, Mack Adams, John Deering, Zach Pritchard, Robert McComas, Rudolph Adkins, Rudolph Fry, Floyd Adkins and two others named Queen, from entering upon, cutting or removing timber from certain tracts of land on the Guyan River, and these men are now under arrest for disobeying the order of the court.

An Opening of Styles.

Mme. Jacquemin of Olive street, the portrayer of styles, should indeed be proud of the brilliant throng who crowded her spacious millinery departments last Tuesday. The many styles of bonnets and hats which she brought direct from Paris were feasted upon by many pairs of admiring eyes and her artificial flowers were artistically arranged so as to bring them out in all their beauty. The opening was a complete success.

Dangerously Stabbed.

George Cook and Charles Douglass, a couple of colored men, had a fight on the corner of Ninth and Market streets last night, in which Cook received a dangerous wound in the left side. Douglass made his escape.

OUR Clay-weave Cutaway Suit at $30 is a great bargain, and our well-cut Trousers at $7 are unequaled for fit or quality.

GAYLORD & BARCLEY,
820 Olive street.

PATENTED ADJUSTABLE SHOE AGENCY,

Returned to Old Stand,
3331 OLIVE ST.

Ladies troubled with tender feet of any description can find

INSTANT RELIEF

by wearing them. 10 cents car fare allowed every customer.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Price $2.50, $3.50, $5.00

E. HAZARD, Sole Agent.

A GREAT MAD DOG SCARE.

Many Men, Women and Children Attacked by a Rabid Mongrel.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A rabid dog ran amuck in the Greenville section of Jersey City yesterday. Three men, a horse and several dogs were bitten before the brute was killed. The energy and pluck of several men saved many children and women.

It was noon time and Public School No. 20 had been dismissed for the mid-day recess. Ocean avenue was crowded with pupils. John Luh, an aged man, who was sitting in the bar-room of Winfield Stringham's house was first attacked. The dog dashed through the door and fastened its fangs in Luh's foot. When shaken off it sprang at Luh's throat. He raised his arm but the brute reached his cheek and lacerated it.

The dog did not stop its attack until Fritz Pfahler with an iron bar beat the dog off. He pursued it for twenty feet when he fell and the dog attacked him. It tore off his clothes, but he had avoided its fangs, when his brother John and Louis Beck, who were armed with a piece of gas pipe, arrived. John seized the brute and dragged it away from his brother, but the brute seized his right hand and tore the flesh from the back of the hand. The brute fled up Ocean avenue. It overtook a party of children, but a pugnacious spaniel ran out and diverted the attention of the mad mongrel from the little ones, while a clear-headed man, Henry Drake, gathered the children into a hotel.

A woman pushing a baby carriage was passing. Drake picked the woman up in his arms and ran with her into the hall, as she screamed and begged him to save her child. There was no time to lift the babe tenderly. He grabbed it by the collar of its coat just as the dog sprang at and overturned the carriage. Drake, with the almost strangled infant, safely reached the hall and banged the door as the brute sprang at him. After biting a man and several horses and dogs it fell in a fit and was shot.

ALOE & CO., Opticians.
415 N. BROADWAY
Consult us about YOUR EYESIGHT.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Open for Business.

The popular Union Dairy Co. has opened its elegantly equipped ice cream parlors, and is ready to deliver at short notice ice cream of all flavors to all parts of the city. Its facilities to supply from one quart to thousands of gallons are unsurpassed by any concern in this country. All orders receive the usual prompt attention when addressed to

UNION DAIRY CO.,
Tel. 2558—Washington and Jefferson avs., or
Tel. 2422—Park and Second Carondelet avs.

FOOLISH LULA BENTLEY.

A 15-Year-Old Girl Runs Away With a Railway Conductor.

ATLANTA, Aa., April 1.—Lula Bentley, a young girl not quite 15 years of age, and the daughter of a widow who lives at 133 West Mitchell street, disappeared from her home last Thursday. When last seen by her friends she was with Nausbaum, a conductor on the Central Railroad. Lula was found this morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the detectives are now looking for Nausbaum. Thursday night Nausbaum took the girl to the Metropolitan and registered as W. W. White and wife. They were assigned to room 23, which the girl occupied until this morning, when the detectives found her and sent her home. Nausbaum secured a marriage license yesterday and it is thought that he expected to marry the girl, but was badly frightened and left town when he learned the detectives were after him. It is thought that he will return and marry Lula.

OUR Clay-weave Cutaway Suit at $30 is a great bargain, and our well-cut trousers at $7 are unequaled for fit or quality.

GAYLORD & BARCLEY,
820 Olive street.

WISDOM—The Pearl of Great Price.

IT TAKES a mighty good tailor to make a garment that will excel in style, finish or fit the ready-to-wear apparel we offer you, and our price is only One-Third of what the aforesaid tailor will ask you.

Fifteen Honest Dollars' worth for $10.

9 TAILORS won't make for you a Spring Suit or Top Coat that will "dress" you better than will one of our SUPERB Suits or Coats. Our price is a fraction of the tailor's demand.

Eighteen big round dollars' worth for $13.

TO MAKE your money go as far as it will and satisfy your taste at the same time, you need only come to Famous. We save you $3.50 to $5 on any ready-to-wear Top Coat or Suit.

Twenty great big dollars' worth for $15.

A MAN wears GOOD clothes at the price of poor ones when he buys of Famous—therefore, wear good clothes and be happy.

A big dollar's worth always at Famous.

Famous TEMPORARY QUARTERS,
514-516 Washington Av.

CONFIRMATION SUITS.

Buy your boy a GOOD Suit at Famous at the prices of a poor one elsewhere.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

GREAT VARIETY.
ELEGANT GOODS.
GIVE-AWAY PRICES.

Famous

Humphrey's

The indications for to-day for St. Louis are: Fair; warmer.

GENTLEMEN'S
Spring Top Coats

The grandest assortment shown in St. Louis for years. Over 100 styles.

$12.00 to $30.00

Opening Notes of Sprin

And now on every hand Nature seems decked in robes of vestal green, and peeping through the meadow grass is the blue bell and the violet.

Spring Novelties
In Children's Suits.

Vestee Suits, Zouave Suits, Kilt Suits, } In Fancy English and French Novelties.

SHIRT WAISTS

A thousand patterns.
The "Humphrey" Waist.
The "Star" Waist.
Fancy Blouse Waists, in combination colors.
Boys' Spring Ties.
Boys' Reefers and Spring Overcoats.

In fact, our Boys' Department is crowded with seasonable goods at popular prices.

SPRING HATS.

The Knox Silk and Derby Hats, the Lincoln & Bennett London Hats, and other styles of the best American makes.

See the swell soft shape—The "La Cigale."

★ ★ ★

Boys' and Children's, Fancy Hats and Caps, to match costumes.

We show the most elegant line of Headwear in the West.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO., Broadway and Pine.

SPECIAL! Gentlemen's Hand-Sewed Cordovan, Kangaroo and French Calf Shoes in all the leading styles......... $5

Goodyear Welt and McKay-sewed Calf and Dongola Shoes in all styles, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. Hand-welt Calf Shoes, $4; all styles. Our Shoes will fit and wear equal to any Custom made costing double the money. Send in your mail orders. Catalogues free.

REID'S- 411 N. BROADWAY

SOME OF THE WOODWORK OF THE BEATTIE MFG. CO.

Boatmen's Bank, State Bank (new), St. Louis Trust, Union Trus American Express, Bell Telephone Co.

OFFICES—Samuel Cupples, Daugherty-Crouch Drug Co., Glob Printing Co. (new), Laclede Gas Light Co., Liggett & Myers' new office, Matthews & Whittaker, McKinney Bread Co. (new), National Express Co., Rutledge & Kilpatrick, C., B. & Q. Ry. office, Schweppe Grocery Co., Union Dairy Co.

RESIDENCES—Messrs. Alexander Euston, Henry Haarstick, Wm. Bagnall, E. C. Sterling, Drs. Mulhall and Thomas O'Rielly.

CREDIT

Koehler's Installment House,
622 Olive St., Up-Stairs.

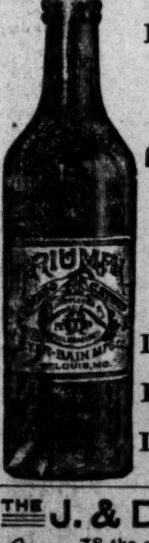
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING on CREDIT
(Ready-Made and to Order),
LADIES' CLOAKS & JACKETS,
Watches and Jewelry,
On INSTALLMENTS
At Cash Prices Without Security.

Terms: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m., Saturdays until 11 p. m.

SMOKE
5¢ CIGAR
THE MIRABILIA

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers,
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, N. Y.,
MAKERS.
PETER HAUPTMANN & CO.,
511 and 513 N. Third St.,
Sole Distributing Agents.

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.



"Good digestion waits on appetite and health on both."

Remember this when serving Oysters, Soups, Meats and Gravies and have a bottle of

"TRIUMPH TOMATO CATSUP"

ON YOUR TABLE.

It is delicious and appetizing.

It is free from all artificial coloring.

It is the best that money can buy.

THE J. & D. SUSPENSORY

IS the only correctly made suspensory; it fits. Is proper to the dress of every gentleman; worn for neatness of dress and comfort; saves fatigue in walking and standing; a protection in riding and bicycling. When worn it preserves the vital energy. In health or disease, wear no other.

LINEN, $1.00. SILK, $1.50.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
Judge & Dolph Parmaceutical Co.
4TH AND MARKET STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Or by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

GEO. J. FRITSCH

Furniture, Stove and Carp

Take the Broadway Cable

25 Bed-room Suits, $10.25 and
50 Parlor Suits, $22.25 and upw
50 Folding Beds, $10.50 and
25 Sideboards, $7.25 and upwar
30 Cook Stoves, $5.25 and upw
50 Gasoline Stoves, $3 and upw
50 Refrigerators, $4.75 and upw
50 Baby Carriages, $4.25 and
75 Rolls Brussells Carpet, 42 and upwards.
75 Rolls Ingrain Carpet, 25c upwards.

All goods sold for cash or weekly or monthly payments, terms to suit everybody. 50 cheaper than any up-town hou

Six large stores full of the and best and latest styles of Goods.

Give us a call. Nos. 1507, 1 1513, 1515 and 1517 South Br

15 Cents a Wee
THE POST-DISP
Daily and Sunday,
Delivered at Your Home

RISE, And the New Day Brings New Wants. Advertise Them in the POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9-16.

The POST-DISPATCH Will Be Read by Busy Thousands and Your Want Filled Ere SUNS

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1892.

SPLIT IN THE RANKS

Influence of Democratic Bossism in New York on the Decrease.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT AGAINST THE MACHINE.

The Bolters are Followers of Cleveland—A Pleasant State of Affairs for the Republicans—Trend of Political Sentiment in Kansas, Arkansas and Texas—Candidates for State Offices.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The split in the Democratic ranks of the Legislature has widened. Albany County has gained friends and the "Big Four" has become a "big two." The orders of Bosses Sheehan and Murphy "don't go" at present and Bosses Croker and McLaughlin find their power and influence undiminished. The situation is most interesting from a political standpoint, because the bolters are recognized followers of Grover Cleveland's standard, while the Democrats remaining in line are machine men avowedly pledged to the support of David B. Hill's candidacy for the Presidency. Heroic measures were resorted to yesterday in the effort to hold back the two bills Ed Murphy has declared against, which the Albany delegation, backed by D. Cady Herrick, has decided must pass before any further political legislation is accomplished. In the Assembly Wm. Sulzer, Speaker pro tem., declared the House adjourned at 11 a. m. to prevent the passage of the Albany water bill, which legislates Michael Delehanty, Ed Murphy's father-in-law out of office. The bill was just about to be submitted to roll call when Sulzer declared the House adjourned, though in session only one hour. In the Senate the bill putting the appointment of Cohoes election inspectors in the hands of police commissioners was passed.

This was obnoxious to Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan as it would put the Cleveland faction in charge of the election on April 12. Sheehan refused to sign the bill as presiding officer and in a huff left for New York. He hopes thus to defeat the bill. The fight in the House is led by the Albany Democrats. A significant feature of the break is that the men who have sided with the Albany delegation are Cleveland Democrats. The stronger the Albanians' positions becomes, the more courageous the Cleveland men become. The situation looks serious for the bosses and for David B. Hill, who had been supposed to be in complete control of the Democratic Legislature. The old custom of holding caucusses on party measures has been abandoned this year. Orders have been given instead and it looks now as though a serious revolt against bossism had begun in earnest. It is a very pleasant state of affairs from the Republican standpoint.

THE TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP.

HOGG IS MARKED FOR SLAUGHTER AND CLARK IS UNPOPULAR.

PARIS, Tex., April 2.—The contest between Gov. Hogg and Judge George Clark as to which shall carry off the gubernatorial honors when the Democratic State Convention meets is an interesting one. It is settled that the man who gets the nomination will be Governor, "if he lives and nothing happens." The campaign has opened earlier this year than usual. Both factions were extremely anxious to take time by the forelock. Gov. Hogg rode into office two years ago on a high wave of popular prejudice against railway and other corporate interests. It was a craze that swept him into power. The tide is slowly receding, and he is drifting with it. His administration has been a failure and fraught with disappointment to the people. Too many sweeping reforms were promised, and failing to fulfill his obligations has caused the people to look upon Gov. Hogg with disgust and distrust.

Although Gov. Hogg looked upon railway managers as thieves and robbers while a candidate, as soon as he was installed into office he proposed to loan the school fund to the railroads. This made many people charge him with insincerity. The Alliance and Third party people who supported him so energetically, who elbowed their way into the Democratic primaries in spite of the protests of life-long Democrats, found themselves snubbed when they demanded some appointments in return for their votes. This angered them and they proposed to have his political scalp. Finley, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and Gov. Hogg's political manager, issued a pronunciamento declaring that they would not be permitted to take part in the Democratic primaries. As soon as the relations between Hogg and the Alliance become strained, George Clark began to smile and flirt with them. Something he said in the newspapers and in speeches made them feel kindly toward the great railroad attorney and champion of corporate power. Clark is an exceedingly clever politician, and one of the finest organizers and managers in the country. When the Alliance began to coddle up to Clark, many of the rock-ribbed, uncompromising Democrats held back. He was brought forward and his campaign opened with a great flourish of trumpets. Wherever he has gone immense gatherings of people have greeted him. They have listened to him and left in disappointment and utterly at sea. These demonstrations that have been shown forth at the Clark meeting make one thing very clear, that while they may not be for Clark they are certainly bitterly opposed to Hogg. Clark has not talked like a statesman, but like a vindictive politician. It is charged now that he was brought out because the railroad and whisky interests of the State would contribute ample campaign funds. However much or little truth there may be in this, it will have its effect just the same. Hogg has made many mistakes in the last two years, but it is doubtful if he has made more than Clark. There is a strong conservative element that will have neither of them and are demanding some such man as Congressman Culberson, ex-Senator Maxey, ex-Gov. Throckmorton, ex-Gov. Ross or Hon. H. D. McDonald. The Democratic party can hardly afford to nominate either Hogg or Clark.

Ex-Senator Reagan, Col. Tom Brown of Sherman and Judge Alex Terrell are all said to be getting in a position where the Governor's mantle will fall on them. The followers of Clark will doubtless endeavor to nom- nate some less extreme man, and the logic f events now points to James W. Throck- orton, who was elected Governor in 1866, ut was removed from office as "an impediment to reconstruction." He was one of the oneers of this State and has a warm place the hearts of the Texas people. When the estion of secession came up he was a mem- r of the Texas Legislature and rmly opposed it. When the dinance was presented he made vigorous speech against it. While dressing the House of Representatives he is hissed from all parts of the House and lleries. Facing the great crowd with eyes azing with indignation he uttered the emorable words: "When the rabble hiss all may the patriot tremble." From that to the close of his speech he was accorded the nost respectful attention. The ordinance vas adopted, only seven votes being cast gainst it. When the war came he went with is State. He has served several terms in ongress since, but for several years he has een in private life, having refused a re-elec- on.

OUT OF POLITICS.

ANSAS RAILROADS KEEPING THEIR HANDS OFF THIS YEAR.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 2.—For the first time n the history of Kansas the railroads are this year keeping out of politics. They have taken no sides for or against any one of the Republican candidates for Governor, and it is understood that they will not contribute a dollar or in any manner interfere in the campaign. In times past a liberal railroad subscription on the campaign fund has been regularly depended upon by the Republican State Central Committee, and in addition to that the companies have put money into the Congressional and legislative districts, but this year the Republicans will appeal in vain; the railroads are not unwilling to give, and there is no doubt that they would like to see the Republican ticket elected from top to bottom, especially Governor, associate justice of the Supreme Court and Legislature, but they will not show their hand, for if they should and the election should be carried by the opposition, hostile railroad legislation would certainly be enacted next winter. This is the very calamity they desire to prevent and they will therefore keep out of the fight. A prominent railroad attorney of the State referring to the political situation is quoted as having declared at Topeka yesterday that if the railroads were disposed to subscribe any election money to give to either side they would better give it to the opposition than to the Republican Committee as it looked to him as if that side would win this year. He views the prospective combination of the People's and Democratic parties upon Attorney-General John N. Ives for Governor with alarm. Ives was the only man who was on both tickets two years ago, and was elected by 40,000 majority. He made such a good man then and has been such a good officer since that it is believed that he could be successful as the candidate for Governor this year and carry with him the rest of his ticket. Ives himself is unwilling to make the race; he would prefer to run for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but he says he will work wherever the two parties think he can do the best service, and it looks now as if he will be placed at the head of the ticket.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

PROPOSED STUMPING TOUR OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—The contest for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket grows in interest. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent interviewed Hon. A. W. Files of Ashley County, who entered the canvass some weeks ago. He spoke hopefully of the outlook. He said he was in the race to win and had no fear of a "dark horse" carrying off the nomination. Mr. Files is in receipt of letters from leading Democrats in different parts of the State assuring him of cordial support; and claims that he will come into the convention with a strength that will stick to him. He said that just as soon as possible it was his intention to arrange, if mutually agreeable, for a joint canvass of the State with all the candidates who are seeking the nomination. Mr. Files appears to have considerable strength in the southern part of the State.

Fishback's friends are hard at work in his behalf, and his newspaper supporters are very enthusiastic. Fishback carried the primary election in Crawford County, which was held last week, by a large majority. The county was conceded to him. Sebastian County (Fishback's home) will hold a primary election for State officers on April 23, and on April 30 Logan, Bradley and Franklin counties have elections to ascertain the choice of the Democratic voters in this particular. Sebastian is given to Fishback, Bradley is claimed by Files and Logan and Franklin will be closely contested. It is probable that there will be no State canvass such as has hitherto prevailed, or in other words the gubernatorial candidates may not be called on to "stump" the State. This has been the custom, but owing to the existing condition it is not likely to be observed. The canvass will be confined to each county and the candidates themselves will have nothing more to do with it except to direct the movements of their friends from afar. All the gubernatorial aspirants, however, are willing to make a "stumping tour" of the entire State if public interest demands it. It becomes more evident every day that no particular candidate has the nomination within his grasp. On the contrary every indication shows that the big fight will be, as in the past history of Arkansas politics, made in the convention.

Candidates for minor State offices continue to announce. For Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture, Hon. John D. Adams of this city has recently entered the race, as have Mr. J. D. James of Crawford County and Mr. W. S. Allen of Boone County. Another candidate for State Auditor has appeared in the person of Mr. E. T. McConnell of Johnson County.

The fight in the Fifth Congressional District is being watched with interest all over the State. The Democratic candidates are: Hon. Sam W. Peel, present incumbent; Hon. Hugh A. Dinsmore and Hon. Iverson Jones. Peel has represented the bulk of the district for two or three terms. The last Legislature redistricted the State and the Fifth was greatly changed, four or five counties being lopped off and Crawford and Faulkner Counties being added. The district now comprises, in addition to the counties last named, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Washington, Madison, Newton, Searcy and Van Buren Counties. Peel is considered one of the best stump speakers and most active political workers in the State. Dinsmore was Minister to Corea under Cleveland. Jones has ability and is a tireless worker. At the recent primary election in Crawford County Peel was defeated, Dinsmore carrying the county by a small majority. The contest will at once be renewed in the remaining counties. While the result in Crawford County is a disappointment to Peel's friends, they claim he is stronger in the older part of the district, and that he cannot be defeated. Peel voted for Crisp in the Speakership contest in Congress, and this act is being used against him to some extent. The same thing is being used against Thomas McRae, who is a candidate for re-election in the Third District. Peel and McRae stuck to Crisp all the way through, while the remaining three members of the Arkansas delegation—Breckinridge, Terry and Cate—stood by Mills. It would seem that the attitude of Peel and McRae in that fight will cost them some votes now, although conservative Democrats in their districts seem disposed to commend rather than condemn them for their course.

A Witness Arrested.

John C. Weigand of Chicago was arrested Friday afternoon as soon as he left the witness stand in the David R. Boogher trial in the Criminal Court. Two warrants issued against him a year ago were produced. One charges him with embezzling $30 from the Western Electric Supply Co., for whom he was at that a collector. The other alleges fraud whereby he is charged with obtaining $60 by a bogus check from Mrs. Wm. Steinhoff, the wife of the receiver of the same company. Weigand gave bond. His preliminary examination is set for April 11.

Kid Gleason Licks His Man.

"Kid" Gleason, the light-weight pitcher of the Browns, has distinguished himself as a boxer by knocking out in one round ex-Fireman Jack Sweeney. Gleason, Bob Caruthers and Jack Crooks of the Browns were standing in Furber's saloon after the theater when Sweeney came in pretty well loaded with liquor. He had two companions and a pistol and picked out Gleason for his abuse. He blackguarded him for a moment then the little pitcher sailed in and thrashed the big fireman clear to the other end of the bar. Sweeney's face was pretty badly mashed up.

The New Daily Paper.

The committee on the new daily paper for workingmen report a good outlook for the scheme. The committee meets every evening at labor headquarters to hear reports of canvassers, etc. Arrangements have been made for vigorously pushing the project. The unions are beginning to subscribe. Cigarmakers' Union signed for twenty shares on Friday night.

A Famous Emerald.

Alfred Benzon, the diamond importer, has in his possession an emerald that was once the property of the ex-Empress Eugenie. It is a most remarkable gem, being perfect in cut and color. It is popularly supposed to be the largest emerald in the United States.

READY FOR SPRING BUSINESS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

GREAT SUCCESS

OUR TERMS:

We will furnish your home or what you may need at the following terms:

$15.00 Worth of Goods, Payments 50c per Week
$25.00 Worth of Goods, Payments 75c per Week
$50.00 Worth of Goods, Payments $1.00 per Week
$75.00 Worth of Goods, Payments $1.25 per Week
$100 Worth of Goods, Payments $1.50 per Week

LARGER BILLS IN PROPORTION.

Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock.

Attended our Grand Annual Spring Opening on last Monday, when thousands visited our Mammoth Stores, 1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive St., and were delighted with the Grand Exhibit of Elegant House-Furnishings in every department. We have now one of the largest and most select stocks of new goods in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES
—AND—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Furniture, Carpets,
Gas and Gasoline Stoves,
Window Shades,
Hanging Lamps,
Pictures, Refrigerators,
Baby Carriages,
Office Desks,
Folding Beds.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

COMMENCING WITH

MONDAY

As a starter, we will place on sale the following goods for less than manufacturers' cost to make them:

Folding Beds, $13.75
Baby Carriages, $4.10.
Refrigerators, $4.95.
Gasoline Stoves, $2.05.
Bedroom Suits, $12.15.
Parlor Suits, $27.25
Wardrobes, $5.10
Kitchen Tables, 49 Cts
Extension Tables, $1.95

THE STRAUS-EMERICH

OUTFITTING COMPANY,

1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.

TESSON'S FATHER AND BROTHER.

They Come Here to See the City Hospital Mystery.

Charles Bienfong and John Tesson, the stepfather and brother of Frank Tesson, the would-be suicide, arrived in the city from Whitewater, Wis., yesterday. The wounded man recognized them, and with a screen surrounding the cot the three remained in converse for an hour. Mr. Bienfong and Mr. John Tessen said that Frank had over $1,400 when he left the farm in Wisconsin. They state that they have no knowledge of his career since he left home. Tessen told Dr. Heine Marks yesterday morning the story of his attempt at suicide. He said that after he gambled and lost his money in various ways, he went to Forest Park to kill himself. He fired one shot at a tree to try his weapon. He then placed the muzzle against his head and pulled the trigger a second time. The bullet entered his brain. Tessen asked the doctor for $10 to show his relatives that he was not penniless, but the doctor told him that he did not see the reason for that.

Grand Sale of U. S. Government Land.

The Reservation Sale of Lots at Hot Springs, Ark., will commence April 12, and continue about thirty days. The Iron Mountain Route offers the public the wonderfully LOW RATE of ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 8 and 9, good for return until May 10. This is a GOOD CHANCE for an investment or health or pleasure trip. For complete folder descriptive of the property for sale, call at or address City Ticket Office, No. 102 North Fourth street.

CHICAGO'S ALDERMANIC BOODLERS.

The Final Session of the Grand-Jury Ends in a Row.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—There was a lively row in the Grand-jury room to-day when the investigation of the Aldermanic boodle charges was concluded. The Grand-jury, in its final report, recommended that the investigation be continued by a specially chosen body. When the final session was held this morning, six members voted to rescind the indictment against Alderman O'Brien, and wanted to take similar action in the cases of Aldermen Michaelson, Bowler, Goslin and Gorman, on the grounds that the accusations were based on hearsay, but it was decided otherwise. Gen. Lieb, the foreman, was very indignant at his dissenting associates, and made some very pointed insinuations against them.

It is now certain that only one of the indicted officials, Alderman O'Brien, can be given a penitentiary sentence, if found guilty; the others, in case of conviction, being more than likely to escape with a fine. Accompanying the final report to Judge Clifford, are the following true bills:

Alderman William J. O'Brien, Sixth Ward, two indictments for bribery, one in connection with the Northern Pacific and the other with the economic gas ordinance; Alderman D. R. O'Brien, Twenty-third Ward; Alderman Nicholas A. Cremer, First Ward; Alderman Patrick J. Gorman, Twenty-third Ward; Alderman Philip Jackson, Fourteenth Ward; Alderman Stephen M. Gossolin, Seventeenth Ward; Alderman John F. Dorman, Tenth Ward, one indictment for conspiracy to commit bribery and the other for bribery; Alderman Michael F. Bowles, Fifteenth Ward; Alderman Herold Michaelson, Fifteenth Ward, one indictment for attempting to obtain a bribe and conspiracy to commit bribery; Millard B. Herely, member of City Board of Education, one indictment for attempting to obtain a bribe.

SLINEY CONFESSES.

Says He Is the Man Who Killed Butcher Lyons of New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Mickey Sliney confessed to Inspector Byrnes yesterday that it was he who killed Bob Lyons, and that he had lied in accusing James Lyons, the dead man's brother, as the murderer.

Lyons was killed in his butcher shop, 152 Cherry street, on Nov. 25. He had been struck in the right side of the neck with his own cleaver. He told his mother just before he died that Sliney had struck him, and Sliney was arrested. There was no apparent motive for the crime and the Coroner's jury acquitted Sliney. In spite of this Police Justice Ryan committed him to await the action of the Grand-jury.

Later Sliney said that Jim Lyons had killed Bob. He saw Jim come from behind the ice-box with the cleaver in his hands, and Bob stagger after him bleeding from the gash in his neck. James Lyons was indicted about two weeks ago. He is now in the Tombs Prison. A point against Sliney had been the note given by him to Lyon's errand boy with the apparent purpose of getting the boy out of the way. This fact rested upon the testimony of the boy himself. The ink in Sliney's desk was analyzed, and proved to be of the same kind as that on the note, and the paper on which it was written was found to have been torn from one of Sliney's writing pads. Sliney was brought from the Tombs yesterday and confronted with the evidence adduced.

Then he had a private interview with the Inspector in which he confessed to the killing. He said it was done in self-defense. He said: "On the morning of the murder I went to the store of Robert Lyons about 10 o'clock. He owed me $35 for coal. I asked for the money, and he refused to give it to me. We had some words about it, and he struck me and knocked me down and kicked me in the stomach. As soon as I could get on my feet I ran out of the store and went directly home. I returned to Lyons' store at 4 o'clock the same day, having in the meantime drank considerably. I asked Lyons if he was going to pay me the money he owed me. He said 'no you ——,' and struck me and knocked me down. I ran toward the door. He dragged me back and struck me again. We then struggled together over toward the chopping block and he shouted: 'I'll kill you and make steaks of you.'

"I broke away from him and he followed me with a knife. Believing that my life was in danger, I grabbed the cleaver and fired it at him. It struck him in the neck."

Sliney's lawyer says he is crazy, either naturally or for notoriety. So do the keepers at the prison. The only evidence against Sliney was the note, and about the courts everybody was sure Sliney would have been easily cleared if he had kept his mouth shut. He has been cool and serene from the first.

RIOTIOUS MEXICANS.

Serious Meeting on Board a Government Training Ship.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—The War Department of the Republic is investigating a serious mutinous outbreak which recently occurred among the Mexican sailors on the Government training ship Zaragoza, that is now in the harbor at Vera Cruz, having only arrived from England a few months ago. The higher officers of the training ship are all Englishmen, and a few days ago one of them named W. T. Weston gave an order in English to one of the Mexican sailors, who, not understanding what was said to him, failed to obey it. The Englishman, either wilfully abusing his authority, or believing the Mexican to have disobeyed him intentionally, struck him a heavy blow with his fist. The Mexican, fearing further punishment, made no remonstrance until urged to do so by a brother officer who cried out to him to remember that he was a man, and a citizen of a country whose people would not submit to insults and oppression. The assaulted Mexican thereupon recovered his courage and drawing a knife made an assault on Officer Weston, inflicting a fatal wound in the latter's abdomen. The other Englishmen came to the rescue of their countrymen and were met by the other Mexican sailors, who made a solid stand against them. A general scrimmage then ensued in which pistols and cutlasses were freely used. Five of the Mexican sailors were seriously wounded and two of the Englishmen were killed. The Mexicans were finally subdued and by the assistance of military men from Vera Cruz a number of them have been placed in irons awaiting trial.

ROMANO GOVERNOR OF COAHUILA.

It is generally conceded in official circles here that Gen. Leopoldo Romano will be chosen as the next Governor of the State of Coahuila, which is one of the most progressive of the States of the Republic. As military Governor of the Territory of Tepic Gen. Romano has displayed splendid abilities. He has the reputation of being not only a brave and energetic commander, but also a sagacious, intelligent and honest administrator. The selection of such a man may mean much in the way of progress for Coahuila. In Mexico one has only to look at the State of Nueva Leon to realize how much can be done by a liberal and statesmanlike policy, initiated and encouraged by the head of the State. But for the wise attitude of Gov. Reys toward outside capital, notably the reasonable and equitable mode of levying and collecting taxes, Monterey could not now have been what she has become within the last two years—the Denver of Mexico. Coahuila is not less rich than Nueva Leon in natural resources, nor in points of vantage for the establishment of industries. The Sabinas Valley could hardly be surpassed in the latter respect. The certainty of fair, not to say generous treatment, at the hands of the railroad and its allies, coupled with a sensible fiscal policy on the part of the State, would insure the rapid and healthy industrial development of Coahuila. No event could so much conduce to such prosperity as the choice of an enlightened chief officer of State such as Gen. Romano has proven himself to be.

The Yaqui Indians, the most hostile tribe in the Republic, and who have their rendezvous in the mountains in the southern part of the State of Sonora, have been on the war-path for the past two months and have committed many depredations upon their peaceful and industrious neighbors. Some of the Yaquis have accepted the situation and gone to work on the lands distributed to them in severalty. School-houses have been erected by the Government and are well attended by the children of the tribe. The Government is now devising means for bringing to terms those members of the tribe who refuse to be controlled and who continue to harass the people of the surrounding country.

SALT BEDS IN GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

The Hon. W. Sutton, Consul-General of the United States for the Northern District of Mexico, has just returned from a tour of inspection of the consular agencies in Lower California and the State of Sonora. He also visited the salt island of Carmen in the Gulf of California, which is owned by a Chicago syndicate, who have bought it in fee simple from the American Consul at La Paz. Mr. Sutton states that the price agreed upon is $500,000. Of this amount $50,000 was paid cash and the remainder is to be paid in yearly installments of $50,000 with interest at 6 per cent. The island has inexhaustible surface deposits of salt, and if explored beneath the upper bed large deposits of rock salt would be revealed. This island was originally purchased by a Californian named Holliday, from the Mexican Government for $53,000. It was during the French invasion, when the Juarez Government was in financial distress and had to make many sacrifices to raise money to carry on the war. The original title conveyed the right of dominion as well, but this has been disputed since and the right waived by the owners, who are satisfied with exercising the right of proprietorship in fee simple. Mr. Sutton states that the feeling in Sonora and Lower California about the re-election of President Diaz is perfectly unanimous. All agree that he is the right man for the place, and want him to keep it for another term at least. His re-election is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Contest Between the River and Harbor and the Senate Bills.

It developed yesterday that the object of Congressman Cobb's visit to St. Louis was to recommend the abandonment of further effort to secure the passage by the House of the Senate bill appropriating $18,750,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River between the Gulf and St. Paul. Mr. Cobb's argument is that it would be advisable to postpone further action on this bill until the passage of the river and harbor bill, which, it is understood, will appropriate $4,000,000 for Mississippi River improvements. At a specially convened meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi River Improvement Association, Ex-Congressman Frank proposed a series of resolutions endorsing Mr. Cobb's views and practically pledging the Association to the abandonment of further effort to pass the Senate bill in the lower branch of Congress until it be seen what action is taken on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Frank was supported to some extent by ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, but the other seventeen members of the Committee who were present took a decidedly different view of the situation. Mr. Marcus Bernheimer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, very strongly opposed abandoning the bill at the presen pecially in view of the fact that re Washington indicated a favorabl the measure and its speedy pas George Burnett, who represents th tile Club on the Executive Comm lowed on the same side and his v endorsed by Mr. John H. Maxon, w street car representative on the c and by Mr. Leroy D. Kingsland, w representative of the iron foundry

Mr. Harry Hill was very vigorous position to any postponement, a Mr. Frank Galennie and Maj. M. J The latter recalled some of his e in Washington and condemned t postponing action on the bill after had been practically won.

The matter was discuseed very 'Change yesterday, and much sur expressed at the political element ing to set aside the work done by bers of the Executive Committee, w sent the varieus mercantile and co interests of St. Louis. Senator Vest ten more than one letter expressing ion that the bill will pass without amendment, and it was generally a terday what benefit could possibly b from throwing away all that has bee plished so far and resting content w small favors as are likely to be inclu river and harbor appropriation bill.

The victory in the Senate was as able as it was decisive. It is well kn a strong opposition exists in the Up against river and harbor appropria should the House act as suggested, up the river and harbor bill witho any action on the Mississippi River plications must naturally ensue, more than probable that the Missis not even get $4,000,000. These a were generally expressed yesterda is understood that in the event of th cal element making a prolonged fig shelving of the Mississippi River b will be considerable hard feeling in sociation. The feeling so far, howev overwhelmingly in favor of proceed the bill vigorously that it is believed ther action will be taken. No one ap know the cause of the proposal to ch policy, and members of the Executi mittee spoken to on the subject yeste fused to discuss it.

No High Rent Is the Reaso

Why we are selling men's good suits
$7.50. Finest Baltimore tailor-mad
Alberts, cutaways and sacks, $12.50 t
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Frank

Prof. Lyon's Lectures.

Rev. D. G. Lyon, professor of As at Harvard, will lecture in Memor next Tuesday evening on the "Disco the Assyrian Monuments and the D ment of the Language;" again on T evening on the "Record of the Mo Concerning Assyrian Influence on History," and lastly, Saturday eve "Assyrian Literature and Its Rel the Book of Genesis." Prof. Lyon i the foremost scholars in the depart Assyriology.

EASTER CARDS, 5 CENTS TO

Easter souvenir spoon, $1 to $3.50.
Easter silver novelties, $1 to $20.
See the novel and pretty things at
MERMOD & JAC
Broadway, cor

CIETY'S DOMAIN.

ntertainments to Break the Monotony of Lent.

S TURNING THEIR THOUGHTS TO EASTER GARMENTS.

ics of the Fashions of Centuries Ago gain Being Used in Ladies' Gowns—oings Among the Clubs for the Week ist Closed — How Society People Vhile Away the Time.

ere are few social diversions to occupy ttention of women just now, and every has her heart set upon her Easter gown ionnet. Maybe she is so lucky as to have cely laid away for the auspicious day, maybe she is struggling with the mo- ous question as to what it shall be. This n there are so many beautiful things to se from that we need not hesitate long, only the purse is long enough, meet the demands of Dame ion. The old adage, "There is ing new under the sun" is repeated over over again each day with growing signi- ce, as one marks the counters piled with uperb silk and velvets and brocades of two or three centuries ago, gorgeous in ing, heavy and stiff. These beautiful is, made of these goods, are not hidden to be worn only on state occasions in privacy of the house or under the ic lights. The women of the present day w York as they promenade the streets or rom their carriages look as though they ist stepped from some canvas in the Lou- Of course these beautiful gowns are, as eral thing, trailing in the dust behind or else the illusion is spoiled by the lift- ip and careful protection of them. then the lifted skirt exposes an exquisite i petticoat, pretty enough for an outside and too long to escape contact with the nent. Worth, it is said, has set his face ist these trailing garments for the ts. It remains to be seen what he will mplish in this direction.

VISITORS.

rs. Dr. C. J. Ingersoll of Bell avenue is ertaining her sister-in-law.

rs. C. A. Berthowd is entertaining her ighter, Mrs. Bolton of Kansas City.

rs. Oliver Gilmore of Paducah, Ky., is a st of friends in the city.

rs. C. C. Tevis of Holden, Mo., will arrive he city this week to visit her sister, Mrs. . Fleming.

rs. Dr. W. A. Hardaway is expecting a t from her sister in Denver, Colo., but is now in Pass Christian.

s. Jessie Battle is entertaining two young- es from Illinois.

s. J. D. Thompson is entertaining her r, Mrs. Barker of Philadelphia.

s. William Means Rhett and baby of New ans are expected to arrive this week to Mrs. E. B. Pickett.

ss Lorain Tappe of Louisville is the guest iss Ruby Allen of Washington avenue.

ss Annabel Briggs is entertaining her d, Miss Block.

s. Alfred Drew is entertaining her sister, Minnie McGrew of Cincinnati.

s Hattie Edwards of Ste. Genevieve was a t last week of her mother, Mrs. S. J. ards, at her home in Kirkwood.

. and Mrs. Hal Truesdale of Chicago are visiting her parents at 4056 Delmar ave-

s Belle Schurman of Dallas, Tex., is ex- d shortly to visit relatives at 4058 Del- avenue.

s Jessie Thistle, quite a noted vocalist, has been pursuing her musical studies in York, is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. Musick.

s. A. A. Sparks and Mrs. P. W. Roche of Vernon, Ind., formerly Miss Lou Pugh of ity, are visiting Mrs. Jesse M. Battle at ucas avenue.

C. W. Lichtenberg and daughter are in ity visiting Mrs. J. Weinheimer,

RETURNS.

s Adelia Murphy returned on Wednesday Mobile, Ala., where she has been spend- e past six weeks.

J. W. Hemphill returned the latter part t week from a visit to her sister in the

Mary Edgar has returned from Phila- a.

J. G. Brandt has returned from her New Orleans.

. and Mrs. Francis T. Bryan are ex- l home next week from the South.

Mary Hutchinson returns this week ew Orleans, where she was the guest Harriet Scott.

lara Voris has returned from a brief the country.

William Monks returned yesterday 't of a week to her relatives in y.

Mrs. Luther H. Conn have re- from Hot Springs, where they r some time.

e M. Conn, who has been in Pitts- the Lenten season, is expected ew days.

Mrs. John Booth have returned stay at Lebanon Springs.

es Leonard has just returned from is after a pleasant visit to friends.

E. King has returned after a sence.

yn Hall has returned from an ex- p to Kentucky and is at her home, venue.

Mitchell of 3022 Franklin avenue home after a several weeks' visit in Little Rock.

e Bevis has returned from a visit

e Kyler, who has been visiting her . J. W. Allen of Sedalia, Mo., has ome.

. Chaphe of Corning, N. Y., has ome, after a visit to his daughter, s M. Chaphe of North St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

omas Caldwell of West Morgan l leave in a short time with her or Sewanee, Tenn., where she will ionth.

omas Teasdale has gone to Kansas nd three weeks with friends.

M. Eddy of 4372 West Morgan street is week for Lebanon Springs, where r the benefit of her health.

. Slack of 4350 Morgan street has liana to visit friends.

y Blue left the latter part of last sit relatives in Indiana.

ace Byler who has been spending onths with her mother, Mrs. Rap- ast week with her two children for in Trinidad, Colo.

imphries Hawes has gone for a short ot Springs.

F. Strasburger left last week for and sailed on the 2nd of April for He will not return until July 1.

. W. Broughton left on Wednesday t visit in Mobile, Ala.

. S. Fleming of Chamberlain Park xt week for the East.

. W. Humphrey and little daughter e to Hot Springs.

ıla Brown, who has been visiting y of Mr. J. E. Baker, has returned ome in Arkansas.

Sharp left on Wednesday upon the City of St. Louis for New Orleans.

Niedringhouse left on Wednesday rleans, to be gone several weeks, pon the steamer City of St. Louis.

eph F. Taner has returned to her llinois after a visit of a week or ten Mrs. Henry Skinner.

L. Hopkins has returned to her incinnati after a visit of ten days. egistered at the Southern Hotel.

. Dean has returned to her home ikee.

P. Barr, who has been in the city ıst ten days, has returned to her Houston, Tex.

ry Eberts spent last week in the friends, and left on Friday for her te. Genevieve.

Mrs. Joseph Bascom left on Thurs- ew York, thence to Europe.

mes Teasdale of West Morgan street veek to visit friends.

ry Rankin of the Southern Hotel has ot Springs.

an P. Boogher has gone to Lexing-

te Stone of 35 Benton place leaves Lexington, Mo., where she will summer months.

Ely and family will leave on Monday for a six months' tour of California.

Prof. and Mrs. Mayhew have gone to Fayetteville, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schultz and family leave in a short time for their summer residence, "Linwood Lawn," near Lexington, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Butler and Miss Kathryne Butler left on Monday night for Hot Springs, where they intend to spend several weeks.

The Lilac Euchre Club held its regular meeting Thursday evening. Mr. D. A. Bixby won the first gentlemen's prize and Miss Nellie Horne the first ladies' prize. Miss Horne entertained the club.

GOSSIP.

Miss Isabel de Figueredo is quite ill.

Mrs. A. T. Kerr has returned to Kansas City.

Mrs. M. Fanning has moved to 917 Channing avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Heath are at Lebanon Springs.

Mrs. Geo. Robertson of Mexico is a guest in the city.

Mrs. Alfred Bevis of Morgan street is in California.

Mrs. C. J. Hayward has removed to 3648 Olive street.

Mrs. Josephine Knapp of New York city is at the Southern.

Mr. N. C. Harris of Westminster place is in New York City.

Miss Mazie Fuller is now convalescent, after a severe illness.

Mrs. John W. Loader is confined to her room with la grippe.

Mrs. Kate Broaddus of Hotel Beers will sail in June for Europe.

Mrs. J. S. Sullivan of Jefferson City is visiting here this week.

Mr. Eugene Hawkins and mother have moved to 3726 Olive street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tracey and Mrs. F. W. Tracey are at Hot Springs.

Mrs. John N. Drummond and family have gone East for a few weeks.

Mr. Will Eams and his mother will move soon to their home in Selma.

Miss May Prather has returned from a visit to her friends in Fulton, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Beck are among the late arrivals at Lebanon, Mo.

Mrs. C. E. Phipps gave a progressive euchre party on last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John A. Gilliam, who has been ill for several months, has recovered.

Mrs. James L. Ford and children will leave early in the summer for Virginia.

Mrs. J. R. Hoff has returned from Joplin, Mo., where she visited her cousin.

Mrs. Dorothy Rickett is spending several months with relatives in Alabama.

Mrs. George Huston and little son are spending a short time in Alton, Ill.

Miss Lily Palmer of Westminster place has been quite ill for the past ten days.

Mr. Sydney Herzberg returned the latter part of this month from the South.

Mrs. Capt. Wm. White has returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Richard White.

Mrs. Laura Warren of Kentucky is the guest of her aunt on Dayton street.

Mrs. Dix of 719 North Compton avenue will move with her family to Bell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mermod will spend the summer at their ranch in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong have moved into their new house on Delmar avenue.

Miss Winnie Denton, who has been spending the winter in Idaho, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Pittman have left Pass Christian and are now at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. M. H. Chamberlain is at home again after a brief visit to friends in the interior.

Mrs. Jas. Hunt Lucas has been for the past ten days with relatives in Greenville, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Overstreet and daughter have moved to 2932 Lucas avenue.

Mrs. S. L. Peckham has been entertaining for the past few weeks Mrs. L. Mayer of Sedalia.

Mrs. C. H. Longstreth of 3435 Morgan street has returned from a short visit in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Udell have given up their European tour and will go East instead.

Mrs. Rivers Meriwether and children will return from their Southern trip Easter week.

Mrs. William Centre, who has been ill with la grippe, has recovered and is able to be out.

Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalfe, Jr., who has been seriously ill for six weeks, is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Peacock, who are traveling in Europe, were in Berlin when last heard from.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Avers will move in September into their new home, 3400 Delmar avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Udell will move next week into their new house on Westminster place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Chambers are making a tour of the South and are now at Old Mexico.

Prof. Harcourt Verne of 3031 Washington avenue gave a musical recitation Friday evening.

Miss Edwina Bixby is one of the large number of St. Louisans that are now in New Orleans.

Mrs. Murray French will entertain, after Easter, Rev. Mr. Gordon and wife of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Mae Stockbridge has gone to New York City to spend several weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Lyne Metcalf has been quite ill at her home on Washington avenue but is now convalescent.

Mrs. Walter Culver has been out of the city for the past ten days, but is expected home this week.

Mrs. Erastus Wells and daughter sail on the German Lloyd steamer for New York on the 7th of May.

Miss Annie Jones will be married early in the summer to Mr. Stephen Wahl of the South Side.

Capt. and Mrs. John N. Boffinger are in St. Augustine, Fla., and are at the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

Mrs. B. Jaques and daughter are in New York City visiting her married daughter, who lives there.

Mrs. Jas. McGuire of 3307 Chestnut street, who has been quite ill for several weeks past, is improving.

Miss May Murphy of Bell avenue is visiting in Alton, where she will remain during the Lenten season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin have returned to their home in Pittsburg, Pa., after a visit of a week in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stone have returned to the city to live and are for the present at the Belvedere Hotel.

Mrs. George R. Robinson is in Minneapolis visiting her daughters, Mrs. Edgar and Mrs. Tiffany.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Karst have given up housekeeping and have gone to the Laclede Hotel for the present.

Mrs. John Scullin and daughter will be among the many St. Louisans who will spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Little have sold their home on Washington avenue and will buy a lot and build elsewhere.

Miss Mary Newby gave a very handsome luncheon on Friday, April 1, at her home, 2640 Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clifford have purchased a home in Ferguson and will move with their family this month.

Robert Goldbeck will give a piano recital at Memorial Hall Saturday, April 9, at 4 p. m. Tickets for sale at Bollman Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Allen entertained last week at their country home, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Goodwin of New York City.

Mr. James M. Nelson, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Nelson, has returned to his school at Boonville.

Mrs. J. L. Ferguson and daughter are expected home from the South, where they have been for the benefit of their health.

A card was received from Mr. A. H. Werber denying that Mr. and Mrs. Albert Werber gave a euchre party, as had been reported.

Miss Augustine Thompson, who has been very ill for the past five months, is much better, and left last week for Lebanon Springs.

The Arloe Club have issued invitations for a dancing party at Anchor Hall, Park and Jefferson avenues, Wednesday evening, April 20.

Mrs. J. R. Mullins, who has been for some time past with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. English of Illinois, has returned to the city.

Mr. William Aull, who is attending McCormick's Theological College in Chicago, is in the city visiting his brother, Mr. Robert Aull.

The "home dinners" given by the ladies interested in the Woman's Department of the St. Louis Division of the World's Fair, have been very successful. They are occupying Girardi's old stand, and are prepared to cater to large numbers of both ladies and gentlemen.

Why wear a plate? They are inconvenient and troublesome. Get your teeth supplied in a better way by Dr. Holmes, Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rhorer and family moved into their new residence, which has just been completed, on Westminster place on Friday last.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Burnett, who have been residents of St. Louis for several years, have moved to East St. Louis where they will make their home.

Miss Pauline Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Roberts, formerly of this city, was married last month to Mr. Charlie Booker of Brownsville, Tenn.

Mrs. E. F. Leeson and her little daughter, Lottie, accompanied by her uncle, L. F. Mitchell, left last Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark., to join her husband.

Mr. William Taylor, formerly of St. Louis, now living in New York, has gone with his family to Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health, which is much impaired.

Miss Ida Belle Rice, a very popular West End young lady, is announced as one of the Easter brides. The fortunate man is the enterprising architect, Mr. J. S. Lee.

Miss Kate Hosmer, who has been spending the winter at Pass Christian, spent last week with Misses Hattie and Lizzie Glenn of Olive street, en route for her home in Keokuk.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hodgdon, 1906 California avenue, entertained a few friends with progressive euchre last Monday, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. Charlie Greely, who was summoned to New York by the serious illness and death of her mother, after spending several weeks at the metropolis returned last week to the city.

Mr. H. S. Parker left on the 31st for Chicago, where he is to be married this week. When he and his bride return from their bridal tour they will be located at 2644 Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barnes and family have moved from 4217 Olive street to their home, which they recently purchased, on the corner of Chestnut street and Channing avenue.

Mrs. Paxons of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Menzie, at 4279 Olive street. Mrs. Paxons will return to New York in a short time, accompanied by her niece, Miss Lida Menzie.

Miss Jessie Joel of 3748 Evans avenue, entertained the Mistletoe Euchre Club last Monday evening. The prizes were won by Misses A. Churning, G. La Barge and A. La Barge, and Messrs. J. F. Gunn, D. E. Flaran and H. W. Wells.

Preparations are being made for Mr. John Mahler's closing children's carnival at Entertainment Hall, Friday, April 29. Many children of the best families will dance in costume in fancy, character and national dances.

Mrs. Alpha Witherspoon from Arizona is the guest of her cousin in South St. Louis. Before returning home she will go by boat to New Orleans and will be accompanied by Mrs. Taylor Witherspoon, who is also a guest in the city.

The dance given at Vandeventer Hall last Tuesday evening by Messrs. Dowler, Farrell and Mosher was enjoyed by a large number of young people. Mrs. Dowler and Mrs. Crane were present as chaperons for the young ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ittner entertained their many friends last Thursday evening at their new residence, 3105 Eads avenue, with an enjoyable euchre party. Beautiful prizes were given. Mr. Enders aided in entertaining the gathering with songs and recitations.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Annie Musser, a popular young society lady of Muscatine, Io., to Mr. Charles H. Huttig of this city. Mr. Huttig is one of the best known of the younger business men in St. Louis. He is also a member of the School Board.

Mrs. W. A. Wilcox of 3899 Delmar avenue has gone to New York, where she will join her daughters, Misses Grace and Emma Wilcox. After the graduation of Miss Emma from the Woman's Homœpathic Medical College, Mrs. Wilcox and her daughters will go to Boston and then to their summer residence at Chatham, Mass.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Ullie Pins of Harper street entertained her young lady friends handsomely with a birthday party, being assisted by her sister, Miss Laura Pins. At 5 o'clock an elegant repast was served, and at each plate was placed a pretty souvenir appropriate to the occasion. Those present were Misses Josie Gruen, B. Schuch, Belle Scholer, Millie Vohschlen, Laura Kaut, Katie Rammelkamp and others.

Miss Laura Graham entertained the La Tosca Euchre Club last Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by the Misses May Layton, Genevieve Le Barge and Marie Kienlen, and Messrs. M. J. Duggan, F. E. Kinsella and E. J. Bergesch. Miss Minnie Clymer will give a reception to the club Tuesday evening, April 26, when the final prize will be awarded to the lady and gentleman having the largest number of games for the season.

The opera "Althea," music by R. S. Poppen, libretto by Wm. Caroline and John J. Flynn, will be presented to the public for the first time at the Pickwick Theater, May 3, 5 and 6. The cast is composed of some of the best singers of this city and the chorus is large and well drilled. One of the features of the opera will be the ballet danced by eight young ladies under the direction of Prof. Jacob A. Mahler.

A pink domino surprise party was tendered Mr. John Ballard of 2931 Harper street on last Friday evening by the members of the Marquette Literary Society. Among those who were present were, Misses Grace Cottrill, Lydia Harting, Katherine Camp, Grace Ellard, Jennie Maul, Maud Nixon, Nellie Oonk, Belle Nelson and Amelia Rauschenbach and Messrs. W. H. Boehmer, H. R. Fuerborn, H. Humber, G. Sessinghaus, E. W. Brenneisen, J. Becker, A. Nehl, R. O. MacCormack and H. H. Oberschelp.

On last Wednesday evening the Versatile Club succeeded in pleasantly entertaining at their rooms a large and appreciative audience. Misses Lammers and Hartsman's musical selections were well executed, and "Mickey McDuff's Vision," given by Mr. McRoberts, was one of the pleasant numbers of the evening. Mr. Thuillier, Mr. J. M. Tyler, Mr. Val Vogel, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. A. D. Clark, with Misses Isabel Haslam, Bertha Strauss and Mrs. Samuels did much to make the evening an enjoyable one. Scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" finished the evening's performance. As Juliet Miss Stella Zanoni scored a hit.

The Largest Millinery Emporium in the World.

A. H. Fuchs

The Prices Tell and Win.

PROGRAMME FOR LADIES OF FASHION!

This week.

TRIMMED HATS,

Parisian style, make and finish, 2000 different designs, to suit all ages, all complexions, all temperaments, at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Look at this price, $1.95. And at that price, $2.85.

Corsage Bouqets, 7c; worth 35c

Imported Montures, 49c choice; many actually worth $1.25.

Children's Shirred Mull Hats, pink, white, blue, 19c; worth 50c

No ASSORTMENT Greater, No SELECTION Handsomer, and No Prices LOWER Than Ours.

Our Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free outside city on application.

A. H. FUCHS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708 North Broadway (opp. Union Market).

MARY WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

And Prominent New York Women Who Are Working for It.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 31.—On Thursday afternoon, March 31, the first theatrical performance in New York for the benefit of the Mary Washington Monument Association will be given at the Lyceum Theater.

It will be an interesting occasion. The Secretary of the Navy has sent orders to the New York Navy Yard to supply all the national colors for trimming the theater. Mr. Lewis F. Gottschalk, the composer, has written a gavotte which will be danced by young ladies and gentlemen in colonial costumes, and some of the best known amateurs in New York are to appear.

The entertainment is given under the patronage of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has been brought about by the indefatigable labor of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, who is absorbed in the praiseworthy work of raising funds to build a suitable monument to the mother of George Washington; a monument which, with the grounds and lodge, shall cost not less than $60,000 and which will be the first monument ever erected to a woman by women.

It is to be erected on the spot near Fredericksburg, Va., where Mary Washington was wont to spend her hours in meditation and prayer during the dark days of the Revolution; where she desired to be buried and where her lonely, neglected grave is now marked only by a tumble-down, uncompleted monument, blackened and riddled by the shot and shell from both Confederate and Federal armies.

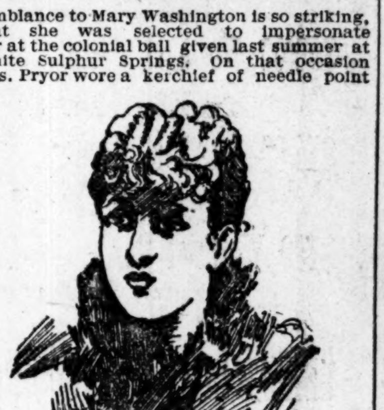
The monument will stand near the rock shown in the picture and overlook the former bed of the Rappahannock.

Mrs. Pryor as Mary Washington.

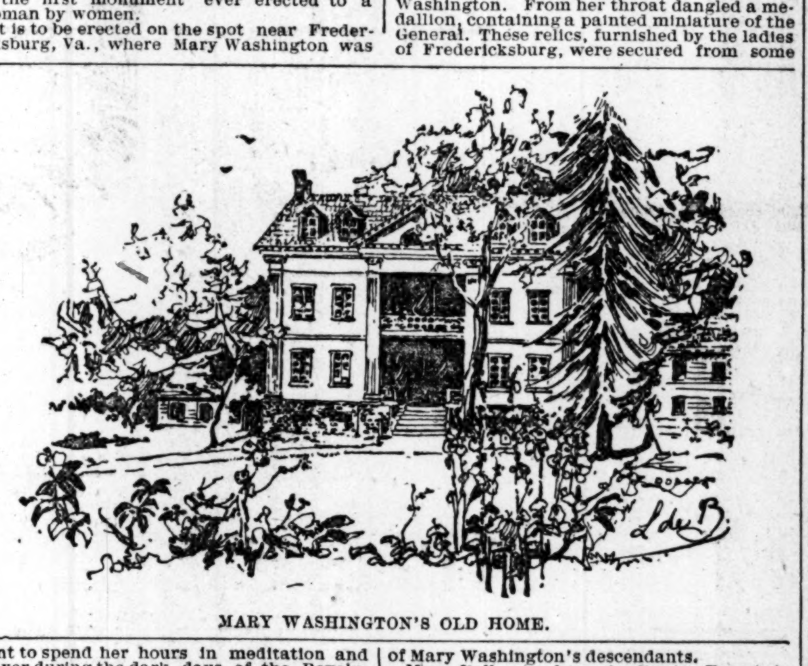
Twenty thousand dollars have already been collected for the monument fund from various States of the Union, Virginia having donated $1,000 of that sum. New York has as yet done nothing.

Mary Washington at 16.

To Mrs. Pryor, one of the vice-presidents of the association, belongs the credit of having set the ball rolling. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Mrs. Spencer Trask have guaranteed their patronage to Mrs. Pryor for any entertainment she may plan for this purpose. The latter is a stately Virginia lady, whose resemblance to Mary Washington is so striking, that she was selected to impersonate her at the colonial ball given last summer at White Sulphur Springs. On that occasion Mrs. Pryor wore a kerchief of needle point and cap which belonged to the mother of Washington. From her throat dangled a medallion, containing a painted miniature of the General. These relics, furnished by the ladies of Fredericksburg, were secured from some of Mary Washington's descendants.



Mrs. Bloodgood.



MARY WASHINGTON'S OLD HOME.

Mary Ball was born in Epping Forest, in that part of the Old Dominion known as the Northern Neck. The brave old manor house is yet standing, and the picture herewith was drawn by the artist, W. C. Dodge, expressly for Mrs. Pryor. Mary Ball was a beauty and belle, and was known far and wide as "the Rose of Epping Forest." This portrait which has never before been published, and which represents her at the age of 18, is from an original painting taken in England, and now in the possession of one of her descendants, Mrs. Benjamin Story of New Orleans. The authenticity of this picture is discussed and established by Lossing in his "Mary and Martha Washington." Mrs. Story presented Mrs. Pryor with a photograph of her painting.

We owe Mary Washington a good deal. Not only did she give us George, but preserved him to fight our battles for us. But for her wisdom and spirit, he would have passed his youth upon the deck of a British man-of-war. Col. Lawrence Washington procured for his half-brother, when not quite 14 years of age, a midshipman's warrant in the British Navy, and George's luggage was actually on board a British ship in the Potomac, when Madame Washington forbade his going. Let your imagination run for a moment and fancy George in a scarlet coat whistling "God Save the King!"

The entire current of the nation's history would have been turned by a mother's weakness. The nation owes the mother of Washington an endless debt and a suitable monument to mark her last resting-place.

Why?

Has anybody noticed how many young girls are suffering from nervous prostration? What does it mean? Never was an English girl heard of who had any nerves, much less who could be prostrated by them, but here first it is a schoolgirl who is credited with having worked too hard, next it is a young girl who has given too much time and strength to charitable organizations and again it is one who has broken down under a peculiar weight of family cares. In no instance does it apparently come from a broken heart, for the typical girl of to-day does not fall very desperately in love.

Poetry Advancing in Price.

Alfred Tennyson, when a very young man, had a longing desire to visit the highly interesting churches in his native county of Lincolnshire, but, to use his own words, "the eternal want of pence seemed to make the projected tour impossible." An elderly coachman, whom his father used to employ, being a man of resource, one day said: "Why, Master Alfred, you are always writing poetry. Why don't you sell it?"

Pleased with the idea, Alfred consulted his brother Charles, also a poet, and the result was the first publication of anything written by the laureate in the book entitled "Poems by Two Brothers," each brother receiving for the copyright £10. The manuscript is now valued at more than £1,000.

Ex-Confederate Veterans At New Orleans.

For the reunion of the ex-Confederate Veterans to be held at New Orleans April 9, the Iron Mountain route will sell tickets at ONE FARE for the round trip. Dates of sale April 6, 7 and 8; limited for return up to and including April 12. For tickets and further information call at or address city ticket office, No. 102 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

Rösch

THE FOTOGRAFER,

1513 and 1515 Olive St.

Cabinets,

$3 Per Doz

BABY CARRIAGE PARASOLS COVERED

PLAIN AND FANCY.

Bring them in Now before the rush at the reliable Parasol and Umbrella Manufacturers,

NAMENDORF BROS.,

314 N. Sixth. Sign, Red Umbrella.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Novel Ideas About Gowns for the Little Ones.

Quaintness is the prevailing fashion for children's gowns. The more they imitate their great-grandmother the more truly fashionable they are. The "granny frock" is in the height of favor. The simple little dress is of pale apple green pongee silk, made all in one with a deep ruffle across the bottom. A tiny ruffle in the neck takes the place of a collar. The sleeves are full, with a high puff, which is edged with a ruffle. A soft silk sash of the palest of pink is tied so that it gives the waist a very short effect. The long ends hang down in front.

The same youngsters have the daintiest of toilet articles. What do you think of this for a toothbrush! It was small, so small that a baby hand could easily grasp it. The back and handle were of shimmering mother of pearl. The bristles were of the finest, and towards the end of the handle the brightest of tiny diamonds formed the letter L.

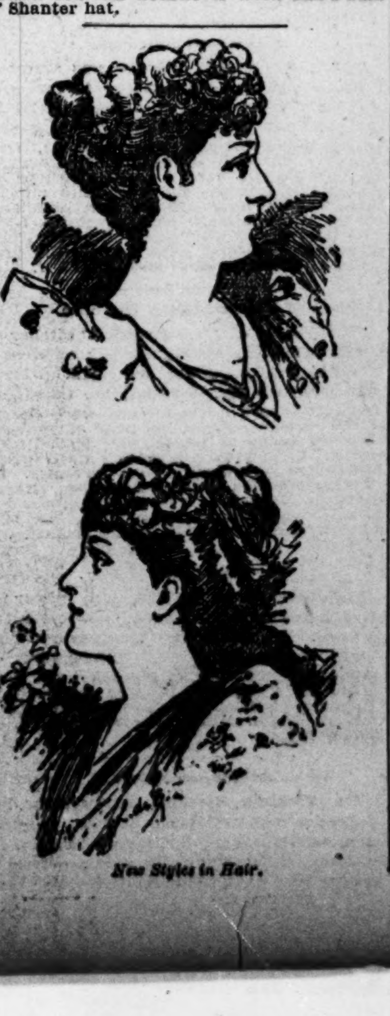
A stylish frock for a child is a little dress of rich mauve cashmere, the skirt reaching to the knee. The collar of violet silk is large and round with a deep ruffle at the edge and rows of violet silk smocking above two puffs from the full sleeves which are caught in the middle with the silk smocking. The entire waist of the dress is in reality formed of the collar. This style of dress is made in the French ginghams, the collar being then a mass of white embroidery.

The most exquisite of socks are to be made for the babies. One pair is of white and green silk, with the tiniest of green and white ribbon bows around the top. For the older children the fashionable house slipper is made of tinted chamois. A unique slipper recently seen was of a violet-tinted chamois, embroidered in purple silk violets. From the ankle half-way up the calf of the leg were narrow straps of violet silk ribbon, each strap finished with an enamelled violet buckle.

The baby girls of five or so, who wear the flower Kate Greenaway dresses, look like the sweetest of posies themselves. The dresses are made in light tints of silk and are just long enough to escape touching the ground. One of the newest of these flower dresses was made of pale-green silk, over which white daisies were profusely scattered. The dress was all in one, with a short yoke outlined with silver thread. The upper part of the yoke was formed of a shirring of the green silk. The plump baby arm was covered with an unusually full white-silk sleeve, with a deep ruffle of the green silk at the top. At the wrist another ruffle of the green silk fell over the dimpled hand.

They must have parasols, too, of course. The plainer parasols are made of shirred mousseline de soie, with one deep ruffle, which half hides from view the baby face beneath. The handles are of tinted celluloid. More elaborate ones are made of alternating ruffles of lace and chiffon, with ivory handles, tied with a big ribbon bow matching in shade the chiffon used.

A pretty sailor suit for a girl is of navy-blue French flannel. The short skirt is pleated and edged around the bottom with four rows of red silk braid. The blouse sailor waist has a deep turn-over collar, which is striped with white and red. The collar is cut in front, showing the white flannel yoke. The sleeves are full and high on the shoulder. A red silk anchor is embroidered upon them. With this suit a red silk necktie is worn and a Tam o' Shanter hat.



New Styles in Hair.

ENCHANTMENT.

Totally unlike anything on the market. Replaces Powders, Lotions, etc., an an immediate beautifier and at the same time removes all blemishes.

IT IS AS HARMLESS AS DEW.

In every way superior to all the old-fashioned preparations on the market.

Put up in handsome 4 oz. collapsible tubes.

Try It, Price 50c.

MISS C. L. VOGT.

General Agent, 1453 Dodier st., St. Louis.

MRS. KING, No. 4 Jefferson av.

For Sale by all Druggists.

FASHION NOTES.

The blouse is going to be the popular style for basques this summer. In wash goods the front and back are laid in plaits and fitted closely to the figure. The sleeves are full, in one piece all the way down to the wrist, where they are gathered into a narrow cuff. The plaits are run a couple of inches below the waist, and from there permitted to flare; a turn-down collar and a leather belt complete the decoration, except for a soft silk tie at the throat. In Surah or China silk the blouse is shirred on the shoulders and again at the waist, falling in a long, low ruffle below the belt. The sleeves are as full as in the wash goods pattern, but the cuff is deeper and a touch of dainty decorative effect is added by closing the blouse diagonally from shoulder to waist, and finishing it with a jabot of the material or of chiffon.

Queen Victoria is the only Queen in Europe who has never ordered a toilet from Worth, although he is an Englishman.

It is the fashion now to leave the neck perfectly bare for evening dress. Even jewels are relegated chiefly to the hair and corsage. "It is a charming mode for young girls," said a gentleman the other evening at a ball, "or for the women who have beautiful necks; but some of the scraggy throats that I wot of would look vastly better covered up."

For wear with the sack coats noted last week, the Alpine hat is brought out in straw. These straw Alpines are large and stiff, generally of Milan, oftenest of a deep golden-brown, and trimmed with satin ribbon their own shade. The ribbon is several inches wide, and is folded up at the left side of the front in an overlapping bunch of ends that reach just above the top of the crown, and are held at the bottom by a small knot. It is a new trimming and effective, and takes the place of the quills, which have become tiresome. Somebody is to be complimented upon the ingenuity of the device, as it appeared impossible to find a substitute for the quills, or the flat bow, in the trimming of the Alpines.

Floral slippers are the correct thing to throw after a bridal pair.

Blue, pink, green, yellow, red—indeed, all the shades of the colors—are in fine kid gloves, and in nothing are the delicate tints produced more successfully. A display of these fancy gloves is as gay as anything that milliners can show in ribbons or flowers, and some of the lighter shades are so extremely pretty that they make even a woman of the most irreproachable taste hesitate a moment before she passes them by.

In decorating skirts ribbon has completely superseded lace. All sorts of pretty and fanciful devices are worked out in satin loops and ends, and excite wonder at the grace and ingenuity displayed.

"Where," asks the American man, "are our wives?" "In the streets," he answers, "at teas, luncheons, in the shops, traveling abroad, at Browning clubs, Ibsen reunions, Meredith mornings, Blavatsky circles, indigent female rescues, arriving emigrants' shelters, mothers' meetings, Jewish refugees, Bulgarian bazars—anywhere, everywhere—except at home."

"Tete de Veau" is the new Parisian shade for evening wear. It is of a yellowish-white shade. Many of the shot silks have this tint at their foundations. It is also very effective in combination with darker shades.

The girl of the period has another new bracelet. It consists of satin ribbon, which is clasped about her fair arm and fastened with a magnificent gold buckle as much bejeweled as the wearer can afford.

The once honored silken gown has been restored to favor and popularity. It was once the distinguishing mark of gentility, but has of late fallen into disfavor through the great fancy for cloth dresses. The silk used for th new gowns is of a glossy, ribbed, heavy kin which falls softly in graceful folds.

Oyster-white is a new tint.

The energetic housewives of Athens, Ga have hit upon an idea that is as useful as is pretty. They have organized a woman club with the intention of developing th gardens.

A new material is called llama cloth and is the hardest thing imaginable to distingui it from the all-wool challies. It has an a wool finish in cream and light shades, a the printed designs are dainty a "Frenchy." Garlands of gay, light flowe are the most popular designs, and they ha a watteau effect that is positively charmin They are all thirty-one inches wide, and come almost as cheap as the ordinary cotto challies of bygone days.

The leather belt is coming to the front as decoration for all styles of garment.

The bell-shaped skirt has a rival. This styled the "umbrella" skirt and is becomin quite popular. The skirt has no foundatio It is made of ribbed cloth, and has a ban of velvet, ranging from two to four inche round the bottom, which is finished with narrow row of bead trimming. The skirt always to be worn over a silk underskirt.

Free.

Base ball outfit or patent rattlers.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

FOR THOSE AT HOME

WOMAN'S WORK.

AN EFFORT TO BUILD AN ANNEX TO THE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The managers of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, Adams street and Jefferson avenue, have made arrangements for an apron sale at the residence of Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, 2918 Locust street, next Wednesday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mrs. McKittrick, who is President of the board, has kindly extended to her sister members the use of her spacious parlors. The articles, which will be arranged in tempting order at the sale, are the fruits of the ladies' Lenten work. It was a very good idea on the part of the ladies to devote this time of abstinence from social pleasures to deeds of charity, and they look for their reward to a brisk demand for aprons. The hospital is in need of funds. The managers have been striving for some time to raise sufficient money to build an annex to the present institution, but so far they have been unsuccessful. At present they have $2,000 and the ground for the addition, but they need $8,000. As many as fifty-six patients have been in the hospital at one time during the year just closed, and the faithful matron and nurses have been very busy. More room became so necessary that the managers had the attic partitioned off and plastered and windows cut in the roof. This space is an isolated spot where sufferers from contagious diseases may be brought if any such occur. But this provision is not sufficient for the purpose and an annex is a necessity.

The work was much retarded last year by a damaging fire in the laundry Nov. 13. The insurance was paid at the time, but the blaze caused an amount of inconvenience and extra labor which is not covered by policies. For two weeks the officials were obliged to refuse patients, and thus they caused a serious break in the work of the hospital. The Secretary, Mrs. Margaret D. Emmons, refers to these things in her annual report. She thanks the friends who came to the aid of the institution at the time of the fire. The report extends the gratitude of the board to the resident physician, Dr. D. M. Gibson, and to the matron, Mrs. Sheble, for their faithful work. The young lady who spends Sunday afternoon in teaching the children is also held in high esteem by the managers. They appreciate the importance of those physicians of the mind who strive to brighten the lives of the little sufferers.

The officials of the hospital are anxious to have as many as possible attend the sale, and they extend to all a hearty invitation to call and see what is offered for sale in the interest of charity.

Tuesday's Teas.

The ladies of the Woman's Humane Society have their eyes fixed on one event which is on the calendar of the new week. It is the Housekeepers' Tea, which they will give Tuesday evening at Howard's Hall, Garrison avenue and Olive street. Everything useful and beautiful will be displayed from a plain iron-holder to a dainty hand-painted cup. That latter day destination of all that is portable, the hand bag, will be there in every hue and shape, and under its own profusion of aliases from the school bag to the laundry bag. Across the hall will stretch lines on which articles of every kind will be fastened ready for a purchaser. The society desires to replenish its treasury with a view to a vigorous, offensive war in the summer season which is now approaching and to that end it decided to give the tea of next Tuesday. Admission to the hall will be free. The ladies will add to the attractions of the tables the entertainment of recitations and music by a mandolin club.

The members of the society made a vigorous fight in the Police Court last week against the Chicago syndicate which owns the Cass Avenue street railway. The agent for the society arrested two drivers on the line for working lame and crippled horses. The company seemed to appreciate the magnitude of the fight, for the manager, Capt. Robert M. McCullough, Edward Butler, Jr., the company's farrier, and three others were present to testify for the defense. The drivers were discharged but the society is very much pleased with the strength which it developed. Indeed, the members feel as if they have taken the head and front of the enemy's works, for their agent reports that Capt. McCullough informed him that thirty fresh, sturdy horses have been bought by the company.

A Diet Dispensary.

Only the ingenious minds of women can conceive the novel schemes to alleviate suffering. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in their faculty to see wants more readily than men. A diet dispensary and a nurses' home is the latest addition to the roll of humane institutions. The Ladies' Board of the Protestant Hospital, 1011 North Eighteenth street, will open the doors of this new fountain of health next Tuesday at 1812 Carr. The diet dispensary is intended to supply the delicacies which the sick need, but which they frequently cannot secure. Beef-tea, mutton broth, fresh eggs and similar foods will be kept constantly on hand, and they will be furnished to patients on the presentation of a prescription from the attendant physician. Lack of proper nourishment for patients is one of the greatest evils with which physicians must contend. The ladies of the board give blank forms to physicians to be filled out by them and given to the patient. Whoever is able to pay for the nourishment will be expected to do so, and thus enable the needy poor to be provided for free of charge. The diet dispensary has been a great aid to physicians in other cities, and much good is expected to result from it in St. Louis. While the design of the organizers is essentially philanthropic, it will be a great convenience to those who are not in need, but are unable to obtain these delicacies elsewhere.

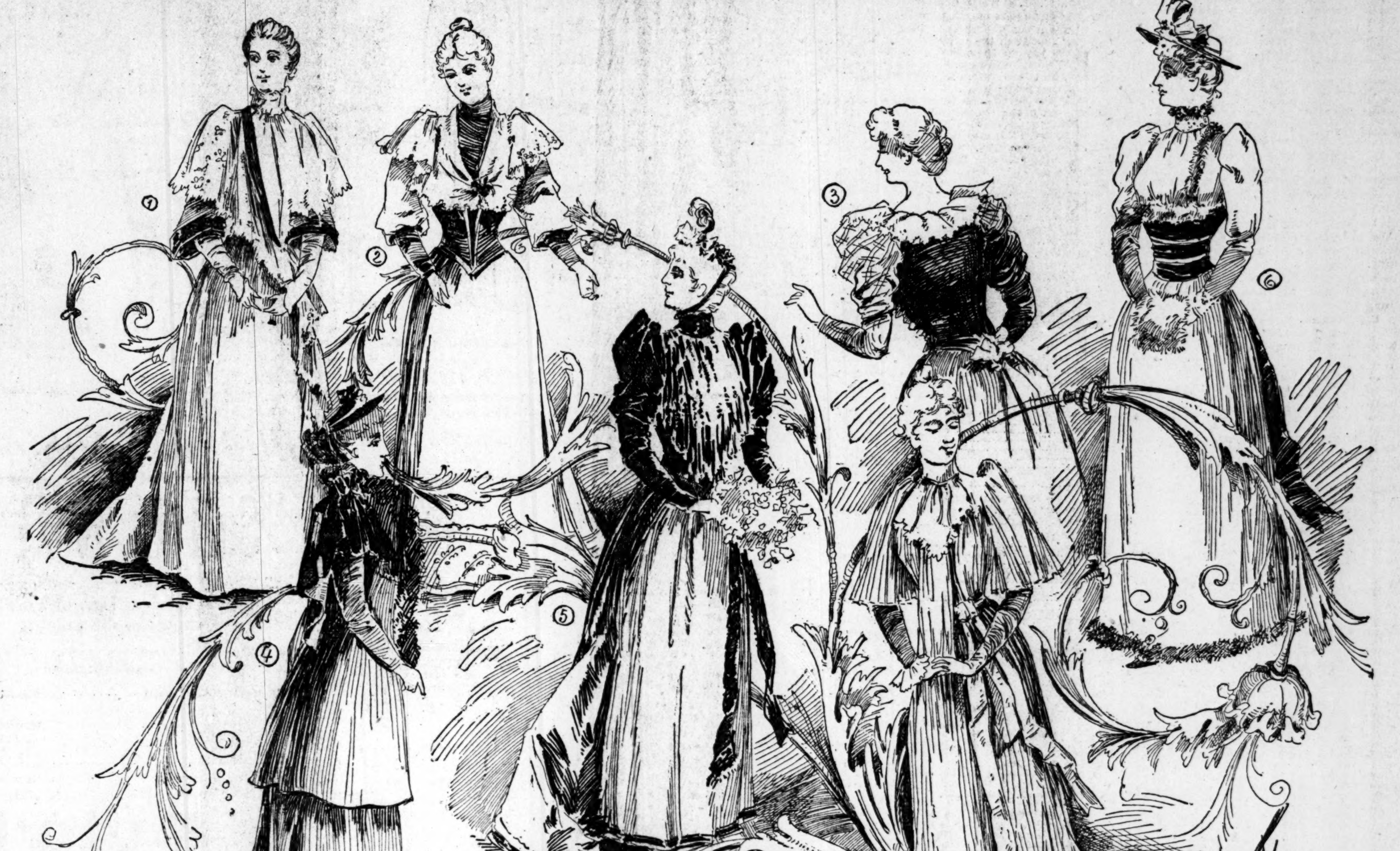
Street Gamins Metamorphosed.

Since the charity conference the Queen's Daughters have extended the privileges of the Sewing and Industrial School to the street boys. They now have about thirty little fellows from 7 to 14 years of age who attend every Saturday. They learn to sew, receive proper clothes in which to attend school, and are treated to bright, intelligent talks on the practical side of life from Mrs. O. R. Lake and others. It would surprise most of the people to see how tractable and willing these boys are to do good work. Of course, they are only on "sample" pieces now, but in time they will make shirt waists, sew on buttons, and even make buttonholes. These boys will soon despise rags and dirt, and if they have not sisters or mothers who can or will repair their clothes, they will be self-respecting and smart enough to do it for themselves. The entertainment to be given at Entertainment Hall next Friday—Scenes from the "Passion Play," with a lecture, will benefit the boys as well as the girls, and the Queen's Daughters hope to find new quarters and increased facilities for teaching, clothing and encouraging these curbstone gems.

The Woman's Medical College.

The Woman's Medical College, 1414 Lucas place, is making satisfactory progress in its novel field of female advancement, the number of students enlarging, and at the present time it is much in advance of the attendance at the initial lectures. The faculty is composed of several able men. Three chairs, those of chemistry, anatomy and surgery, are yet unfilled by permanent professors. But at a meeting of the faculty, held Friday evening, action was taken to select a regular teacher of chemistry. However, these branches, which have so far not been made the individual domain of specialists, are not neglected. The demonstrator of anatomy is an expert wielder of the scalpel, while the formulas of chemistry are taught by one of the leading members of the faculty. The hospital and the operating departments, which were opened a short time ago, have received several patients, and those in charge are kept busy.

TOILETS WORN BY THE LEADING ACTRESSES IN ALPHONSE DAUDET'S "LA MEUTEUSE."



(1). First act.—Mme. Pasca: Reception gown of silver-grey brocaded crepon, with cape and frilling of yellow lace and trimming of black satin.

(2). Mme. Sisos: Gown of white veiling, finished with a deep hem of embroidery. Bodice adorned with drapery caught up to the side with a rosette of almond-green velvet. Corselet, plastron and fore-sleeves of velvet. Long diamond buckle in front.

Mlle. Darlaud: Frock of pink net over pink satin. Back and corselet of pink velvet. Collarette of pink lace.

Second act.—Mme. Pasca: Toilette of violet cloth, long jacket with Watteau plait in the back, framed on either side with black velvet, which falls over the shoulders; trimming of marten sable; capote of black velvet, with rosettes of violet and white satin ribbon.

Mme. Sisos: Gown of black cloth outlined at the bottom with black velvet beaded with jet. Bodice adorned with bretelles and a shower of jet. Velvet sleeves and jetted sash, the ends falling nearly to the hem of the skirt. Capote composed of roses, adorned with jet stars and a black aigrette.

Mlle. Darlaud: Frock of yellow cloth, with corselet made of golden brown moire ribbon, the sash matching. Fur bordering the skirt, corselet, collar, etc. Spangled embroidery heading the fur on the skirt. Stylish hat.

Third act.—Mme. Sisos: House dress of gray Chinese crape, entirely plaited. The middle of the front is hidden by a Watteau fold, likewise plaited. Collarette, back and front, of cream lace. Plaited Italian sleeve.

Delightful Dinners.

The St. Louis World's Fair Association gave the first of its series of dinners at Gerardi's former restaurant on Pine street last Tuesday. The feast which they spread has been a wonderful drawing card. From the Merchants' Exchange across the street, the familiar faces of the 'floor' poured into the dining hall. There the busy members of the association served them with dinner in the most satisfactory fashion. The ladies are well pleased with their venture. They gleefully boast that business has increased wonderfully with each succeeding day. The dinner will continue during the coming week, and it is hinted that the bills-of-fare will be highly interesting reading to any hungry person who may consult them.

To Hold a Mass Meeting.

The Young Women's Christian Association will hold a mass meeting in Addington's Hall, Sixteenth and Olive streets, next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They are anxious to awaken an interest in their aims and to induce the working girls to see what advantages are offered to them by a membership in the society. Music and speakers will be on hand.

The object of the association is educational and several classes in various studies have been established at the Women's Christian Home under the auspices of the association. But there was no room in the home for the classes and permanent quarters had to be secured elsewhere. The old Morrison mansion at 1723 Washington avenue has been secured for this purpose and the classes will be opened there in a few days.

Physical Culture Club.

The membership of the St. Louis Physical Culture Club has increased to such an extent that the ladies found it inconvenient to continue meeting in private houses. By the invitation of Rev. P. G. Robert they are now meeting in the guild room of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twenty-eighth and Washington avenue. The meetings are held on Wednesday afternoons at 2 o'clock. The club is making arrangements for an extended course of lectures from Mrs. Clara Holbrook Smith, who aroused so much enthusiasm in physical culture when she was last here.

World's Fair Work.

Mrs. J. N. Edwards of St. Joseph, Secretary of the Women's Board of the World's Fair Commission of Missouri, arrived in the city last evening to attend to-morrow's meeting of ladies interested in the World's Fair. Mrs. Samuel Sparks, Warrensburg, and Mrs. Pattie Moore, Kansas City, are expected to be present at the meeting. Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the World's Fair Commission, will be in town the coming week, and while here will be entertained by the Wednesday Club and given a banquet.

Women's Humane Society Work.

The Women's Humane Society make the following weekly report: Beating or whipping, 4; overloading, 1; driving when galled or lame, 6; depriving of necessary food, 1; general cruelty, 1; cases reported at office, 4; remedied without prosecution, 4; warned, 18; prosecuted, 1.

Excellently Entertained.

The musical and literary entertainment given under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association at the Women's Christian Home, 1814 Washington avenue, last evening, was enjoyed by a large and select gathering. The well-known singers and entertainers who were present were received with applause by those present.

A Practical Lecture.

Dr. J. C. Falk will discuss the subject "How Diseases May Be Prevented," before the meeting to-morrow evening of the St. Louis Working Girls' Free Library, 1510 Lafayette avenue. The usually interesting programme will follow.

Notes.

Swedish women vote in the cities for municipal councilors and in the country for members of the County Council; and, as the latter body appoints the members of the Upper Diet, the women may be said to exercise a direct power in Swedish affairs.

The conductors on all the street cars and other vehicles for the public in a large section of Warsaw, Russia, are women, who fulfill their duties better to the satisfaction of the public than men.

Michigan has more than fifty active newspaper women, of whom five publish their own newspapers independent of any associate.

Several women have been permitted to practice dentistry in Denmark after having passed the regular examinations.

CHILDREN'S SLEEPING ROOMS.

How They Should Be Guarded Against Vitiated Air.

A physician of note says: "We hear a great talk about malaria nowadays, but there is more malaria to be found in most modern bedchambers than anywhere else." Persons who are moderately intelligent on other topics appear to have small thought, or that very perverted, on the subject of hygiene in their sleeping-rooms, and especially those occupied by children. The ventilation of a bed-chamber cannot be too carefully attended to; and, as says Horace Mann, "seeing the atmosphere is forty miles deep all around the globe, it is a useless piece of economy to breathe it more than once." Yet nine mothers out of ten will carefully close all the windows for fear of colds and night air, and leave two or three children asleep in a stifling atmosphere, and see no connection between the colds and throat troubles they have and the vitiated air she compels them to breathe night after night. Let the morning air and sunshine into the bedroom as soon as possible after the occupants have risen; and if there is no sunshine, and it is not raining, let in the air. Do not make up beds too soon after they are vacated. You may get your house tidied sooner, but it is neither cleanly nor healthy to snugly pack up bed-clothing until the exhalations of the sleepers' bodies have been removed by exposure to the air.

Look carefully after the washstand and the various utensils belonging thereto. The soap dishes and toothbrush mugs cannot be kept too scrupulously clean. Wash out and sun all pitchers, glasses and whatever vessels are used in the sleeping-room. Never allow water or stale bouquets of flowers to stand for days in a spare room after the departure of a guest. Towels that have been used should be promptly removed and no soiled clothing allowed to hang or accumulate about the room. Closets opening into a sleeping apartment are often the receptacles of soiled clothes, shoes, etc., and become fruitful sources of bad air, particularly where there are small children. Into such places the housewife should look with a keen eye for objectionable articles and remove them with an unsparing hand. I have encountered such closets, in which one might find all the odors traditionally belonging to the city of Cologne—any one of which was enough to suggest ideas of disease-germs.

Even so innocent a piece of furniture as the bureau may by carelessness become the recipient of articles which may taint the air of your bedchamber. Damp and soiled combs are not only unsightly, but lying soiled and unaired from day to day will certainly contribute to evil air and odors, as will also greasy and highly-scented hair ribbons, etc. Never lay freshly laundered clothes upon the bed, nor elsewhere. If you are so fortunate as to have an open fireplace, you possess a grand means of comfort and ventilation in the bedchamber.

WEDDING GIFTS.

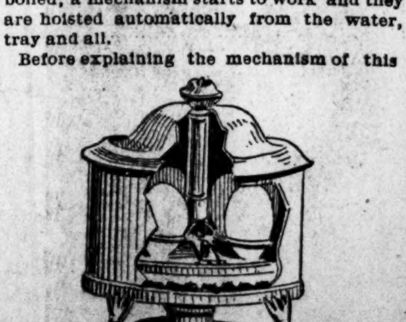
Lovely new collection of
CUT GLASS, DOULTON,
SOLID SILVER WARES,
ROYAL WORCESTER AND DRESDEN,
PARIAN MARBLE WARES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
MUSIC BOXES, SEVRES WARES,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, JEWELS, ETC.
The low prices will please you.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
☞ *Send for catalogue; 2000 engravings.*

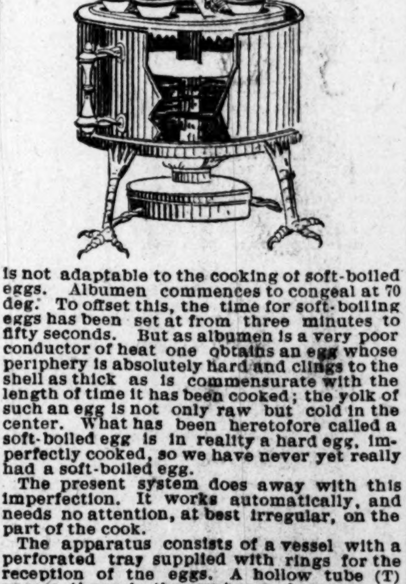
NEW EGG BOILER.

Heretofore, Humanity Has Not Known the Luxury of Soft-Boiled Eggs.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The new egg-boiler is a gem of ingenuity. The eggs are placed in the water in the receptacle shown in fig. 1, and the water is made to boil by means of an alcohol lamp underneath. When the eggs are perfectly soft boiled, a mechanism starts to work and they are hoisted automatically from the water, tray and all.





Before explaining the mechanism of this ingenious device, let us say a word about the cooking of eggs. The principal factors to be considered for that purpose, are temperature and length of time. This doctrine, which sounds rather naive, has up to the present time been entirely misconstrued. In all the various systems heretofore employed we find the boiling of the water, either at the start or the finish on the operation.

Its temperature, at best always variable, which is perfectly suited to hard-boiled eggs, is not adaptable to the cooking of soft-boiled eggs. Albumen commences to congeal at 70 deg. To offset this, the time for soft-boiling eggs has been set at from three minutes to fifty seconds. But as albumen is a very poor conductor of heat one obtains an egg whose periphery is absolutely hard and clings to the shell as thick as is commensurate with the length of time it has been cooked; the yolk of such an egg is not only raw but cold in the center. What has been heretofore called a soft-boiled egg is in reality a hard egg, imperfectly cooked, so we have never yet really had a soft-boiled egg.

The present system does away with this imperfection. It works automatically, and needs no attention, at best irregular, on the part of the cook.

The apparatus consists of a vessel with a perforated tray supplied with rings for the reception of the eggs. A hollow tube (T) passes through the center and contains a spiral spring with a flange to limit its course. The hollow tube (T) is connected with a little metal box through a pivoted shaft. The box contains a liquid, either water or alcohol, whose boiling point is 80 deg. The hollow tube and the metal box are plunged into the water when the receptacle is filled. The system functionates through the axis which slides to the bottom of the vessel, and the egg tray is carried along with it. The cover is put on and the alcohol lamp lighted. The water as well as the eggs are heated gradually to 80 deg. Precisely at this moment the water in the metal box begins to boil also; its walls expand, the little shaft rises and releases the lever attachment and the tray supporting the eggs is lifted above the surface of the water. Temperature and time have been perfectly regulated and the eggs are cooked as they should be.

The lever which supports the egg tray is released in twelve minutes when cold water is used or seven minutes when water of 50 deg. warmth is poured into the vessel.

Gents' Shoes at the Globe.

Men's seamless calf shoes, $2 and $2.50; hand-sewed calf shoes, $3; finest hand-sewed patent leather and kangaroo shoes, $4 and $5. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

A CONCERT will be given in aid of the new St. John's Hospital, southeast corner of Twenty-third and Lucas place, Wednesday, April 27.

SERVING SWEETBREADS.

Some Recipes for Serving Them in a Dainty Style.

Sweetbreads are daily becoming more and more in demand, both to tempt the capricious appetite of convalescent invalids and for dainty dishes on dinner, lunch or tea tables.

While by no means difficult to cook, care must be taken to follow the directions for their preparation, the process being the same no matter which of the recipes is chosen.

In selecting, the larger, plumper, and more fleshy they are, the better. Put them first into tepid water, letting them remain from fifteen minutes to half an hour, then set on the fire in cold water to which a little salt has been added. As soon as the water begins to boil, pour it off, and slip them into a pan of cold water until they are perfectly cold. This parboiling and chilling, which is termed blanching, makes them fair and white.

Next remove the pipe and the skin. For this purpose scissors are better than a knife. (It is said that woman signalized her entrance into the chemist's laboratory by substituting the pitcher and the scissors for the bottle and the knife always used by man). And as the sweetbreads are in pairs, cut them apart.

Served whole with white sauce.—The sauce requires half a cup of milk, one table-spoonful of flour, and a piece of butter the size of an English walnut (allow the flour and the butter to each sweetbread). Braid the flour and the butter together, let the milk come to a boil, stir in the flour and the butter, add a blade of mace, and let all simmer five or ten minutes. The sweetbreads are simmered in this sauce until every tinge of pink disappears. They are kept in shape with the wooden toothpicks—called toothpick skewers—used for fish and small birds.

When thoroughly done, lay them on a dish, put a border of parsley round them, and pour the white sauce over and around them. The mace is, of course, removed before serving.

Sweetbreads with Cauliflower.—Cut the cauliflower into handsome pieces, blanch and trim the sweetbreads, and lay them all in a deep saucepan. Fill two-thirds of the depth of the pan with water, season with a few blades of mace, pepper and salt. Let the whole stew for three-quarters of an hour.

To serve, place the sweetbreads in the center of the dish, arrange the cauliflower in a border, and pour the gravy—thickened with cream and a tablespoonful of butter and of flour rubbed together—over the sweetbreads.

Sweetbreads with Tomato—Stew a quart of tomatoes until they are quite smooth—which will require about three-quarters of an hour—then rub them through a strainer so that you will have a smooth thick sauce. Have ready four sweetbreads, blanched and trimmed. Put them into a pan with the tomato, season with salt, pepper, and mace or nutmeg. Add two or three table-spoonfuls of butter rolled in flour. Set the pan over the fire, and stew until the sweetbreads are thoroughly done, which will be in about three-quarters of an hour. Before taking off, stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Serve with small pieces of fried bread placed in the dish with the sweetbreads, and the sauce poured over.

A Wife's Opinion on Orders.

From the New York Press.

"I see they have started another lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men in your village."

"Yes; my husband has joined it. But that's not the kind of order needed in our midst."

"No?"

"No; what is wanted is an improved order of white men."

CRINKLED COTTO

THE NEWEST DESIGNS SHOWN IN VARIOUS COTTON FABRICS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Already enterprising shopkeepers are
playing cotton fabrics. The newest co
take on the crinkled looks of crepons
semi-transparent. Many are striped o
barred, and some are puckered in the
between the stripes. These are parti
effective in two shades of one color—
pale blue, lilac or rose. Others ha
crinkled ground of pale gray, green
celain shades, marked off with hair str
white about an inch apart. Pea dots,
dots and the most minute specks of a
shade are strewn over some pale cre
while others are raised in cord-like st
and have the black thread that chara
izes many of the summer fabrics. Pale
and gray crepons have this stripe in
while ecrus and browns are marked
white line.

Spring Reception Gown.

Cotton Bedford cords, called also co
roys, are among the season's novelties.
are as thick as pique, and are entirely
out starch. The cord in some is rou
high, in others is flat. This fabric com
two colors in the alternating cords—
blue with white, ecru with brown, rose
white, gray and white, and also black
white. This material is extremely thick,
promises to be as durable as linen. On
account, if on no other, it will be a bo
the anxious mothers of young children,
it will be much used for children's dre
It will also be used to make gowns of th
verer style for ladies.

Cambrics are unusually lovely. They
in the Pompadour and Louis Seize design
popular in silks. Clear white, ecru,
blue and green grounds are powdered
tiny bouquets of small blossoms or st
with single long-stemmed flowers at
vals.

A Simple Gown.

Organdy muslins, loveliest of summer fa
rics, are strewn all over with blossoms—vi
lets, jonquils, carnations and even orchi
and chrysanthemums.

Chambray—that durable material dear t
the heart of the economist—comes in the usu
plain colors and also in embroidered "rob
patterns" of several yards, having one ed
widely embroidered above a hem for th
foot of a skirt, while the other edge has
narrow embroidery for trimming the sleeve
These new patterns are made charming b
embroidery in open figures that imitat
point de Genes lace. These borders are e
pecially effective when wrought in the ec
tints so popular in that lace. Lilac or pi
chambray with a scroll border in ecru is ve
pretty. Pale-blue chambray has so
touches of black wrought into the embroi
ered edge, while black chambray is adorn
with jet, which studs the embroidery.

These charming materials are made up i
the daintiest styles. A black crepon is mad
over black silk throughout, and is given
charming touch of color by a lapped vest o
green and beige change [illegible] taffeta set in th
short casaque. The V space below the coll
is filled with ecru lace, dotted with jet, an
the collar itself is of jetted lace.

"The Obstinate Thing."

From the Manchester Times.

Lately the little sons of the Emperor
Germany were shown the mysteries of
chapeau-claque, or crush hat. Shortly aft
ward, in the ante-room of their father, th
found a tall hat, and immediately desired
test their skill in shutting it up. Being
ordinary hat, and without the claq
mechanism, it naturally refused to sh
At last one little prince, growing i
patient, said to his brother: "Sit on i
Fritzchen!" Fritz obeyed; there followed
loud crack and a roar of laughter from th
authors of the mischief. The Emperor se
out to ask the cause of the disturbance. Poin
ing to the smashed hat the young Cro
Prince replied, with a military salute: "T
obstinate thing wouldn't shut at first, b
among us we managed to make it change i
mind!" The wrecked hat was replaced by
new one, which the owner will doubtless ke
as a souvenir of a very amusing episode in th
life of his country's future head.

Children's Good Suits, $1,

$1.45, $2, $2.50 and $3. Finest Baltimore t
made suits, $4 to $7.50.

GLOBE, 705 to

S GLAD NEWS.

aning of the City's Streets Begins To-Morrow.

THOUSAND MEN AND THREE HUNDRED CARTS PUT TO WORK.

Street Department Anticipates Its Regular Appropriation—Welcome Relief to the Suffering Street Cleaners—Work to Commence in Every District—City Hall Notes.

o-morrow morning at 7 o'clock the 1,000 et cleaners of St. Louis will be ordered to rk in each of the street cleaning districts he city, and their long "starvation wait" employment will be broken. This fact is ted on authority of Supt. Duffy of the et Cleaning Department, who had a ence with Street Commissioner ay yesterday afternoon at which this was decided upon.

riday last a body of about 150 laborers, lepend upon street work for a livelihod, at the City Hall in their desperation ork. They sent a committee in to inter- Mayor Noonan on the subject and to as- in if the city could not give them some- to do, but the committee were unable in access to the Mayor's presence and ed with their mission unfulfilled. Yes- ay morning also, Delegate O'Brien of the teenth Ward had a conference with et Commissioner Murphy relative to the ter, to see if some means could not be de- d whereby an increased appropriation for et-cleaning purposes could be obtained. as following his visit that the conference veen Maj. Murphy and Supt. Duffy took e, and the latter was seen later by a Post- TCH reporter.

WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW MORNING.

e have decided to begin a thorough ing of the city's streets at once," said Duffy. "I have already instructed the nan of the three districts into which the t Department is divided to put all their to work promptly on Monday morning. is action we are simply anticipating the lar appropriation for street cleaning k, which will probably be made in May, d we do so for two reasons. The first is at the city streets are in probably a orse condition at the close of this inter than they were ever known to be be- re, and the second is that it is about im- rative to give work to those people who pend upon the city street cleaning for eir living. The streets are in a peculiarly d condition owing to the almost incessant t weather that has prevailed all winter. th on the granite and macadam streets s continual dampness has had a most in- rious effect, and in addition to the neces- y for street cleaning there will be found re necessity for street repairing this ing than ever before. Of course we had sufficient appropriations for s work so that we could keep n employed on the streets all the time, or enever such work first became neces- y, this wholesale spring cleaning would assume such proportions. But the ble is that we have had to wait until rly the time for the regular appropria- s before we dared attempt the job, so as to swamp the department with bills, to ray which there were no funds. As it is v, with the time for the regular appro- tion so near at hand, a sufficient allow- e will be made from the contingent fund ermit of the work's being carried for- d.

A THOROUGH CLEANING PROMISED.

It is intended to thoroughly clean the city ore we stop, and I can tell you it will be a job. St. Louis has one-third more adam streets than any other city of its in the Union, and macadam streets mean y streets always unless cleaning is almost stantly kept up. I cannot yet give any mate of how long the work, which begins day, will have to be continued until the has clean streets, nor can I give you an of how much it will cost. But it will be t up until we have reason to believe that e is danger of exceeding the financial t set for the department from the con- ent fund."

lave the various street cleaning s been notified to be on hand Monday rning?"

"No notification is necessary," and Supt. ffy smiled at the suggestion. "It is safe ay that there will be fully 300 carts and in neighborhood of 1,000 men on hand in the ee districts Monday morning. You see se people do not get any other work ept that from the city, and so there is no ger of their not being ready for the work en the work is ready for them. Their t to the City Hall in a body on Friday last ws how anxious they are for work, and v much they need it.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT'S WIDOWS.

One thing I have learned during the re- t stoppage of general street-cleaning that surprised me. That is the number of widows who own carts and who are de- dent upon the city street-cleaning work a livelihood. There have been numbers women visiting the City Hall of late ging for work and claiming that their rts were forced to lie idle when there was street-cleaning work done. I have no ubt that most of those women were telling e truth. They are the widows of men o had been in the same work, and o had left as their sole estate, obably, a little old cart and a broken-down rse. How a living can be made by these dows out of the city street cleaning gang a mytery. They have to pay a boy 75 cents day for driving, and, of course, feed the rse or mule, and they get $2.50 per day for at work the city has for them to do, which anything but steady. How in the world ey manage to live under such a system is a ystery, but they do it, unless there happens be a dearth of city work, when they begin invade the City Hall and plead for their rts to be employed. Their visits are worse us than those of bodies like the 150 men o came down on the hall Friday.

'We are going to do the best we can this ring in cleaning the city thoroughly, but I ll you in a city that has the street mileage hich St. Louis has there should be a bigger ppropriation for the work if it is to be thor- ughly and satisfactorily done."

Charity Commissioners Meet.

The Board of Charity Commissioners held a eeting at the City Hall at 1 o'clock yester- lay afternoon, at which some matters per- aining to the city institutions came before hem. At the close of the meeting a carriage vas taken and visits paid to several of the in- titutions, the return to the city being made bout 6 o'clock.

Busy on Annual Reports.

The various departments at the City Hall resented an unusually busy appearance yes- erday, so far as their clerical staffs were oncerned, owing to the work on the annual eports due from each department at the lose of the fiscal year. Some night work will e necessary to get the reports in to the Mayor romptly.

Municipal Assembly Organization.

Secretary Osmer of the City Council has ust gotten out the official pamphlet, giving he organization, officers, committees, meet- g nights, etc., of the Council and House for e current year. The pamphlet is a vest- ocket edition, and contains also a directory f the members of both Houses of the Munici- al Assembly.

VICTORIA POPPED THE QUESTION.

tiquette Forbade Albert, But the Queen Was Equal to the Occasion.

Albert and Victoria met for the first time hen they were both 17 years old. The oung Prince and his brother went to ngland to pay a visit to their aunt nd cousin, and the young couple were brought together. Albert at hat time was rather short and thick-set, but ine-looking, rosy-cheeked, natural and sim- le in his manners, and of a cheerful disposi- ion. He took a great deal of interest in everything about him, and while on his visit o England he spent much time in playing on piano with his cousin Victoria, who was a slight, graceful and interesting girl. ell in love with him at once, but he, though he liked her, was not so quickly impressed. He wrote to his Uncle Leopold that "our cousin is very amiable," but had no stronger praise for her. Albert then returned to the Continent and spent some years in travel and study, writing occasionally to Victoria and she to him. Meanwhile, King William IV. died, and Victoria, in her 18th year, ascended the British throne.

The young Prince's next visit took place in the year after this event, and now his object was to plead for the hand and heart of the young Queen. Victoria could scarcely believe her eyes when she saw him. The short, thick-set boy had grown into a tall, comely youth, with elegant manners and a strikingly handsome face. Soon after she wrote to her Uncle Leopold, "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very fascinating."

A few days after his arrival, Victoria had made up her mind; and, sending for Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, told him that she was going to marry Prince Albert. The next day she sent for the Prince, and, "in a genuine outburst of heartiness and love," she declared to him that he had gained her whole heart and would make her very happy if he would share his life with her. He responded with warm affection, and thus they became betrothed.

The Queen not only thus "popped the question," but insisted that the marriage should take place at an early day. This was in the summer of 1839; and in the early winter of 1840 the young couple were married in the royal chapel of St. James, in the midst of general rejoicing and with great pomp and ceremony.

THEIR FIFTIETH YEAR.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Make a Beautiful Semi-Centennial Display.

Friday and Saturday proved a paradise to the ladies of St. Louis, for Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney celebrated the anniversary of their inauguration in this city on April 1, 1850, by an unusually elaborate opening. Both days the mammoth establishment was thronged and the new fashions in design and material thoroughly studied. In the Turkish cosey corner a dream of oriental luxury was enjoyed. Rare tapestries, draperies and divans divided honors, the new fish-net portieres and all beaded curtains sharing admiration with the Oriental tapestry, suspended by the soft hemp ropes, which afford the benediction of ventilation as well as beauty. Here, too, was a gorgeous display of laces for drapery, the ideal in house decoration having been reached in fashion this year.

St. Paul gives a woman's hair as her crowning glory, but the modern woman gives that title to her bonnet, and the array of exquisite bonnets and hats in the millinery department was a brilliant one. Every imaginable shape and design was shown, from the tiny gold capote to the large and graceful flat. Camille Rogers, Hertz, Beyers and others were represented in novel confections. One beauty was of yellow Tuscan straw edged with black lace ornamented with lace coques and caught with roses. Another was of black Tuscan and pink crush roses. Children's hats from the inexpensive cloth cap to the costly vision of quaint straw and flowers, English walking styles and chessy large hats, in fact every conceivable idea of millinery was shown direct from the markets. Flowers are very fashionable this year and were triumphant on the headgear. In the cloak department the most chic novelties were observed. A beautiful example was a Maria Theresa, an evening wrap of light heliotrope, lined with old gold and trimmed with pointe d'Ireland, the yoke of jewelled passementerie falling over the shoulders. A handsome military wrap of Russian gray cloth, embroidered with gold, had epaulet shoulders and Henry I. collar. The other favorites were a chamois tan jacket, with seed beading and a handsome combination of gray cloth and lace, with a deep fall of Chantilly lace and jetted fringe, a perfect carriage mantle. Cloaks were never seen so uniformly handsome, yet each differing in style, than this season, and this house is noted for their specialty in this line. No one can complain of lack of originality in dress goods. The stately style predominates, as seen by the rich, black Canton crepes, embroidered black brocade grenadines and satin ground grenadine and surah flouncing, whilst the original lover finds the changeable Merveilleux, with their eccentric figures something beyond expression. Selections can be made this spring from the varied assortment of skirt material from simple serge to the extreme style of high art. Parisian novelty, the silk and wool barege. Paris chess patterns with metallic cording and Irish point lace were in rainbow tints, whilst the Delhi cloth, chevronnes and Egyptian cloth excited much admiration. For tea gowns and blouses, delicious looking French flannels held sway in cream and bright shades. The summer girl was there at the opening in full splendor, pausing before the stacks of wash dresses, which, cool and inviting, showed the vista of certain conquests, for the great firm certainly has provided the daintiest and most poetic raiment for that bewitching type of bellehood. "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," the stately matron and piquante beauty, who made the tour of the big store Saturday, came away in raptures, and the members of the firm still cordially invite the public to an inspection of the beautiful goods still on exhibition.

BREATHES 152 TIMES A MINUTE.

Remarkable Result of an Injury to Mr. Mc Carthy's Medula Oblongata.

From the New York Sun.

A curious medical phenomenon was exhibited yesterday by Dr. Edward G. Janeway to a clinic of 300 students at the Bellevue Medical College. The subject was Michael B. McCarthy, proprietor of the West End Hotel, at 101 West street. His normal respiration has been for the last three years 152 a minute instead of the normal rate of eighteen a minute.

About a week ago McCarthy walked into the college dispensary breathing so loudly and quickly that all were startled. He could not articulate more than three or four words without stopping to breathe seven or eight times, and he wished to know if the doctors could not cure the rapidity of his breathing and reduce it to the normal rate. His throat, he said, was raw from the rapid respiration, but otherwise he felt all right.

"I was formerly on the police force in Boston," he said. "In the fall of 1889 I was thrown from the platform of an electric car, and landed on the street on the back of my head and shoulders. I became unconscious and remained so for ten days. When I became conscious again I immediately began to breathe like a steam engine under high pressure, and I have continued doing so ever since. I can do no hard work; I get out of breath so quickly, and once or twice a month I become suddenly unconscious and remain so for several hours."

Besides Dr. Janeway there were present yesterday Dr. J. J. Bryant, Surgeon-General of the State, and Dr. W. H. Thompson. McCarthy was examined and submitted to tests which convinced the physicians that his was a case without precedent in medical records. His heart and lungs and other organs, except his brain, were found to be in good condition. His trachea was inflamed from his rapid breathing. The breaths were registered, and found to number 152 a minute. Sentences of four or five words he was unable to enunciate in one breath, while his efforts to say the sentence, "Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran," made him red in the face. The doctors said his trouble was due to an injury to the medula oblongata, caused by the fall from the car. The nerves which control the respiratory organs had been shattered, and had lost all control of the lungs. His case was pronounced incurable, although he may live many years.

Young Mr. Gladstone.

A recent visitor to Hawarden is quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as saying: "I never saw a prettier sight than when Gladstone's 10-year-old granddaughter ran through the open door which divides the drawing-room from the grand old man's sanctuary, and, pulling at the lapels of his dressing-gown, drew him imperiously away from Homer or the Blue Book, or whatever was engaging him. The first intimation we had in the next room was a peal of laughter on Mr. Gladstone's part at the obvious necessity of capitulating to that daring invasion, as musical and hearty as ever came from human lips, for his laugh is one of his greatest attractions. Presently the Grand Old Man and the little child, separated by eighty years of time, came hand in hand together into the drawing-room. Mrs. Gladstone runs to the piano and strikes up a lively waltz tune, and in a second the two partners are dancing together, the Grand Old Man putting into his pirouettes a lot of funny, old-fashioned little steps, learned of our great-grandmothers seventy-five years ago, which it was impossible to view without delight and applause, although so much pathos mingled with comedy in the touching scene."

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

SALES AGGREGATING $7,501,764 CONSUMMATED LAST MONTH.

Large Transactions of Frequent Occurrence and Smaller Ones Growing More Numerous—A Few of the Principal Deals Reviewed—Agents Reports.

It appears that the real estate market has established a precedent of negotiating sale at the rate of $1,000,000 a week and upwards, from which it is not likely to recede during the present season. For seven weeks in succession the sales have aggregated over $1,000,000, $7,501,764 worth of property having been sold during the month of March. These deductions are not obtained from "agents' reports," but from the daily conveyances of real estate filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, the difference between the "official record" and the promiscuous "reports" being of vast proportions.

Among the large sales reported last week deeds in two of the transactions have not yet been filed for record. One of these was Ernest P. Bell's $390,000 purchase of the title of all the other parties, who, together with him, were interested in the well-known Bell place of forty-four acres at the southwest corner of Union and Delmar avenues. The other unrecorded transaction was John V. Hogan's $200,000 purchase of fifty-eight acres of land situated on Taylor avenue and the Manchester road, both of which, however, will undoubtedly be recorded in a few days. Charles Green purchased the premises at the southeast corner of Olive street and Ewing avenue from Albert Henry for $30,000, and another large transaction which has been finally consummated was H. H. Temm's purchase of the premises at the northeast corner of Franklin avenue and Nineteenth streets from Peter O'Niel for $15,500.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of conveyances filed for record during the past week and the considerations named therein:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	50	$ 343,682
Tuesday	37	135,528
Wednesday	41	191,864
Thursday	34	171,677
Friday	43	210,046
Saturday	35	120,674
Totals	240	$1,173,471

MONTHLY RECORD.

Following is the weekly record of sales for the month of March:

Week Ending.	
March 5	$1,050,615
March 12	1,051,044
March 19	1,046,736
March 26	3,179,898
April 2	1,173,471
Total	$7,501,764

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report eighteen sales, aggregating about $76,000, among which are the following:

Morgan street—South side, eighty-six feet west of Whittier street, a vacant lot 255x150, the property of P. M. Kiely and Theo. Dreidel, to Joseph Flannery for $62 per front foot. Mr. Flannery will erect ten two-story modern nine-room dwellings on this ground.

Chestnut street—South side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, two-story, four-room frame dwelling with 25x73 feet of ground; house No. 1522, the property of G. W. Meisner, sold for $5,000 to A. C. Wondell.

M. A. Wolff & Co. report the following sales: Pine street—North side, between Jefferson avenue and Twenty-third street, a 25x109 foot lot at $100 a foot, from J. M. Ghio to P. F. Grace.

Morgan street—No. 4042, a two story brick building and 25 foot lot for $4,200, from John Cavanaugh to Mrs. Robert Macdonald.

Nelson & Mersman report the sale of 180x148 feet of ground on the south line of Cates avenue between Clara and Belt at $29 a foot from Theophile Conzelman to E. K. Love. Mr. Nelson says this pretty nearly closes out all the ground Mr. Conzelman owned in that locality.

The Nicholls-Ritter Realty Co. report the following sales:

Portland place—South side, 100x190 feet of ground, located 300 feet west of King's highway, from W. G. Boyd to Robert Moore at $185 a foot, the highest price yet paid for lots in that vicinity. Previously $176 a foot was the highest figure.

Westminster place—South side, near Lake avenue, a 50x175 foot lot, from the Forest Park Place Realty Co. to George T. Parker at $70 a foot.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Autumn street—No. 1138, a new, modern built, eleven-room brick dwelling, with hard wood finish, hot water, heater, etc.; lot 39x128; owned by John N. Frank, sold to Franz Cremer, who will occupy it as a residence, for $9,000.

Pennsylvania avenue—No. 3423, a new two-story, six-room brick dwelling house, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, with lot 25x125, owned by Charles Asheuer, sold to Frank Weismueller for $2,750.

Chas. A. Robinson & Co. report the following sales:

Selma Station—A frontage of 960x180 feet of ground for $4,500, from Thos. Brooks to M. T. Chestnut.

Garden avenue—East side, at Old Orchard, 165x360 feet of ground for $1,650, from Angelica P. Lockwood to W. G. Staufgen.

C. R. H. Davis & Co. report the sale of lot No. 21 of Chestnut subdivision at Selma Station, for $750, from M. T. Chestnut to Ada and W. F. Smith, who will improve lot with residence.

J. Cavanaugh & Bro. report the following sale.

Maffit avenue—North side, near Newstead, a 50-foot lot from W. H. Allen to Frank R. Davis at $12 a foot.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

North Fourteenth street—No. 1616, between Mullanphy and Howard streets, a two-story brick residence containing seven rooms, hall, bath-room, cellar and attic, with lot 21x127 feet; sold for $3,500 from Mrs. Louise Jungling to Mrs. Wilhelmine Kogel, for a home.

Cherokee street—No. 3011, between Pennsylvania and Minnesota avenues, a two and one-half story brick residence containing eight rooms, cellar and attic, lot 75x130 feet; sold for $8,500 from Charles F. Fischer to Rudolph Radke, who will make it his home.

G. H. Quellmalz reports the following sale: Eleventh street—South side, east corner Barton street, a 34x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. Wenzel Zacek, sold at $48 per foot, to Mrs. Theresa Hoelting, who will improve same with a double house.

Oregon avenue—East side, between Wyoming and Utah street, a 50x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. Joseph Gesippi, sold for $17 per foot, to Mr. Jacob Klein, who will improve with a 6-room dwelling.

Hill & Hammel report the following sales: A piece of ground 450 feet on the east side of Illinois avenue, between Broadway and Winnebago street, from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., to Charles Ladenberger, for $7,500.

Lot 28 in H. T. Blow's Clifton Heights' Subdivision in St. Louis County, containing fifteen acres from A. Edwards to John Appel, for $50 per acre; bought for farming purposes.

Hammett, Anderson & Wade report the sale of 50x123 feet of ground on the north line of Highland avenue, 156 feet east of De Hodiamont at $14 a foot to Jane Beaumont.

M. W. Catchings reports a sale of his own property, a new three-story frame house and 25x125 feet of ground on the north line of Minnesota avenue, about 27 feet south of Charlton, for $675 cash, to J. A. Schisler.

Naughton & Bergfeld report the fellowing sales:

Cote Brilliant avenue, No. 5252—A five-room frame house, lot 25x150, from J. W. Flower to Mary E. Peck; $1,800.

Lucas avenue, No. 2628—A two story seven room stone front house, lot 20x130, W. C. Noack to R. Miller; $4,000.

Love & Sons report the sale of a two-story brick house of six rooms and 25x138 feet of ground at No. 5017 Ridge avenue for $3,500, from James Holden to Frank Fuqua, who bought for a home.

H. W. Mepham reports the following sales: St. Vincent avenue—South side, near Nebraska, a 25x125 foot lot, at $36 a foot, from G. C. Fox to R. C. Peters.

Louisiana avenue—East side, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, 50x125 feet of ground at $8 a foot, from James J. Tohler to F. Scilligo.

James E. Fogg reports the sale of 100x175 feet of ground at the southwest corner of Westminster place and King's highway at $100 a foot, from the Park Place Realty Co., to Mrs. M. V. Wengler.

L. V. Cartan & Co. sold the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Wash streets, lot 55x155 with improvements, for Mrs. H. Croake to Chas. Irnkamp for $10,500 cash; purchased for an investment.

Jones & Senter report the following sales: Benton street—Corner of Twelfth, the Fourth Baptist Church property to the German Veterans' Association for $8,000. The purchasers intend remodeling the building at an expense of $1,500.

Stewart place—No. 4250, the seven-room frame dwelling and 50x125 feet of ground, from Edmund Keane to Thos. Proovalt for $4,250.

Rutledge & Horton report the sale of 50x186 feet of ground on the west side of Lake avenue in Haydock place, 125 feet south of Delmar avenue, from John F. Randall to Wm. W. Horton at $60 a foot.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

North Market street—No. 4214, a four-room brick house, lot 25x132, from J. Ferguson to J. McBurney; $1,600.

Dickson street—Southwest corner Twenty-fourth street, a vacant lot 65x100 feet; property of James Mitchell sold to E. M. Johnson for $40 per front foot.

Wright street—South side, 151 feet west of Ninth street, a 39x80 foot lot at $12 a foot from E. R. Kroeger to Aug. Gehner.

Twenty-first street—East side, 100 feet north of Bissell street, a vacant lot 25x117 feet, owned by Mrs. Dr. A. C. Kennell and sold to H. Rehn at $25 per foot. The purchaser will build a two-story building.

Eleventh street—East side, between Tyler and Chambers, a two-story, six-room brick house with 20x75 feet of ground, house No. 1940, the property of Simon Moritz and sold to Mrs. Annie Paull for $2,500; purchased for a home.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Chouteau avenue—North side, 25 feet west of Eighteenth street, a vacant lot 129x127, the property of Mrs. Henry Zoellner, sold to W. B. Hetzell for $100 per front foot; purchased for manufacturing purposes.

Eugenia street—Nos. 2245 and 2247, two two-story eight room brick dwellings and 40x120 feet of ground, renting at $50 a month, from H. C. Furman to Michael Quinn for $4,600.

Old Manchester road—Between Talmage and Kentucky avenues, a new two-story, six-room brick house, with 50x120 feet of ground, house numbered 1310, the property of J. S. Turley, sold to H. J. Bode for $4,500.

Clark avenue—South side, between Theresa and Grand avenues, a one-story, three-room, frame dwelling with 25x127 feet of ground, house numbered 3528, the property of James Mitchell, sold for $1,800 to Mrs. E. C. Pape; purchased for a home.

California avenue—West side, between Cherokee and Utah streets, 50x127 feet of ground at $33 a foot from H. W. Mepham to Paul Eyerman.

Oregon avenue—East side, north of Cherokee street, 25x127 feet of ground for $500 from Miss Lizzie O'Niel to Herman Meyers.

Caroline street—North side, between Ohio and California avenues, a two-story six-room brick dwelling, also a one-story four-room frame in the rear, with 25x127 feet of ground, house No. 2723, the property of John Drain, sold to George R. Allen for $2,500; purchased as an investment.

Armand street—South side, between Jefferson and Ohio avenues, lot 25x127, owned by Virginia S. Peugnet, sold to Mrs. Anna M. Sudhoff at $45 per foot.

Twelfth street—East side, between Geyer avenue and Calhoun street, lot 35x61, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., sold to Frank Weber for $1,500.

South Second street—No. 3338, between Utah and Cherokee streets, a frame dwelling containing five rooms, with lot 25x121, owned by Mrs. Emelie Ebrecht; sold to William and Bertha Ehrhardt for $1,100.

Meramec street—South side, between Oregon and California avenues, lot 50x125, owned by Herman J. Krembs; sold to John Wamser for $500.

Eighth street—Southeast corner of Eichelberger, a 99½x150-foot lot, sold for $550 from August C. Kuenneke to Frederick Keller, who intends to improve with two frame cottages.

Iowa avenue—Northwest corner of Crittenden street, a 25x128-foot lot sold for $375, from Mrs. Martha Gabel to Andrew A. Jansky, who will improve with a home.

Osceola street—North side, between California and Oregon avenues, a lot 25x125 feet, sold for $300, from Edward H. Fisher to Mrs. Mathilda Stadler, who bought on speculation.

Meramec street—No. 2746, between California and Iowa avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms and cellar, with lot 25x125 feet, sold for $2,900, from Ernst Bruenemann to Herman Meisenbach, who purchased as an investment.

Osceola street—No. 2823, between California and Oregon avenues; a one-story brick cottage containing four rooms and cellar with lot 25x125 feet, sold for $1,800 from Edward H. Fisher to Henry and Katie Haas, who purchased for a home.

Lynch street—Northeast of Missouri avenue, a 30x104 foot lot sold for $1,350 from Mrs. Martha Gabel to August Behning, who intends to improve with a two-story brick building for business and residence purposes.

South Seventh street—West side, between Wyoming and Utah streets, a 25x115 foot lot sold for $810, from Henry Holtkamp to Joseph Hartmann, who will improve with a two-story brick residence at the cost of $2,500.

SUBURBAN.

Hillside place—89x180 feet, from Henry Lescher to Tamer Rowe for $9 per foot.

Annan's Addition to Webster—100x200 feet, from Thos. B. Annan to B. M. Rawlings for $700, and 209x245 feet, from Sylvester P. Annan to Chas. A. Robinson for $1,500.

Monroe avenue—Near Oakland Station, 20 acres from L. F. Jones to Cincinnati parties for $8,500.

Glendale Station—Forty-one acres from Hudson E. Bridge to a syndicate for $16,000, and nine acres from Hudson E. Bridge to D. Buchanan for $4,500, also two acres from Hudson E. Bridge to G. W. Wilson for $2,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following sales were reported by numerous parties:

Sheridan avenue—North side, west of Webster avenue, two 2-story 6 room brick dwellings with 35x99 feet of ground, houses numbered 3107 and 3109, renting for $60 per month, the property of Mrs. Anna K. Marks of Anna, Ill., sold to Gardiner S. Bouton for $5,800, purchased for investment purposes.

Morgan street—North side, 354 feet west of Sarah street, a vacant lot, 71x193 feet, the property of L. P. Nolen, sold to George W. Wilson for $75 per front foot. Mr. Wilson will improve this ground with two handsome residences costing $10,000 each.

Market street—No. 1527, an old one-story brick house and 25x73 feet of ground for $5,800 from E. B. Wolff to Chas. Pfeiffer.

Market street—No. 1513, a small two-story brick house and 20x73 feet of ground for $5,000 from E. B. Wolff to Maurice Hezel.

Delmar avenue—South side, 393 feet east of Pendleton avenue, a vacant lot, 35x142 feet, the property of J. J. Marks, sold to Bergfeld & Parker at $75 per front foot.

Cook avenue—North side, 366 feet east of Pendleton avenue, a vacant lot, 35x160 feet, the property of Joseph E. Sullens, sold to Daniel Francis for $55 per front foot. Mr. Francis will improve this lot with a two-story, eight-room dwelling, costing $7,000.

Maple avenue—South side, 840 feet west of Union avenue, a vacant lot, 60x140 feet, owned by Garrett Carstens of Nokomis, Ill., sold to Frank Wyman for $34 per front foot.

Bayard avenue—West side, 205 feet south of Fountain avenue, a vacant lot, 30x180 feet, owned by Mrs. E. J. Issbell, sold to Louis Schinke at $25 per front foot. Mr. Schinke will improve this lot with a two-story, eight-room brick dwelling costing $4,000.

Grove street—West side, 185 feet north of Penrose avenue, a vacant lot, 25x120 feet, owned by W. R. Young, sold at $25 per front foot to Henry Friederick.

Morgan street—South side, between Leonard and Channing avenues, three-story nine-room stone-front dwelling, with 25x134 feet of ground, house numbered 3322, the property of Mrs. M. C. Dyer of Old Orchard, Mo., sold to J. E. Love for $5,400.

Westminster place—South side, a 50x185 foot lot near Lake avenue at $70 a foot, from the Forest Park Place Realty Co. to C. W. Whittemore.

Carr street—North side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, a three-story twelve-room brick dwelling, with 25x125 feet of ground, house numbered 1909, the property of Thomas Dunn, sold to M. J. Hartnett for $5,000 purchased as an investment.

Stewart place—Southeast corner of Easton avenue, 47x125 feet of ground for $1,200, from the J. N. Stewart Real Estate Co. to Theo. F. Blanke, who proposes improving the property with a $5,000 house.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SEVENTH ST.—Bet. Sidney and Lynch sts., 38 ft., city block 845. John Matthiesen and wife to John G. Grau et al.—warranty deed	$ 5,550
CHOUTEAU AV.—Bet. 18th and 19th sts., 25 ft., city block 455. Louis H. Krite and wife by Sheriff as trustee to Dwight C. Hartwell—warranty deed	4,600
CITY BLOCK 4923—Shenandoah st., bet. Lawrence and Thurman sts., lots 1 to 4 inclusive and other property. Ira Holmes and wife to Elias R. Hord; quitclaim deed	1
CITY BLOCK 4400—Part of lot 43, bet. Bircher st. and Rosalie av. August Fehrt to F. W. Herbkesmann—warranty deed	200
MAPLE AV.—75 ft. in city block 4864, east of Clara av. E. O. Chamberlin and wife to Albert E. Dann—warranty deed	3,000
McPHERSON AV.—300 ft. in city block 3910 S., bet. Whittier st. and Boyle av. Eliza McKee to Hezekiah M. Boone—warranty deed	50,000
McPHERSON AV.—300 ft. in city block 3910 S., bet. Whittier st. and Boyle av. Hezekiah M. Boone to Otto L. Lersman—special warranty deed	5
PART LOT 41—Forest Park boulevard, bet. Boyle av. and Newstead av., city block 3904. John Bruno and wife to Ernest Edwards—warranty deed	7,000
COOK AV.—100 ft. bet. West End av. and Walton av., city block 3772. Minnie Halma to Ida Moeller—warranty deed	2,500
OLD MANCHESTER RD.—100 ft. bet. Ecoff av. and McCausland rd., city block 4803. Wm. J. Seever and wife to Caroline Kroenlein—warranty deed	725
MICHIGAN AV.—25 ft. bet. Bowen and Iron sts., city block 2943. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Frank H. Michel et al.—warranty deed	500
PATTON AV.—100 ft. bet. Union and Arlington avs., city block 4513. Hamett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. to John H. Parker—warranty deed	1,550
GRANVILLE PL.—150 ft. bet. Florence and Clara avs., city block 3806. Geo. W. Keebaugh and wife to Archie J. Sullivan—warranty deed	2,100
KENNERLY AV.—100 ft., bet. Lambdin and Newstead avs., city block 3689. Erastus C. Sanders to Actin Improvement Co.—warranty deed	4,800
SHENANDOAH ST.—110 ft., bet. Tennessee and Arkansas avs., city block 1440. Wm. Stutz and wife to Leonhard Nagel—warranty deed	4,950
WASHINGTON AV.—66.7⅝ ft., bet. Compton and Leonard avs., city block 1039. Vincent Marmaduke and wife to Sally McC. Pearce—warranty deed	1
COTTAGE AV.—Bet. Emily and Florissant avs., 25 ft., city block 3393. Mary Kenmeyer to Alex F. Brown—warranty deed	1,600
WASHINGTON AV.—Bet. Whittier and Pendleton avs., 96 ft., city block 4583. Mamie Von Wedelstaedt et al. to Sylvester P. Keyes—warranty deed	10,560
HAMILTON AV.—Bet. Cabanne and Maple avs., 100 ft., city block 3858. Wm. McAdam and wife to Geo. T. Parker—warranty deed	2,500
COLEMAN ST.—Bet. Montgomery and North Market sts., 38 ft. in city block 1891. Mary M. Worley et al. to Fred Bodenstedt; warranty deed	750
PARK RD.—Bet. Lake av. and Union av., 100 ft. in city block 4902. Forest Park Improvement Co. to Goodman King; warranty deed	16,000
N. TWELFTH ST.—Bet. Cass av. and O'Fallon st., city block 589. Wm. Westendorf and wife to Mary Havermann; warranty deed	4,500
LACLEDE AV.—84 ft. 4 in., bet. Cabanne and Vandeventer avs., city block 3928. Thomas Ayrley and wife to Louis B. Miller—warranty deed	7,000
PINE ST.—50 ft., bet. Boyle and Newstead avs., city block 3907. Wilson P. Foster and wife to Leonora Cornet—warranty deed	4,375
VIRGINIA AV.—Bet. Eichelberger and Walsh sts., 150 ft. in city block 2820. Isaac Cook to Emil J. Kramer—warranty deed	3,993
PORTLAND PL.—Bet. King's highway and Lake av., 100 ft. in city block 4900. Edwards Whitaker and wife to J. Russell Daugherty—warranty deed	17,600
CHESTNUT ST.—25 ft., bet. Leffingwell av. and Beaumont st., city block 988. John Leahy and wife, trustees, to William A. Haren—trustees' deed	2,900
MORGAN ST.—35 ft. 6 in., bet. Newstead and Pendleton avs., city block 4572. Amy J. Millerbal to James C. Sharp—warranty deed	2,840
WASHINGTON AV.—50 ft., city block 4583, near Whittier st. Mamie Von Wedelstaedt, trustee et al. to Sallie J. Guyre—warranty deed	5,500
WASHINGTON AV.—50 ft., city block 4583, near Whittier st. Sallie J. Guyre to Julia C. Nicholls' trustee—conveyance in trust	......
BLOW AV.—1 ft. 4½ in., bet. Virginia and Michigan avs., city block 3036. Catherine A. Schaefer to Anna E. Mier—warranty deed	25
LOCUST ST.—23 ft. 9 in., bet. Ninth and Tenth sts., city block 274. Turner Real Estate & Building Association to Emma A. Evans—warranty deed	14,000
COOK AV.—35 ft., city block 4553 s., bet. Taylor and Marcus avs. John C. Newberry and wife to James D. Little—warranty deed	6,500
GRAND AV.—50 ft., city block 1445, bet. Powhattan and Rappahannock sts. Eugenia Roedler by trustee to Clifford M. Dolph—trustee's deed	9,911
SECOND ST.—25 ft., city block 2036, bet. Utah and Cherokee sts. Emilie Ebrecht to Wm. Ehrhardt et al	1,100
GARFIELD AV.—Bet. Pendleton and Newstead avs., 25 ft. in city block 3697. Edw. Bryan and wife to Espenschied & Mechin Investment Co.—warranty deed	250
ELEVENTH ST.—Bet. Walnut and Clark av., 30 ft. in city block 205 s. Carlos S. & Greeley to Patrick F. Grace—warranty deed	6,000
PINE ST.—Bet. 23d st. and Jefferson av., 25 ft. in city block 921. Joseph M. Ghio to Patrick F Grace—warranty deed	2,500
VIRGINIA AV.—Bet. Quincy and Blow sts., 37 ft. in city block 3019. F. W. Mott and wife to Thos. R. Harris—warranty deed	525
EWING AV.—Bet. Clark av. and Atlantic st., 17 ft. 6 in., city block 1736. Mary D. O'Connor to Kate Lowry—warranty deed	2,150
BISMARCK ST.—Bet. Trudeau and Duchouquette sts., 31 ft., city block 731. Gottlieb Eyermann, Jr., to Adam Oswald—warranty deed	1,550
GRAVOIS AV.—Bet. McNair av. and Devolsey st., 86 ft., city block 1400. J. W. Oppermann and wife to Aug. Opperman et al—warranty deed	6,000
PALM ST.—136 ft. 6 in., bet. 12th and 13th sts., city block 1,144. John C. Roelvis and wife to John P. Herrmann, Jr.—warranty deed	8,350
PALM ST.—136 ft. 6 in., bet. 12th and 13th sts., city block 1144. John P. Herrmann, Jr., to Wm. H. Hauschulte—warranty deed	8,500
PALM ST.—136 ft. 6 in., bet. 12th and 13th sts., city block 1144. Wm. H. Hanschulte and wife to John H. Meier—quitclaim deed	8,500
BRANTNER PL.—28 ft. 5½ in., bet. Webster and Francis sts., city block 1985. Patrick J. McNulty to Emile Lambrechts—warrantly deed	950
COOPER ST.—120 ft., bet. Webster and Francis sts., city block 1985. Marcellus J. Edwards and wife to Nellie Chapman—warranty deed	4,800

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

A VERY INTERESTING MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEAGUE IN PROSPECT.

The next meeting of the Missouri Building Association League promises to be unusually interesting and profitable, and it is hoped that a large audience will be present on that occasion as the following named gentlemen, each of them well versed in association matters, are booked to speak in the order named: C. H. Sampson, subject, "The Ideal Building Association;" Carl Moeller, "The Ideal Director;" F. J. McMasters, "The Ideal Secretary;" Louis Hild, "The Ideal Stockholder."

The Lucas Building & Loan Association was organized at the office of Ryan & Sheppard with a capital stock of $600,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $300 each. Dues $1 per month on each share. The following well-known gentlemen were elected directors, namely: John B. C. Lucas, Alex H. Handlan, Jr., P. C. Murphy, Jeremiah Ryan, Wm. H. Shea, Dr. Wm. J. Langan, Joseph A. Jennelle, Philip Doherty, L. A. Battaile, Robt. M. Foster, John Bock, T. J. Fitzgerald and D. Sheppard. The Board of Directors went into the election of permanent officers to serve for the first year with results as follows: President, John B. C. Lucas; Vice-President, Alex H. Handlan, Jr.; Treasurer, L. A. Battaile; Secretary, Jeremiah Ryan; Attorney, Robt. M. Foster.

FACTS ABOUT A REPORTED SHORTAGE.

In justice to honestly conducted and ably managed building associations, whose business reputation has been injured recently by reports of defalcations, damaging to such institutions generally, for the reason that no specified association was charged with wrong doing, it is now authoritatively stated that the direct cause of the latest evil rumors originated with the Clerks & Mechanics' Association, of which Geo. N. Truesdale was Secretary, a position to which T. A. Rice has been elected in place of the former incumbent. The facts in this case appear to be that early in March Prof. Rice was called to examine the Clerks & Mechanics' books, and after two weeks investigation announced that the books had been poorly kept, and some careless entries made, and that there was an apparent shortage. Further investigation has fixed the amount at $4,600, but Mr. Truesdale claims that there is no shortage whatever, and has employed an expert accountant named Spinning to go over the books in his behalf. In the past Mr. Truesdale has been in the habit of cashing the association's checks, drawn on the International Bank, when funds were short, and held over $2,000 of such paper. He also held the association's certificate, which had been issued to him in payment of a loan granted by the board for $1,440, and the association also owes him a little over $1,000 on another loan, the whole aggregating about $4,500 due from the association to Mr. Truesdale, all of which has been turned over to the directors, pending a settlement of the differences, and as the amount claimed is only $4,600, and he has a large amount of property, there is no possibility that the association will lose a cent. No one believes or charges that Mr. Truesdale ever intentionally wronged the association, but that there have been careless methods, and bad bookkeeping, which he was not able to discover, not being an expert himself, is not denied. Mr. Truesdale was formerly under personal bond to the amount of $5,000, but lately applied for a surety company bond, and just at present the association has no bond at all, but as said before is perfectly safe in any event. Mr. Truesdale resigned the secretaryship of the Clerks' & Mechanics' association and Mr. T. A. Rice was elected in his stead. The Citizens' Mutual association, of which Mr. Truesdale is also secretary, is all right, and in no way involved in this investigation.

In the Western Suburbs.

Mount Auburn M. E. Church, at the terminus of the Locust street electric line, will be formally opened Sunday, April 10.

Sneak thieves paid a friendly visit to Mr. George Tretter of Luxembourg this week, securing 75 cents and a silver watch.

A barbecue will shortly be given at Creve Cœur Lake in the interest of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Mo.

The South End Gun Club held their opening shoot at their park near Luxembourg this week.

At next Tuesday's election a loan of $10,000 will be voted for by the Clayton School district for the erection of a new school building.

Mr. Henry Hoorman of Florissant, who had his legs broken last week, is reported to be in a dying condition.

The concert and hop of the Mount Olive Saengerbund on April 23 will be the event of the season.

The Ladies' Aid Society at Bridgeton has purchased an organ for the Methodist church of that place, and it is their intention to organize a choir.

A meeting of the Farmers', Gardeners' & Fruit Growers' Protective Association of St. Louis County is called for to-day at Central Turner Hall, Tenth and Market streets.

Sheriff E. L. Dozenbach, delegate of the Order of the Helping Hand to the Grand Central tent at Lynn, Mass., has returned, and Thursday evening made a report of his visit to the local tent.

Soundings are being made in the river at St. Charles for the pier of the new highway bridge that is to connect St. Charles and St. Louis County.

Jordan Turner has been granted a stay of execution by the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for burglarizing the residence of Mr. J. S. Wisbart at Kirkwood last fall.

The following delegates represent the Hill Presbyterian Church in the Women's Board of Missions, which met at Kansas City this week: Miss Lizzie Curry, Mrs. J. M. Berry and Mrs. Ernest Marshall.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian Church at Clayton has been postponed on account of the illness of Rev. Peyton Walton. The St. Louis Presbytery will meet in the new church next Friday evening, April 8.

The first court ever held at Wellston convened this week, the venerable Justice Caffrey presiding. A jury found the defendant (Shaefer) guilty, assessing a heavy fine. An appeal was taken.

In the Circuit Court Greg Aubuchon was found guilty of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County jail.

Work on the church edifice of the German Evangelical Congregation at Central has been commenced, and will probably be completed by September next.

Under the direction of President Charles H. Turner a handsome passenger depot will be constructed at the Wellston terminus of the Locust street electric railway. The work of grading has been completed and the loop will be finished up as soon as the irons for the curve are on the ground.

Mr. Eugene Benoist, President of the Midland Electric Railway, has commenced work on the power house for that road, located on Partridge and Cook avenues, and will endeavor to have the cars ready for the accommodation of the traveling public by June 1.

The citizens of Black Jack assembled in force this week and tendered their congratulations to School Director Charles Leber on his 69th birthday anniversary, and a social time generally was enjoyed by the guests.

Deputy Sheriff C. C. Garrett visited Wellston Saturday and served notices on a number of delinquent tax-payers that suit had been commenced against them in the County Court at the May term.

The funeral of Miss Mary Pitman, who died at Central College, Lexington, Mo., took place Thursday from Grace Episcopal Church at Kirkwood, her remains being interred in the Oak Hill Cemetery. She was the daughter of Dr. John Pitman of Kirkwood.

Miss Nellie Bean, residing at the corner of Sutter and Maple avenues, near Sutter Post-office, was attacked by a negro about 7 o'clock in the evening while returning from the city. Her screams brought timely assistance, but the brute made his escape.

Work will be commenced next week on the new St. Vincent's Asylum. It is situated on the north side of the St. Charles Rock road, west of the Wabash Railway, and will probably be the largest and most complete institution of the kind in the United States, having a front of 600 feet by a depth of 250 feet, and five stories high.

OLD SONGS AND NEW.

Some Queer Transformations of Olden Tunes With New Words.

Some of the old transformations of songs are due to what must originally have been very much like theft, says the Boston *Musical Herald*. Thus: "Willie, We Have Missed You" is only a pharaphrase of the famous Scotch song, "Jock o' Hazledean." The yet more celebrated "John Anderson, My Jo," is suspiciously like "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again," a popular song of war times. But sometimes these resemblances to Scotch music come about very innocently. Thus a strathspey is changed into "Oft in the Stilly Night," and this is by no means a distant relative to "Nearer, My God, to Thee," thus making a favorite hymn true first cousin to an ungodly and very energetic dance.

Such changes might occur through the unconscious retention of a tune in the mind, as once happened to Mendelssohn while composing "Elijah;" he had heard "Auld Robin Gray" sung to Leeves' tune (this popular melody is not the original tune which went with the words), and the melody clung to his memory without his being aware of the fact. When, therefore, he set the words of "Oh, Rest in the Lord," to the extreme horror of the publisher, he used Leeves' tune without in the least being conscious of plagiarism.

When his attention was drawn to the fact he altered the melody; but the careful observer will still discover something of the flavor of "Auld Robin Gray" in "Oh, Rest in the Lord." Many of the songs of the German students have been stolen and reproduced in new guises on this side of the Atlantic. "Maryland, My Maryland," for example, is note for note the old German song, "O Tannebaum," a song in praise of fidelity. The simple little song so often heard in kindergarten or Sunday-school as "Oh, Come, Come Away," is one of the most popular of student songs, but in Germany it represents the merits of a fiery punch called crambambuli.

Our national music is full of metamorphoses akin to those mentioned above, "Yankee Doodle" being old English, "The Star Spangled Banner" a jovial drinking song, and "America" the English national athem. Even the hymnology is not exempt from these inopportune resemblances, for "Sun of My Soul" is not very far from Mozart's "Se Vuol Ballare," and many other instances of metamorphoses could be cited. But enough has been noted to prove that Solomon's saying, "There is no new thing under the sun," may be very strongly applied to music.

SPRING STYLES FOR THE BOYS OF '92!

All the mothers of St. Louis are cordially invited to call this week and see the most beautiful, most bountiful and most complete stock of bright new Boys' and Children's Clothing that's ever been gathered under one roof in solid old St. Louis! The prettiest styles! The most perfect patterns! The most charming novelties! Rich, elegant, picturesque and exclusive styles in our own "Junior," "Sherwood," "Eton," "Chelsea" and "Man-o'-War" designs! And

THE LOWEST PRICES IN ST. LOUIS FOR PERFECT GOODS!

Oh! Mothers! But you will miss it if you buy before you see this splendid gathering of grand new goods! You don't know how beautiful your boy can be till you see him in these superb clothes! You don't know how MUCH your money will obtain till you see our prices!

CONFIRMATION SUITS! FINE EASTER SUITS! And Every-Day Suits! Perfect fit for boys of all builds and ages from 4 to 19 years! Prices: $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $15 and $18! And the finest Ball and Bat given in this city GOES FREE with every Boy's Suit bought!

J. L. HUDSON, 406-408 N. Broadway.

Call in Next Week See Us

We will show you the Nicest, Cleanest and Cheapest Line of Furniture, Carpets and Stoves shown to the public.

READ OUR PRICES.

Bedroom Suits	$12.00	Gasoline Stoves	$3.00
Parlor Suits	$22.75	Carpets, Brussels	50c per yard
Folding Beds	$14.00	Carpets, Ingrain	35c per yard
Hall Trees	$5.75	Oil Cloths	25c per yard
Sideboards	$12.00	Lace Curtains	$1.00 per pair
Wardrobes	$5.90	Portieres	$4.50 per pair
Cook Stoves	$6.00	Rugs	$1.90; new patterns

MULVIHILL'S,

112 and 114 North Twelfth St. | Cash or Easy Payments.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

TO BE UPHELD.

Archbishop Ireland Almost Certain of a Victory in Rome.

Archbishop Satolli's Denial of Misstatements Sent Out of St. Louis.

REV. FATHER TWOHY RECEIVES AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Rev. Thos. O'Gorman of the Catholic University in Washington Writes the St. Louis Priest That His Advices From Rome Are That Archbishop Ireland's Course Is Sure to Be Indorsed—An Interesting Interview on the Burning Issue.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ROME, March 20.—Your correspondent was yesterday favored with a letter which cuts an important figure in the Catholic "race war." St. Louis is the storm center of the German disturbance and from that city there have been blown to Rome blinding simoons of misstatement and absolute untruth. No matter which side a fair-minded man may be with, he must regret such methods. Baumgarten, who may be remembered as a visitor to St. Louis where, at the time, there was some misunderstanding as to his official identity and honors, is credited with having sent out an important misstatement. The *Amerika* of St. Louis contained a statement which purported to be made on the authority of Archbishop Satolli. This was to the effect that Archbishop Ireland had been "ordered to Rome." The intent of the article was to show that the Archbishop was not in good standing. All this was based or supposed to be based on a statement made by Archbishop Satolli. The following letter disposes of the story and shows on better authority than has yet come forward the exact position of the brilliant American Archbishop now in Rome:

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI'S LETTER.

To the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul:

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP—I have read in the paper called the Amerika, published in St. Louis, March 1, a correspondence in which it is affirmed that I had stated that your Grace had been called to Rome by the Holy Father to give the desired explanations of your conduct. I declare that the information is not only inexact but utterly false, and to be attributed entirely to the evil designs of whoever wrote it.

I am happy, however, to have this opportunity of stating that during my brief visit to America I was filled with the most profound respect and admiration for the practical wisdom and untiring zeal of your Grace in your archiepiscopal ministry. On my return to Rome I was careful to speak of it to the Holy Father with conscientious truth and in terms of unlimited approbation.

I know for certain that the Holy Father has ever entertained the highest esteem for your grace, and has ever had the fullest confidence in you, for the earnestness of your ministry is never separated from a profound sentiment of veneration for and submission to the Holy See. Of this esteem and confidence your grace has now the precious satisfaction of receiving here in Rome the most clear and ample proof.

It is exceedingly to be deplored that there are those who with evil dispositions misinterpret your Grace's most just and proper actions, either because they cannot understand the loftiness of your views, or because the great and salutary influence you have with the authorities of your country is displeasing to them.

I will close praying Heaven that your grace may continue through a long life, in full accord with the episcopate of the United States and with the unfailing approbation of the Holy See, your labors for the progress of Catholicism and for the higher development of your country. Your grace's most devoted servant, FRANCIS, Archbishop Satolli.

From the Ecclesiastical Academy, Rome, March 18, 1892.

This letter needs no comment. It shows clearly that Archbishop Ireland's reception in Rome has been quite different from that which would have been accorded to an offender against the policy of the Holy See.

IRELAND'S SUPPORTERS CONFIDENT.

An Important Letter Received By Rev. Father Tuohy.

The information cabled from Rome a few days since that there would be no decision given out by the Vatican on the muchly-agitated question of education is not credited by either party to the controversy. The opponents of Bonquillon and Archbishop Ireland say that the Faribault system and the newly advanced theory of the State's right in educating are undergoing trial before the congregation of the Inquisition, and will most certainly be condemned. The other side hold just the opposite, declares that the question will be settled at the Vatican, not by the cardinals, and that the decision will be favorable to Archbishop Ireland. A letter written to Father Twohy of St. Paul's Church, this city, by Rev. Dr. O'Gorman professor of canon law at the Catholic University at Washington and a warm friend of both Bonquillon and Archbishop Ireland, shows the sanguine manner in which their side regard the situation. The letter is as follows:

IRELAND ALL RIGHT.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

Dear Father Twohy:

On my return yesterday from Philadelphia, where I lectured the 17th, I found your welcome letter. Everything is lovely with Archbishop Ireland. I get from him letters and cablegrams. The articles in the "Moniteur" and the "Osservatore" were inspired, and for those who can read between the lines, the defense made of him against the infidel sheets of Europe means also the Catholic sheets of America. The reports about the Cardinalate have no more foundation than conjectures. Personally, I believe, though I have no information on this point, that he will come back to us with the hat. "He laughs best who laughs last." Some of your friends will be disappointed. Archbishop Ireland is all right with Leo. I say so, not only from his letters to me, but also from his and Mgr. O'Connell's letters to Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinals Rampolla, Parrochi, Vanutelli and Cavagnis are with Archbishop Ireland and Dr. Bonquillon. The Holy Father has asked Archbishop Ireland in one of his first audiences to make him a memorandum of Dr. Bonquillon's theses and arguments. Dr. Bonquillon's French text, 300, is to-day on the table of all the men in Rome who have interest in the matter. We have wanted them to read what he has written, not what "Civilta" and the Jesuits say he has written—two very different things. If any action is to be taken by Rome on the question, be sure that it will be the action—not of a Congregation, of a Mazella, or any other Cardinal, but of the Pope himself—and that action, we are satisfied, will not be against Archbishop Ireland or Dr. Bonquillon. We feel perfectly safe.

After that final word, which Cardinal Gibbons has invited and asked for and which I think will be given in either of two ways (perhaps both)—First, an official paper from Leo on the question putting an end to all controversy; second, Archbishop Ireland made a Cardinal—Dr. Bonquillon may answer Father Conway. * * * Yours, etc. THOS. O'GORMAN.

THE DIE IS CAST.

Dr. O'Gorman's letter, besides reflecting the roseate view his side takes of the situation, contains the interesting statement that Cardinal Gibbons has requested Rome to take some action that will put an end to the controversey. In other words, Archbishop Ireland's mission must either be a failure or a success.

Father Twohy was for two years a student at the Catholic University and a pupil and friend of Dr. Bonquillon, and received from the doctor's own lips the teachings which were afterward embodied in the now famous pamphlet on education. He has not, therefore, been merely a "looker-on in Vienna." He talked interestingly of the great controversy yesterday with a POST-DISPATCH reporter and threw light on several new facts in connection therewith which have not yet been made public.

"How did this agitation originate?" he was asked.

"It may be a question of statistics," he replied. "A high estimate places the number of children in the Catholic schools in this country at 725,000. The late census shows over 2,200,000 Catholic children of school age, leaving fully two-thirds of the Catholic children out of the Catholic schools. This is not solely due to the non-enforcement or non-promulgation of the decrees of the Council of Baltimore, but to various causes. Parents find it difficult to meet the monthly stipend demanded at the parochial schools, and when excused therefrom resent the proffered charity through pride.

Popular education—that is the education of the masses—was never undertaken or made a success of until the State took a hand in the work. Archbishop Ireland, looking out in most tender and Christ-like sympathy for the multitude struggling for enlightenment, realized this fact and became convinced that the church is utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the American Catholic masses. He had this before him in his address before the Teachers' Association at St. Paul and later on it led him to give his sanction to the schools of Faribault and Stillwater, accepting State co-operation in their work. I have heard it stated that Archbishop Ireland's and the Pope's social policy are the same and that Leo regards him as as the exponent of his views in America."

"Does Dr. Bonquillon look upon this question from the same standpoint as the Archbishop and the Pope?"

"He but scientifically formulates in the abstract what they give out in the concrete. He and the Archbishop are a unit on this question of education. It is objected to Dr. Bonquillon that he is foreign-born, but he is in full sympathy with the United States. I have heard him give disquisitions in the class-room on constitutional points that would do honor to a judge on the Supreme Bench. In the freedom-breathing Flemish communes, as he himself aptly says, his political opinions were made. He is a thorough American now and in conversation with me has often pitied the folly of those who would retard the as-rapid-as-possible assimilation with our institutions of the foreign elements in our population."

THE FAMOUS PAMPHLET.

"Can you explain how he came to write his pamphlet at the request of his superiors?"

"Well, from October to December, 1890, the doctor's course of lectures was on the Natural and Civil Law. After the course was over the class asked him to treat that portion of the Lex Civilis bearing on the right of the State to provide for the intellectual temporal welfare of the individual. This he did in four supplementary lectures bearing on the right, mission and authority of teaching in the fourfold aspect of individual, parent, State and church. These were the groundwork of his pamphlet."

"But who prompted its publication?"

"Likely the bishops who constituted the Board of Trustees of the University. They held a meeting last April at which the doctor's views were considered no doubt. Surely they serve as a platform of principles on this much vexed questions."

"Was not Archbishop Ryan a member of this board?"

"Yes."

"Then how did it happen that the *Catholic Quarterly Review*, of which he is editor, refused the doctor's paper?"

"Be assured the reason of the rejection was not any principle the article stated. I heard that the manuscript was returned to the doctor from Toledo. Dr. Quigley of that city contested the right of the State to demand certificates of attendance in a private school to be furnished the Board of Education. He consulted Dr. Bonquillon, who wrote him that as far as the constitutionality of the law was concerned that was a question for the courts of the State, but as far as he was aware nothing in Catholic philosophy and theology interfered with a State passing such a law and taking reasonable measures to enforce it. The arguments on which he founded this view, he informed the doctor, would appear in an article in the July number of the *Quarterly*. The article did not appear, it is needless to say. The doctor then had to publish it in pamphlet form. You are perfectly right in saying that it was published by his superiors. Archbishop Ireland was one of them, and he and a majority of the doctor's superiors indorse its views."

"Does the Cardinal approve of it?"

"He certainly was aware of its contents before it was published and has asked Rome for a decision on the question. The Cardinal is a very far-seeing, broad-minded man, and though not actively partisan, is deeply interested in Archbishop Ireland's success at Rome. You see by his letter, which Archbishop Ireland sent to the *Civilta*, he could see nothing to condemn in the Faribault plan. The *Civilta*, in commenting on the letter, concludes by saying this is the end of the matter. I think they are quite right."

CHARLEY'S PRECIOUS HAIR.

Heartless Deception of a Trusting Maid by a Bald Young Man.

From the Boston Herald.

He had the air of a man of the world. His dress was becoming and not too showy. He seemed to be an individual who had dined well, who would tell good stories at the club.

Stretched out in the barber's chair in the hairdresser's room on School street, instead of settling down with that indifferent, self-satisfied air that usually comes over a man in that situation, he seem troubled. He looked about from chair to chair, yet he was not happy. The barber shaved him and was so impressed that he even forgot to talk him to death. Then the man sat bolt upright in the chair and took an envelope from his pocket. It was scented; the barber could tell that. It was written in a lady's hand, too.

The strange man opened it, took out a note, read it over and over again, then from its folds withdrew a lock of hair. It was golden, and the victims who were waiting for their turn in the chair saw him kiss the sunny lock and put it back in the envelope.

"Hair cut?" asked the barber, as he rubbed the tufts of hair which surrounded a bald spot on the strange man's head.

"No, no; not for the world," he replied, "I cannot spare any."

"Man in next chair has hair like yours, only a little more of it," suggested the barber.

"By Jove, he has," said the troubled man, and he darted out of his seat and almost jumped to the occupant of the next chair.

"Going to have a have a hair cut?" asked the strange man.

"No," was the rather curt reply.

"Well, will you have a hair cut at my expense?" said the man without hesitation. "I must send my best girl a lock of hair, and I can't spare mine. Come, now, how much is it worth?" and the eyes of the colored boy who brushes coats bulged out beyond his forehead.

"Sell it for a small bottle!" replied the man with a good growth on his head, and the stranger added: "I'll go you."

The barber began his work, and a lock of the man's hair was handed over to the stranger, who put it in a silver locket that bore a monogram. Then, when the work was finished, the two walked out together.

The stranger was smiling contentedly, the club man grinned, the barber laughed and the customer gazed on in astonisment.

"Wasn't Charley a dear good fellow to keep his promise and send me a lock of his hair?" said the pretty girl that night as she took the daintiest sort of a locket from a little box. And all was still but for the beating of her faithful heart.

SENATORIAL FIGHTERS.

Shoup and Sanders Have Had Experience With Border Ruffians.

From the Indianapolis News.

The Northwest has two Senatorial fighters. These are men whose lives have been spent in the wildest parts of the frontier and who have grown strong with fighting among the Indians and the desperadoes. I refer to Senator George Shoup of Idaho and Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana. Shoup is a tall, straight, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed man. There is no hair on the top of his head, and he has not even a scalp lock. He lost his hair naturally, however, and he has had a number of scrapes where he might have lost it to the Indians. Born in the East, he started out for Pike's Peak when he was 22 years old, and during the war he was one of the independent scouts of the Colorado volunteers. A large part of his career during the war was as a scout, and he has known well the Indians and desperadoes of the West. He is now at the head of the Indian Affairs Committee, and he has been Governor of Idaho and left the Executive chair to take his seat in the Senate.

Senator Sanders is noted as having rid Montana of the noted gang of ruffians which overran the Northwest some years ago. He was at the head of the vigilantes and has a number of times looked death in the face. He has made many a speech in this State with his pistol in his pocket, and while he was speaking pistols have come out before his eyes in the hands of his audience. During the rebellion he was in the army as a soldier from Ohio, and it was through failing health that he had to resign and go West. In the camp where he settled there was a band of Southern sympathizers, and these undertook to haul down the Stars and Stripes from the flagpole in the public square with the idea of raising the stars and bars. As they caught hold of the rope, Sanders, who was standing near by, pulled out a revolver and said to them: "No one shall haul that flag down while I live." The mob looked at the flag and then at the revolver, and into the eyes of the determined young man who held it, and they decided to let the flag stand.

Indictment.
State of Missouri City of St. Louis
St. Louis Criminal Court March Term 1892
William Zachritz

ZACHRITZ' DIVE INDICTMENTS.

HOW THEY WORKED.

SOME RECENT SCANDALS AND THEIR PARTICIPANTS.

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON.

GEORGE GOWER ROBINSON, KILLED BY LIEUT. HETHERINGTON IN YOKOHAMA.

MRS. JAMES B. HETHERINGTON.

MRS. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON.

MRS. EDWARD PARKER DEACON.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, WHO KILLED HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR IN CANNES, FRANCE.

OPPOSE THE CLERGY.

Movement in the Province of Quebec to Exclude the Clergy From Politics.

MONTREAL, April 2.—An unlooked for result of the recent general elections in the province of Quebec is an agitation having for its object the prohibition of priests from meddling in politics. Years ago the Protestant Tories, both of Ontario and Quebec, bitterly complained of this clerical intervention in the latter province, Quebec; but at that period the priests were using their influence for the Liberals. So great was the clamor that Mr. Chapleau went to Rome, saw the Pope about the matter and procured a decree forbidding priests from having anything to do with politics. Gradually, however, the decree has become a dead letter, and now it is the Liberals of this province who complain of undue influence on the part of the Catholic clergy. At the late election the influence of not only the majority of the priests, but of almost every bishop, from Cardinal Taschereau down, was cast upon the Tory side. The episcopacy issued a joint pastoral on "purity in politics" some weeks before polling day, and though they were apparently impartial in their utterances, they in reality made an attack upon Mercier. It is significant that no such joint pastoral letter was published on the eve of the Dominion election last year. Formal complaints were this week lodged with the Bishop of Rimonski against three priests for having made violently partisan speeches against the late Liberal candidate; and Mr. Tachereau, the defeated Liberal candidate for the county of Dorchester, Quebec, has taken an action for heavy damages against a priest on similar grounds. Even independent journals like *La Patrie* are beginning to join in the cry, already raised by Protestants of both parties in Quebec province, for the abolition of the enormous exemptions from taxation now enjoyed by the wealthy religious communities—leaving of course churches and schools untaxable.

HE WILL BIDE HIS TIME.

The idea of prosecuting Count Mercier for boodling the funds of the province has been abandoned. The Tories saw that if they prosecuted the late ex-Premier they would also have to proceed against several of their own followers, who profited more largely than Mercier did out of the nefarious jobs which have lately been brought to light. The sum of $8,000 was traced to Mercier's private purse. All the rest—amounting to about $700,000 all told—went into campaign funds. It is strange that Mercier's name is never mentioned in the newspapers now. He seems to have wholly dropped out of existence. But he will undoubtedly be heard from again. Some of his friends say that he so will bide his time, and, should his party be victorious in ten or twelve by-elections, which may come on in the course of a year or so, that he will worry the present Government out of existence and go to the country with the cry of independence for the Province of Quebec.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The illness of one Liberal, Judge Jette, President of the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the boodling charges against his Cabinet, caused the dismissal of Mercier. For if the other two Judges, who are Tories, had not written the interim report on which Gov. Angers based his dismissal of the Mercier Administration, and which was deemed necessary on account of Jette's sickness, the Legislature would have met in December and would have simply tabled the two reports afterwards made—Judge Jette's, exculpating Mercier and his colleagues, and that of Judges Bay and Davidson, which insinuated that he had a guilty knowledge. The first act of the Legislature would have been a demand upon Lord Stanley to dismiss Angers, and he would have been obliged to accede to the demand. The death of two of Mr. Mercier's friends in the Legislative Council, as the Provincial Senate is called, has since deprived the Mercier party of their majority in that chamber. It consists of twenty-four members, and before the demise of Mercier's two friends, he had fourteen followers there, against ten Tories. As the members of the Council are appointed by the Premier, two Tories will of course take the place of the two dead Liberals, and the Chamber will consequently be composed of twelve Liberals and twelve Tories. This is a bitter disappointment to Mercier's friends, whose last hope of punishing Gov. Angers lay in the action of the Legislative Council.

A PRIEST'S ADVENTURES.

Seldom, if ever, on the northern half of this continent, at any rate, has a Catholic priest been tried, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for the offense of owning and running an illicit whiskey still. Montreal was the scene of such an occurrence a few days ago. During the past few months, half a dozen whiskey stills have been discovered in the eastern or French portion of the city. Yet the Customs authorities had reason to suspect that there was a large "moonshining" establishment still at work in that quarter, for they found that considerable quantities of illicitly manufactured whisky was being sold. Inland Revenue Officer Curless was at his wits' end over the affair, for all his efforts to locate the still were unavailing. Finally he got a French-Canadian detective to assist him, and after a month's hard work they located it, in full operation, at 306 Sherbrooke street, the western portion of which is the most fashionable residential part of the city. A young woman named Marie Louise Desjardins occupied the premises. After some pressure she admitted that the proprietor of the still was the Rev. Jean Baptiste de Repentigny, formerly of St. Ann's Parish, and quite a popular preacher. She also admitted that she had been "minding" the still on his behalf. Both revenue officer and detective were astounded at this, and they felt inclined to doubt the young woman's statements. However, by a little ruse, they verified her words. Even then the revenue officer hesitated about taking action, owing to the character of the male offender. He went to Ottawa and interviewed the customs authorities, but they instructed him to make no distinction of persons, but to proceed ot once against the priest and his guilty partner. They were accorded a private trial before Police Judge Dugas, who sentenced both—on their pleading guilty—to a month in jail each at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $100 each, in default or spend another month in jail. The case created much comment in Catholic circles when it became known, although a good deal was done to hush it up. It should, in fairness, be added that Father de Repentigny was deposed from his pastoral charge by the Archbishop some years ago on account of his fondness for intoxicating drink, but he has since been living in the presbytery of the church of Ste. Cunegonde. He occasionally took part, however, in ecclesiastical functions. He was, for instance, among the clergy present in the sanctuary of St. Patrick's Church here during the celebration of high mass on St. Patrick's Day.

Hot Springs (Ark.) Land Sale.

The reservation sale of lots at Hot Springs, Ark., will commence April 12 and continue about thirty days. The Iron Mountain route offers the public the wonderfully LOW RATE of ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 8 and 9, good for return until May 10. This is a GOOD CHANCE for an investment, or health or pleasure trip. For complete folder, descriptive of the property for sale, call or address city ticket office, No. 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

Freie Gemeinde Meeting.

Unusual interest will attach to the meeting of the Freie Gemeinde at its hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting will open with an address by Dr. Preetorius on the "Aims and Effects of the Freie Gemeinde." Then there will be an unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Bernard Hoffman, a deceased member, who died last summer and who had been secretary of the society for some time, and whose personality is held in affectionate remembrance. He was a member of Harry Harding Post, G. A. R., and that body has been invited to attend the meeting in a body.

A concert will follow, with vocal and instrumental selections by the Freie Maennerchor, the ladies' song section of the Gemeinde, and Messrs. Schillinger, Kallmeyer, the Brothers Keister, etc.

HE BURNED HIS DIAMONDS.

And Some Skeptical Drummers Much Regretted Their Skepticism.

From the New York Herald.

It was in the smoker of a parlor car. Four drummers on a $5 a day allowance were telling tall stories of lavishness in spending money.

"I knew a man who gave a waiter a $10 bill for a tip," said one.

"That's nothing," said a second. "I knew a man who invited his friends to a dinner and put a $100 bill under the plate of each one for a surprise, and do you know where the surprise came in?"

"No," chorused the other drummers. "Where?"

"Why, at that point in the proceedings when the guests discovered that the hundred dollar bills were counterfeit."

"Ha! ha! laughed the chorus.

"Pretty good, that, boys, eh?" said Drummer No. 1. "Reckon it puts the drinks on me. Well, give your orders and we'll listen to the next lie."

"Gentlemen," said a weak-voiced, mild-mannered representative of the shoe trade, "I had a brother who used to amuse himself by knocking the diamonds out of his rings and burning them up."

The weak-voiced man paused and the drummers gulped down their drinks, each trying to think of some way of crushing this outrageous little liar.

"Bet you five to one he never burned a diamond," exclaimed one.

"Bet you 4 to 1 diamonds won't burn."

"Bet you 3 to 1 he never knocked a diamond out of a ring."

"Bet you 2 to 1 your brother never had a diamond."

"I'll take odds you never had a brother."

"Gentlemen," answered the weak-voiced drummer in even a weaker tone than usual, "I accept all bets, the unit being $5. Here is my roll," and he pulled forth a well-stuffed wallet. "Kindly put up yours."

The drummers "put up" in silence. Then their mild-mannered comrade continued:

"Gentlemen, my brother is the professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute. Each year in the course of his lectures he is allowed $50 for the beautiful and interesting experiment of carbonizing a diamond by heat. In order to make this experiment more impressive my brother buys the diamond in advance and has it set in a ring, which he wears conspicuously during the previous lectures. Then when the day comes for carbonizing the gem he loosens it from its setting before the class and burns it to a dead and worthless mass of black cinders in an oxy-hydrogen flame. I assure you the experiment, as my brother performs it, is well worth seeing, and I will now trouble you for $25, $20, $15, $10 and $5, which makes $75 in all. Thanks!

"You will now see, gentlemen, the advantages which even a drummer may derive from having received a liberal education."

Operating Motors.

The Benton & Bellefontaine Railroad Co. ran two electric cars over its new line yesterday from 15 to 2 o'clock under the guidance of W. H. Chapman and C. E. Woods of the Thompson-Houston Co., making the roundtrip in fifty minutes. To-day the company expects to run out thirty-three motors with four big double ones. The power station is finished and is claimed to be one of the most complete in the country. The switch board is of Italian marble eleven feet high, and has been very carefully constructed.

A Tennessee Centenarian.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—To-day marks the completion of the one-hundredth birthday of Mrs. Verlinda Busby, who resides in the Fifth District of this county. The occasion was made use of by a large number of her friends and neighbors who gave her a dinner. Mrs. Busby was born in Laurens County, Ga., April 2, 1792, removed to North Carolina and from there emigrated to the Kentucky settlement.

PROF. F. E. NIPHER will lecture on "The Modern Dynamo" at the meeting of the Academy of Science to-morrow evening at the Washington University. The lecture is open to all who wish to attend.

Sonnenfeld

CLOAK DEP'T

$5.75, worth $8.50.

We offer this week an All-Wool Bound Top Coat, 32 inche half silk-lined, three flap pockets and pearl buttons. They co dark tan, steel gray and black. All sizes, from 32 to 44.
Worth $8.50; special price,

$9, worth $12.50.

A Top Coat, the correct style, half silk-lined, pearl buttons, in medium tan, all sizes, from 32 to 42; they are a regular $12.50 Co
Special for Monday, $

$7.50, worth $10.

A Clay Diagonal Jacket, 30 inches long, in black only.
Worth $10; Special price, $

TEA GOWNS

$6.75, worth $10.

CHINA SILK TEA GOWN, trimmed with lace, in pink, card old rose, light blue, yellow, ophelia, lavender and black.
Worth $10; Special for Monday only, $

All the correct styles in Jackets, Tea Gowns and Ready-I Dresses.

SONNENFELD'S, S.W. Cor. BROADWAY and ST. CHAI

DIRECTORY CENSUS.

It Declares the Population of St. Louis to Be 542,922.

DAVID B. GOULD'S SURPRISING SHOWING OF THE CITY'S POPULATION.

The City Directory to Be Issued in a Few Days Containing Facts and Figures Proving the Injustice of the United States Census Enumeration—Mr. Gould Interviewed.

"The City Directory for 1892 will be out in a few days," said Mr. David B. Gould, editor and publisher of the big book, yesterday, "and in it I will state that the population of the city of St. Louis is 542,922, and I will prove it in the face of all the facts and figures given by the census enumerators and others.

"This is the twenty-first edition of the directory. It contains so many more names than any previous edition, is so much larger in bulk and presents so many improvements in mechanical features, that it may be said to be a record of the growth that St. Louis has made in the attributes and accessories of a great metropolitan city. Dealing with the census and population is hardly the work of a directory publisher, but we cannot ignore the subject and we have always given a careful and reasonable estimate. In every growing city the citizens are desirous of knowing the population year after year, and they have come to look for a statement from the directory publishers. We answer the query this year with as much pride as all patriotic citizens will take in repeating it.

THE FIGURES TESTED.

"It is more than two years since the United States census of 1890 set down the population of St. Louis at 451,570, and the uppermost question with our citizens is, what is it now? Recognizing the general desire for an answer to the question that will stand the severest test, and vindicate itself as reasonable and reliable, the publishers have taken unusual pains to ascertain the present population on the basis of the number of names in the Directory. And they have conducted the effort with perfect fairness, and if not with perfect accuracy, with a nearer approximation to it, they be lieve, than found in the last United States census enumeration. They have not sought to distend the list with names that have no right to be there, nor to count as residents persons who are not residents. So far from this, they have deliberately and carefully excluded many thousands of names which the usual methods of directory compilation would have taken in, and which the publishers of directories in some Eastern cities regard it as strictly warrantable to insert.

TRANSIENTS NOT COUNTED.

"The Directory was canvassed for in January, when our hotels and private boarding-houses were filled with people stopping here for the winter or only passing through. The colleges were at the height of their season with students who flock here from the surrounding States to attend them. None of these were put in our book, and I positively say that of the 181,000 names in this year's Directory not one hundred names of non-residents are given.

"St. Louis has grown more in the past two years than in any other equal period in its history," continued Mr. Gould. "We deal only in names and base our estimates of population only on names, leaving the task of exhibiting the city's growth in manufacturing, production, exchanges and transportation to others.

THE FIGURES PROVED UP.

"I will now prove by these names that St. Louis has a population of 542,922. The population of St. Louis according to the United States census of 1880 was 350,518, and in that year there were 120,560 names in the directory. Multiplying this latter by three, which is the recognized ratio of population to names in the directory in St. Louis and other large cities, we have 361,704, which is a close approximate to the census population.

In 1890 the United States census gave us a population of 451,770, and the number of names in the directory for that year was 155,400. Multiplying this number by the ratio three, and we have 466,200, which is probably nearer the truth.

"It is nearly two years since the last census enumeration was made, and there has been no other official count made since. But we are not in the dark on the subject. We have the Directory list of names taken in the month of January, 1892, as a basis for estimate, and, allowing three souls of population to every name on that list of 180,974 we have 542,922. The increase in the number of names in the directory is 25,574 and the increase in population is 76,722, the percentage of increase in population being about 16½ per cent.

CENSUS REPORTS NOT JUST.

"It will be argued that this increase of 76,722 in nineteen months is not warranted by the last three United States census enumerations, but it must be borne in mind that the census is taken in June and July, when thousands of citizens are away from home and the Directory canvass is made in January, when our people are nearly all at home, and this difference will in itself explain 15,000 of the increase. In 1880 our estimate was 11,186 short of the United States census enumeration, and in 1890 our estimate was 14,430 in excess of the census, which then gave us a population of 451,770.

"The statement that we have a population of 542,922 will not be so surprising to many as others might suppose. The conviction of our citizens that the census enumeration of 1890 was faulty is supported by many known facts and indications. We know, now, that the census of 1870 gave us a greater population than we were entitled to, and there are good reasons for believing that the one of 1890 was as wide of the truth, in the other direction, and that if the enumeration had been made by trained experts and been marked with the minute regard for details which explorations for the Direc exhibit, it would have given us 15,000 mo population. The canvasses for the dir are made close and carefully with th vantage of twenty years' experience work, which surely ought to count for thing, and as the lists are carefully we till they contain no names that ought n he in them, the accustomed ratio of t souls of population to every name in the rectory will not be objected to as unreaso ble. It probably furnishes a more accur result than a census enumeration. In sc of the Eastern directories the ratio is m 3¼.

WHAT CAUSED THE INCREASE.

"I will not attempt to show you in h many ways these figures could be proven, will give you the increase of the numbe men following certain vocations, which be taken to represent the wants of a mun pal population. In 1890 there were 298 bak in 1892 there are 327; barbers—505 in 1890, in 1892; butchers—696 in 1890, 724 in 1892; penters—325 in 1890, 341 in 1892; physicians in 1890, 799 in 1892.

"What is the cause of this great incre There are many causes. The paved str have had much to do with it and have ad 25,000 to our population in the past few yea Remove the smoke and soot and St. Louis double her population in the decade. Her real estate va will double and treble. Rapid tra has done much and will do much more our population, as I know many families would not live in St. Louis were it not for rapid transit railways. Our office is a formation bureau to strangers in the city from them we learn what attracts them h We are drawing from the populations of s cities and towns surrounding us as it known fact everywhere that people will to large communities and enjoy the luxu of the highest civilization which great c such as St. Louis affords in its art galle libraries, retail palaces, parks, streets, ways and a thousand other things."

WANTS HIS MUSCLE OR $1,000.

This Skeleton Says He Has Been Rol of Part of His Anatomy.

From the New York WORLD.

John J. Dorrington is a living skel with legs resembling sticks of bamboo, arms like macaroni and a head like the of a meerschaum pipe. Dr. Bailey of dall's Island Hospital claims that John is inhuman skeleton, but that is merely a sli difference of opinion between the skele and the doctor.

A portion of the muscle of John's right is at present floating in a bottle of alcohol one of the shelves in the doctor's office. this muscular tissue the doctor lays cl upon the ground that he discovered it, ex vated John's anatomy for it and tha formed a detrimental portion of the sk ton's physical economy. On the other ha John claims that the muscle belongs to just as much as it ever did while doing d in his biceps. He regards it as being wo in the neighborhood of $1,000, and swe that he will not allow the doctor to retain for less than that amount. It may therefo be stated that the human skeleton is on muscle.

It all came about in this way: Some ti ago John was taken suddenly ill, and w conveyed to Randall's Island Hospital. left leg had swelled until it resembled that John L. Sullivan. It was quickly reduced skillful treatment to its usual pipestem-li proportions. Then the physicians in a praiseworthy spirit of scientific research carve into John's right arm and mulcted him of goodly quantity of muscular tissue, whic after a microscopical examination, th placed upon the shelves along with oth ignoble examples of abnormal anatomy.

John did not have much blood, but what little he had boiled at the sight of his lost muscle. Thereupon he charged the doctor $1,000 for the missing tissue. He is still charging it, and the wily physician still has the muscle.

On Saturday morning Dr. Bailey visited the human skeleton in boudoir No. 19 of the hospital.

"Is it true that you are going to deman $1,000 for that muscle?" asked the doctor.

"Of course it is," replied Dorrington. "Do you think living skeleton muscles are so cheap that you can can buy them for a cent apiece? Did you ever see another muscle like that? Say! Did you ever see another muscle like that? That is a good, first-class muscle, and you can't come any of your tricks over me. I know what muscles are when I see 'em, and I will put that muscle on the medical market for just $1,000." Here John erected his skull and crossbones and glared defiantly at the doctor.

"Well," replied the doctor cautiously, "I will have to consult Dr. Putzel about it."

"I don't care what you do," cried the skeleton. "That muscle belongs to me, and I never agreed to let you keep it. I aint around giving muscles to every Tom, Dick and Harry for nothing."

Lodge Notes.

The Labor Bureau of the Ancient Order of United Workmen had an important session at Olive Hall last Wednesday evening. The officers' reports showed a steady gain in the work of the bureau. There were seventy-two applications for positions during the month and forty-five of them were found places. The total number of applications for positions up to date is 484.

Francis M. Brooks, Past Grand of De Soto Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., was the recipient of a testimonial last Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Temple. It was a beautiful pair of solid gold eye-glasses. The presentation speech was made by P. G. John Clegg, the Secretary. Several responses were made by Past Grands Brooks, Winter, Kortzendorfer, Knamm, Boland and others.

Sedalia Audience Pleased.

The Washington University Glee and Banjo Clubs returned from Sedalia, Mo., yesterday, after giving a successful concert in the Grand Opera-house of that city, under the auspices of twenty fair leaders of society. The house was filled and very enthusiastic. Mr. Metcalfe went to lead the Dude's Drill; Mr. Danforth was the leader in the fantastic chair drill, and two of the boys went throuth the "Pas de Deux" in costume. Solos were sung by F. Scullin and E. C. Lackland, Jr., and Prof. W. H. Pommer's arrangement of "Suwanee River" was encored twice. The Banjo Club also made a hit. The clubs next appear at Webster.

E MAY GHOST.

OSITION AT PRESENT OF THE AL WHEAT MARKET.

It Is to Bull Grain—The Crops' tion Bearing Upon Wheat and —Flour and Cotton Reviewed— From 'Change and the Street.

ay wheat ghost every now and then upon the shorts and gives them a ht scare. During a couple days of week there was some lively scurry- t out by alarmed shorts, on Friday fright they putting the price up to just as soon as their alarm subsided to selling again and declared the eal was rotten. The May option is in peculiar position. With a stock of less 0,000 bu. No. 2 red and that all owned orters who are alleged to be long some and a half May besides, it appears to uestion whether the option will go out or 70c. If H. C. Haarstick and ein Bros., as claimed, are long this e of May contracts they give no sign of he market. Never yet has there been lirect evidence that it was by their the screws were put to the market the several sharp advances that have place, but the bulges were due every to sudden panics among the shorts, efforts to get out boosted the market. claimed, Messrs. Haarstick and Orthwein are long this wheat and have it sold to pean customers, it is a question whether uld not be cheaper for them to have the s default on their high-priced acts through inability to obtain the sary wheat to make deliveries, than rce the price up and squeeze the shorts heir bank accounts. If rumor is to be ed, the price would have to be shoved cents to 25 cents to touch the figures for some of this long wheat. It is possi- he shorts may have to run the price up selves in order to draw the wheat and thus be enabled to fill their sales. claim that as soon as the roads get in d shape and spring work is well over on farms, that "harvest receipts" will be here. The very light arrivals of several s past has been discouraging to them, they are hopeful of a marked rovement in the near future. If movement to market does not rease shortly, or if the demand e from local and outside millers and from porters sweeps up the offerings as rapidly they arrive, the present sanguine shorts find their life rather burdensome to m and flurries and sharp reactions will tinue to be marked features of the mar- . If the exporters have the wheat they e bought for May sold to Europe and ves- s engaged to carry it, they themselves may e every bushel of good red winter wheat t can be brought in here this month and t. One story now going around is that long May wheat here is not owned by ssrs. Haarstick and Orthwein Bros. at all that Carter & Bowman, S. W. Cobb & Co. other commission firms have the wheat oread," bought here and sold in Chicago such large traders as Andy Warren, Al is and others.

* * *

r such a length of time now wheat has been ting her backers so shabbily that their patience finances, and, naturally, their friendship, have nearly worn out. Reactions have been fleeting, the strongest markets suddenly developed the t disgusting weakness imaginable. It is only a of over supplies, a disappointing demand and nant speculation at the tail end of a crop year. wheat closed yesterday at 83¼c and July at c, declines from the preceding Saturday of 1½c 2⅞c respectively, and May sold during the week 2¼c and July at 77c. When is considered the prices paid last year by the European con- er, that the markets of this country now and have been for some time on ofitable working basis for export outside the 10,- 000 bu rat tails and chaff dignified by the title of 2 spring in the Chicago market, that the winter at is not yet secured and far from being ested, and that spring wheat is not yet seeded, season in that section late and less than the usual ber of acres in the Northwest prepared last fall he spring planting—when all these facts are con- ed, selling July wheat around the present low s does not appear to be a sure speculation by neans. But nearly every one apparently thinks and the great majority of the specula- element are short up to their necks. There bably now as large a shortage in July as there last season just preceding the big "killing" by the bulls. Take out the 10,000,000 bu pigst at Chicago and the situation would look a great brighter for the bulls, but that Chicago wheat eadener and heart-breaker. Stocks are small seaboard and at most winter wheat points and of that No. 2. The Minneapolis stocks will be up there and the Duluth wheat, already sold to the seaboard or abroad, will slip out of sight rapidly when lake navigation is resumed. It is ice winter and spring wheat the European mer wants and will pay for. It is a ques- how much wheat there is back in ountry available for marketing at accumulative rs. Some say there is more than will be ed, and others as well posted claim there is not than enough to supply home requirements. It a question whether the winter wheat crop's ition is up to the average of the season of the Its start this spring was undoubtedly much avorable than in '91. Large areas were seeded and much of it did not germinate until Jan. and

During the last month there was a marked ovement and the wheat continued to grow until ngthy cold spell of March, but since then the her has been more favorable and lately very so. The trade generally believe the crop's av- condition on April 1 will be higher than the t which it entered the winter, but the Govern- may make it lower. The backward season in orthwest in throwing back seeding has entered er element of danger into the crop prospects of country. All these, with the chances of Euro- crop alarms, political complication, increasing nds as a probability of the peculiar position of lay options in this market makes the situation interesting, considering that wheat is now sell- uch lower than it usually does at this season of ear.

* * *

as been and is still a very light cash market in t. With receipts of only 114,344 bu per week, st 184,972 bu the week before and 196,560 bu orresponding week last year, current offerings been simply insignificant. The stock has so ecreased 192,800 bu yesterday morning was to 806,000 bu, of which 199,600 bu was No. and this stock, all placed as it is for May is tight'rn wax and not a bushel can be purchased at the holder's own ideas. These ideas are g stiffer and stiffer, as supplies down and buyers' wants become urgent. ing less than 2c above the May price ny No 2 red and to obtain No. 3 red the May itself must be paid. On this basis several lots taken for export and when millers found e would take the wheat at that premium they dip at the market themselves. Single car lots ot command the figures that larger lots did, but ld readily enough. Latest cash prices were for 2 red, 82c for No. 3 red, 72c for No. 4 r, 60c for rejected, No. 2 hard winter at 73½c o. 2 spring at 72½c.

* * *

n has sunk to a lower level in price, but this ue to the weakness that extended from and gh natural sympathy with wheat's depression, ch as to other causes. Receipts that have ed here have continued light, though the total ,470 bu for the week was 60,000 bu larger he week before, and over 400,000 bu in excess he week last year. Large shipments, of which eater part was by the river for export, pulled ock down considerably. Yesterday morning's s of 2,399,000 bu, 1,994,000 bu was No. 2, 330,000 bu reduction so far for the week. This se in the stock is liable to be seen for some as exporters expect to keep on buying ading out, if the strike of the longshoremen ot tie boats up, and there are no prospects for aterial increase in receipts in the near future. ry advices are that very little corn is at the sta- nd the roads in such shape that hauling is im- . That, with spring work now on hand and rice no inducement, will probably hold far- off from selling. The light country movement, od export movement, the decreasing supplies beautiful chance for speculative manipula- Chicago, where corn does not grade, if the oesn't deserve it, would, one would think, pretty stiff market, but outside a few feeble hort-lived rallies, the tendency has been downward and 1⅛c decline in price took May sold off to 34¼c and closed yesterday ellers at 34⅞c, July at same time being offered Outside of several round lots No. 2 taken porters, the cash trade was only so so. Cur- fferings were light and daily absorbed by the and order trade. Yesterday No. 2 sold at No. 3 at 33¾c, No. 4 at 29c, No. 2 white at No. 3 white at 34@34½c and No. 2 color at

* * *

interest is being excited in oats by the fact e season has been so backward that seeding en unseasonably delayed. Not enough inter- owever, was worked up to develop any consid- speculation, though enough to bring forth buying and also to cause the May option in show more strength than either wheat or The price did fall to 28½c, but there were not sellers, and yesterday's close of 28⅞c was only ow the preceding Saturday. But if the specu- market showed some strength the cash market not, and was more notable for s and heaviness than anything else. Re- of 218,750 bu were too large for the demand e stock increased 40,000 bu to 211,500 bu, of 56,300 bu is No. 2. Occasionally a Southern r was in the market and some orders were ut local buyers generally controlled the situ- nd that always means hard times for the sel- Yesterday No. 2 sold at 28½c and No. 2 white fered at 28c by grade, though by sample the rought 28½@28¾c. No. 3 white 27½@28c, color 28½c, No. 3 color 27@27½c and North- xed 29@29½c.

* * *

ough flour has suffered a further decline early . and notwithstanding that the market in general has been fully as depressed and unsatisfactory as for some time past, it seems that a point has now been reached where holders have become fully determined to resist with all their power any further decline in values, and hence they have offered supplies less urgently, but despite this buyers have continued indifferent and it has been extremely difficult to induce them to make anything like reasonable bids, except on such small lots as absolutely required. It is thought that flour is cheap at present prices, and while some of the domestic trade is buying just a little more freely, others claim that there is nothing to warrant any advance and that they can probably buy later on to just as good advantage. As a rule buyers take what flour they need at ruling rates, but beyond this they are not disposed to go for the present. The way the situation is at present there is little hope for any decided change for an improvement unless there would be some rather important reaction in wheat, with good legitimate reasons for its doing so, although, no doubt, trade would pick up some if wheat would only take a more decided stand, either one way or the other. There was a fair domestic trade to all sections drawing their supplies from here, while the export business continues very bright, and it was impossible to keep flour moving as fast as it was made. Foreigners are beginning to realize that flour is cheap and are putting the question whether the bottom has been reached. There were certainly more inquiries from abroad, but bids not at all satisfactory. The Cuban trade is getting down to a normal condition, and was very fair. The St. Louis correspondent of the Northwestern Miller has the following to say: "That St. Louis is enjoying the most favorable conditions under which to carry on a Cuban trade is being recognized and taken advantage of by most of our millers. Not that there is any unusual demand, for, as I have said before, the flour market down there is now too crowded, but as abroad, so in Cuba, many St. Louis brands are well established and enjoy a demand, no matter how the general flour market may be. Since the new steamer line to Cuba started up rates have been sacrificed not a little, and St. Louis merchants are getting considerable advantages, as the war, such as it is, is being waged on St. Louis, and the agents of both the Morgan and Honduras lines are making every inducement to get the business. How long matters will continue thus it is hard to say. Both lines have an established trade here, while the Honduras line plies between Matanzas, Cien Fuegos and other Cuban ports, as well as to Havana. However it may terminate St. Louis millers have not been slow in taking hold of the state of affairs and quite a lot of flour is being shipped to Cuba. The receipts for the week were 37,650 bbls, as compared to 36,946 the week before, and the shipments only 31,583 bbls, against 41,791. The output of the mills was 44,850 bbls, against 44,150 the week previous. Stocks April 1, 1892, were 61,610 bbls; March 1, 1892, 67,790 bbls, and April 1, 1891, 88,740 bbls. Inspections for April, 1892, were 41,308 bbls, of which 3,479 were graded and 37,829 not graded.

* * *

Cotton continues to be uninteresting, and particularly so for the bulls of the staple. Futures at New York lost ten points during the week, but a decrease in the premiums for the late months is noticed, which is an indication of a smaller speculative interest. As April advances some approximate estimate of the acreage of the new crop can be made, and without an advance in prices in the meantime a large decrease in the amount planted is more than probable, as it will be impossible at present prices for planters to obtain sufficient advance for the proper cultivation of anything like last year's crop. Advices from the South report that it will be impossible to plant a large crop, but the trade does not give these private reports any consideration and until the Government report is issued on May 10, the question of acreage is not likely to have any influence on prices.

* * *

New Orleans cotton report received over Gaylord, Blessing & Co.'s private wire:

Liverpool opened 2 to 3-64 better, but closed easy and slightly under last night's prices, with spot sales of 5,000. Our cable says spot market there is wretched. This market opened lower than last night's close, but quickly reacted, advancing 6 points over the price of yesterday's closing, 3 of which were subsequently lost. There was a considerable amount of covering by the short interest here to-day, due to a more bullish sentiment, based partly upon lighter receipts for Monday here than expected, namely 2,000. Our estimate of Monday's receipts here was about 8,000, but it is possible that much of what we expected may not arrive before Tuesday, in which event receipts for that day should be about 10,000, or, say, 12,000 to 14,000, for to-day, Monday, and Tuesday, against 14,000 for the same three days of this week last year. Our estimate of the amount coming into sight this week is 70,000, against 79,000 last year. Port receipts to-day are 8,300, against 13,000 last year. Port receipts on Monday of last year were 13,000, and total port receipts for this week last year were 74,000 bales. The world's visible supply to-day of American, officially, is 3,873,000, against 2,622,000 last year, and 1,962,000 the year before. Liverpool cables this morning stated total stock there was ascertained to be 69,000 bales less than running daily statement, of which 29,000 were American. New York closes a point better than last year. Stocks in New York are 408,000, against 154,000 last year. Contradictory reports about short time movement among English spinners are again current to-day. Spots closed steady; sales, 2,050 bales, including 600 sold yesterday after hours. F. o. b. sales, 200 bales; very little doing, account half holiday.

* * *

The John Wahl Commission Co., in their review of the pig-lead market, say: What looked like high and inflated prices for pig-lead at the close of last week appear low now, by comparison, and the metal as prognosticated in our last issue, shows a rather liberal advance for the past week. Increased consumptive inquiry from all prominent lead centers of the country has come to the surface and has made it comparatively easy for sellers of lead to mark up the metal from 3.97½ to 4.05 at the close. Transactions will probably aggregate 800 tons. The stability of the created advance is of course questioned by consumers and some are still pursuing the halting policy, looking again for a resume of lower prices. The attitude of refiners and smelters of pig lead is still one of firmness, understanding as they do that the statistical situation is in their favor and that they have little to lose by sailing cautiously and may gain considerable. Both April and May lead closes firm at $4.05 and little, if any, metal is obtainable at the close below this price. Speiter is rather firm, but does not seem to follow its sister metal in its wake. April, May and June spelter is selling quietly, $4.27½ to $4.30 for both export and home consumption.

Chat From 'Change.

Next Tuesday the Chicago Board of Trade will be closed, owing to the city election.

* * *

"I have this morning been insulted twice," remarked S. C. Buckingham. "I merely remarked to Lon Harlow that I was tired, and he at once said: 'You always are,' and another base villain asked me what I knew, and when I replied that I knew nothing, he simply said: 'You have that appearance.'"

* * *

The late hour at which stocks of grain in store are posted on 'Change is an almost constant source of grumbling to those members who are interested in that record. Just at the present time, when the stock of wheat is most closely watched, to have the postings deferred until after 11 o'clock excites a good deal of unfavorable comment.

* * *

That accomplished and versatile genius, Phil Shirmer, who can do anything, from writing an able article on almost any subject, literary or commercial, successfully, to playing ace high as a pat hand, has discovered another accomplishment in his repertoire. Mr. Shirmer is the only man in this wide world who can cut his own hair.

* * *

The clearances from four Atlantic ports for the past week were: Wheat, 1,558,700 bu, an increase of 121,500 bu; corn, 2,347,500 bu, a decrease of 53,850 bu; rye, 151,900 bu, an increase of 27,700 bu; oats, 263,100 bu, an increase of 150,350 bu; flour, sks and bbls, 307,850, an increase of 26,250 pkgs wheat and flour; in wheat, equivalent to an increase of 239,600 bu.

* * *

A late entrance into the grain commission business field is the house of J. B. M. Kehlor & Co., the head of the well known milling firm. Several gentlemen, well and favorably known on the floor, are connected with the new concern in different capacities. Mr. E. Hodgkins will have charge of the grain department, and "Bert" has the reputation of being one of the best salesmen and judges of grain on 'Change. W. E. Burbach will represent on the road, and that expert bookkeeper, Walter Johnson, will manage office affairs.

* * *

George O. Jones of Washington, D. C., has published a chart showing that wheat has frequently advanced or declined from 25c to 35c per bushel, and cotton from 20 per cent to 40 per cent on an average rise or fall of 20c in the main from 1872 to 1876. A strong recovery in silver sent wheat up, and then the two commodities fell to the end of 1878. Again silver rose and wheat with it to the end of 1880. The point is made that commodities generally advanced in 1890 on the theory that a better price for silver was favorable to American interests.

* * *

They thought for a moment or so that Bob Fitzsimmons, the celebrated middle-weight pugilist, was on the floor, but a closer inspection and the fact that he wore glasses, revealed Will Kennett, less his mustache, to the curious observers.

"I have been so bothered by my mustache getting into the soup that I had it shaved off," was Mr. Kennett's explanation.

And Sid Francis, who overheard the remark, sighed and said, "Yes, if it was Will's mustache only that got into the soup, but—"

* * *

Sitting in one of the private wire offices the other morning before 'Change opened, a group of prominent traders got to discussing the May wheat deal and the talk finally and naturally drifted to the "corner rule." A few only expressed any decided opposition to the rule, but most of them were of the opinion it could well be modified, or at any rate put in such shape as not to bear upon its face such one-sidedness in favoring the short seller as it now unquestionably does. The proposition that met with most favor was that all grades could be made deliverable upon contract at a relative difference in price, scaling the price down upon all grades below No. 2. In the course of conversation one fact was revealed—that in the course of settling up the May wheat deal the shorts are unable to obtain the actual wheat to complete their contracts and thus have to default upon them, and the market is run up sharply. Any short who lays down and squeals will receive little mercy from the floor, as sentiment appears to be pretty strongly with the longs in this case.

* * *

The Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg says that the demand for grain for the famine provinces is slackening, and will perceptibly lessen every week, as the rivers will soon be open to navigation and large stocks held at river points will be forwarded to their destination. Many large farmers are selling grain now which they have been holding all winter for higher prices. A German paper says that the prohibition of cereal exports will probably be partially relaxed when summer sowings have been provided for. The Russian Minister of Finance says that the condition of the crops in Northern and Central Russia is satisfactory. Prospects have also improved in the South, owing to heavy falls of snow which have protected the wheat.

* * *

Abel Rey, writing from Paris under date of March 21, gives the French wheat situation March 1, as follows, from official figures:

	Hectolitres.
Consumption and seed 1890-91	120,000,000
Extra seed during spring 1891	2,000,000
Consumption and seed 1891-92	120,000,000
To leave as much with farmer on Aug. 1, 1892	10,000,000
	252,000,000
In hands of farmer Aug. 1, 1890, government report	10,000,000
Crop 1890, definitive gov't returns	116,915,880
Foreign wheat and flour consumed Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1891	16,600,000
Crop 1891, gov't. provisional estimates	81,889,070
Foreign wheat and flour taken out of bond Aug. 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892	23,056,477
Stocks wheat and flour in bond March 1, 1892	6,229,050
Afloat to French ports March 1, 1892	1,500,000
	256,190,477
Excess of supplies over requirements	4,190,477
	252,000,000

From the Street.

Cabbage is becoming a costly luxury, and cucumbers, new potatoes and other early stuff are still accesible only to capitalists. The disastrous weather South last month leaves our market almost bare of such goods, which are usually abundant at this time.

* * *

Advantage has been taken of the dull season by the fruit and produce dealers, who have put their men to window washing, decorating, whitening and cleaning up for the busy season which will soon open up for the fraternity.

* * *

The peach crop in Southern Illinois is pronounced safe. In fact, all through the State, and especially around Alton, the crop is pronounced nearly a full one, but the season for disastrous weather to the peach has not yet passed in this latitude.

* * *

G. G. Liebhardt, the well-known Denver commission merchant, was married one day last week to Miss Rupp of Wurtemburg, Germany, at the home of the bride. The interesting event was cabled to his firm at the time. This accounts for the genial G. G.'s visit to Europe a few months ago.

* * *

Several lots of new-clip wool were received the past week, which to some extent points to an early opening of the season this spring. The Funsten Commission Co. got in 105 sacks from Arizona, and Wm. Spohr & Co. about 8,000 ℔s from Texas, the latter being fat sheep's wool.

* * *

Mr. Gifford of D. Martin & Co. of Cleveland, O., and Mr. Benway of T. S. Clymonts & Co. of the same city, were visiting the produce quarters during the week.

* * *

C. H. Williamson, a well-known wholesale fruit dealer of Quincy, Ill., was on the street yesterday looking for a few carloads of stuff for his market.

* * *

The banana dealers are much provoked, if not disgusted, at the very sudden and almost unprecedented advance in bananas at New Orleans. The prices, $1.40 to $1.65 a bunch, at which it seems late sales were made, leaves the boys no margin at all, some claiming that they can't begin to come out whole, not to speak of profits. The steady advance in oranges has boomed the banana trade to a surprising extent.

* * *

The March fur sales of C. M. Lampson & Co., London, during the past week, which are the most important of the season for our class of goods, turned out much better than had been generally anticipated. The sales of the furs sent there from our market resulted as follows: Otter sold the same and red fox 5 per cent higher than last year, opossum 35 per cent higher than in January last, mink, beaver, skunk and gray fox 10 per cent higher, bear, lynx and southwestern raccoon 15 per cent higher, muskrat 7 per cent higher, northern and western raccoon unchanged.

* * *

The egg operators were as much at sea during the past week as any of the grain men. The firm, however, which bought the 1,000-case lot which was thrown at the boys by a leading receiver on Tuesday on the floor of the Exchange, struck it very nicely, as next morning they suddenly discovered they were worth $300 more than they paid for them. The advance was wholly unexpected just then. The season on the whole has proved barren of profits to the enterprising speculators.

* * *

The fruit dealers and produce merchants are rapidly becoming Benedicts. Mr. John V. Gazzolo quietly ceased to exist as a single man on last Monday, the marriage ceremony being conducted so very quietly that his most intimate friends knew nothing of it until it was all over. About this same time H. C. Biltz, the well-known apple packer and speculator, was carrying off a wealthy farmer's daughter from near Bunceton, Mo., a handsome young lady who was to be married to the Postmaster of Bunceton on the very day that Mr. Biltz appeared on the premises with a horse and buggy. The change of mind of the young lady after a deep and earnest interview with Mr. Biltz and the sudden flight of the pair, disclosing a story replete with romance, has been already dwelt on at length in the daily papers and needs no extended notice here.

* * *

Will Cinqmars, the portly and active solicitor for the American Express Co for seven or eight years among the fruit and produce dealers of the city, took his departure last Thursday for his new home, Pueblo, Colo., where he has become the agent of the Denver & R. G. Express Co. Mr Cinqmars has been cashier of the National Express Co. the past eight or ten months, but exerted in that capacity considerable influence among the shippers for his company, and before leaving for Colorado took his successor, Mr. McDermott, among the trade in the produce quarters, and while saying "good-bye" to the boys, made Mr. McDermott acquainted with all. The best wishes of shippers go with Mr. C. to his new position.

* * *

The latest novelty in the produce quarters consigned to a commission house differs widely from the many items recorded from time to time in this column. Last Thursday a transfer wagon backed up in front of Brockman & Trauernicht's and a long narrow box was gradually and carefully pushed off to the sidewalk. The slats on top disclosed a brown scaly surface inside, and "Alligator" at once came from the growing crowd of curious witnesses to this unusual freight shipment. After the slats were removed it was found the box contained the trunk of a pine tree about 10 feet long, badly disfigured from shot and shell—a tree from the battlefield of Chicamauga, with these immovable evidences of the great battle. The tree evidently grew for some years, rent and torn as it was, for the growth partly conceals the destructive missiles buried in it. It is a veritable curiosity, and will no doubt soon find its way to a museum or into the hands of some relic hunter. In the meantime it can be seen at the store of the firm named, where it reposes at present.

* * *

The 1st of April in the produce quarters brought out an unusually large crop of jokes and the victims were more numerous than usual. Most of the stereotyped tricks disappeared and the unsuspecting were taken in by the latest novelties in this line. Henry Williams' place had a crowd at times trying to get a peep at the "Mexican Zuroc," which was carefully boxed up. Between the slats protruded some leaves, grass and other wild animal fodder to deceive the unwary, and one of the early callers was a market reporter. A man sitting at the door smoking a pipe held a string which he pulled when the victim was getting a focus on the animal, and suddenly the words "Rats" and "April fool" appeared, and then more room was afforded the new comers. Between the stores of Eugene Wiedner and F. G. Link was another section of the managerie, so the responsibility could hardly be placed, when the angry visitor looked around for the poker. Mr. Wiedner's animal was rather new on the street and was labelled "Chilian Cayote, or Baby Eater," to which the injunction, "hands off," was added. The usual surroundings in the coop, calculated to keep life in the animal, were visible, and to get a good square look at him it was necessary to drop on the knee. The sign was big enough to draw several people from vehicles on the street, and the animal enjoyed a liberal patronage from the sidewalk travelers, all anxious to see the savage brute. Two ladies going by in a carriage stopped, pulled up to the curbstone and soon located the little joker. U. G. Richmond crushed a market reporter by inviting him into John Wolf's and then suddenly passing out, leaving his victim standing in front of the bar. The situation was improved by three men who drank at the poor reporter's expense. The jokes were too numerous to pursue further.

* * *

The annual excursion of the Commission Merchants, which takes place on the 11th of June next, will, undoubtedly, be the most successful yet—all the favorable conditions surrounding the occasion indicating as much at this time. Mr. Woods, Business Manager of the POST-DISPATCH, together with F. L. Marshall and P. M. Kiely, visited the steamer War Eagle, now being altered and fixed up for the excursion season at the landings adjoining the St. Louis Elevator last Thursday. Capt. Brolaski, who had about seventy-five mechanics and artisans at work in the renovation of the boat, showed these gentlemen the many costly improvements on the fast steamer. Many new features for the convenience and comfort of the excursionists are being introduced and when completed the War Eagle will be practically a new boat. What surprised the visitors most was the size and carrying capacity of the boat. She is nineteen feet longer than the Grand Republic, has as many floors or decks, and can easily care for as many people on a pleasure trip as any craft traversing the Mississippi, and, in addition to being new and inviting throughout, is the fastest steamer touching this port. Therefore the new War Eagle will prove something of a revelation to the commission merchants, their families and friends going out on the 11th of June. It may be added that the POST-DISPATCH, which places at the disposal of the merchants the boat in her new dress, and which assumes all the expense in connection with the trip, will leave nothing undone in making it pleasant and interesting for all concerned.

* * *

The greatest truck farming region in the United States appears to be located on the coast in Eastern Virginia, of which Norfolk is said to be the principal shipping point. Within ten miles of Norfolk, a careful observer visiting there recently declares there are 40,000 acres devoted exclusively to this interest. This immense area is devoted to the growing of cabbage, kale, spinnach, peas, beans, radish, lettuce, turnips, beets, onions, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, celery, asparagus and strawberries. The aggregate sales were placed at $3,000,000 to 4,000,000 annually, and the value of the land occupied at $8,000,000. The most favorable conditions possible for success exist there apparently—a rich soil and genial climate, splendid shipping facilities and low rates to their principal markets. No farm within the limit referred to is over three miles from navigable salt water—most of the farms being much nearer. Ten of the finest public roads in the United States—shell turnpikes, penetrate this section, smooth, solid thoroughfares, enabling the farmers to put on huge loads.

With water and rail routes to the principal Eastern markets, all the advantages of big competition between rival transportation companies are accessible. A barrel of kale, spinnach, or lettuce, can be sent to New York City, 400 miles away, for 17 cents and a barrel of potatoes for 25 cents. Similar rates and facilities in reaching Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other leading markets exist. Those who have observed the obstacles to be surmounted in truck farming at other well known points, especially in the South, must regard the Norfolk district as a sort of Paradise for truck famers, but after all, it is doubtful if the people engaged in the industry there are getting rich any faster than the men in the business in Florida, Georgia or Louisiana. The very favorable conditions referred to at Norfolk will draw in competition until the margins to producers become so small that the fields are no longer inviting to labor.

* * *

Potato dealers here who think the spuds are selling so fearful low should consider the situation out at San Francisco. This graphic picture of the market in the Golden State is from Thomas' Produce Report of last week: "The bottom has fallen entirely out of the market. It has no base. We have not seen the market in the condition it is at present, at this season of the year, for the last sixteen years, for to-day, unless potatoes carry some claim to good quality, they cannot absolutely be sold for anything. Rivers—In regard to rivers, it has reached such a point that some of the consignees have instructed steamship companies not to bring them down any more, as they will not pay freight."

Oregons—Great slaughter has been made in even fair qualities. Some lots have been sold at prices that will not pay shipping charges.

New potatoes—This is a considerable feature, the daily receipts figuring up to hundreds of sacks. Wednesday, for instance, 350 sks arrived. Good quality are selling as low as 1½c per pound.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Received, 211 bbls.; shipped 532 bbls. The market holds about steady, though the feeling was easy. Supplies are not large, but fully ample. The warm weather tends to curtail the demand and also has a damaging effect on the fruit. Eastern Baldwin quotable at $2.60@2.65, Russet at $2.40@2.50, Greening at $2.25@2.40, Western geniting at $2@2.50, Ben Davis and Winesap at $2.50@3 per bbl. Damaged and inferior fruit 25c to 75c per bbl lower. Sales: 1 car Baldwin at $2.65 del.

Oranges—Stocks, while not large, are about ample for the demand. There was some consigned Florida on the market this morning, which sold at 25@50c per box below our quotations. For repacked we quote:

Florida, extra fancy, as to size	$3 00@3 75
Mexican, ⅌ box	3 50@3 75
Florida brights, ⅌ bx, as to size	2 50@3 00
Florida russets, ⅌ bx, as to size	2 50@3 00
California Riverside, ⅌ bx	2 25@2 50
California navels, ⅌ bx	3 00@3 50
Messina, 160-size, ⅌ bx	3 25@3 75
Messina, 200-size, ⅌ bx	3 00@3 50
Messina, 300-size, ⅌ bx	3 25@3 75

Lemons—In fair demand, with stocks ample. The range was:

Fancy, 300 and 360 sizes, ⅌ bx	$3 50@4 00
Choice, either size, ⅌ bx	3 00@3 25

Strawberries—Light offerings, considerable of which was soft, but demand good at 30@40c per quart, according to condition.

Bananas—Fancy bunches are billed out on orders at $2.25@2.50 and choice at $1.75@2.25 per bunch.

Pineapples—Fair offerings and good demand at $4.00@4.50 per doz.

Almeria Grapes—Light offerings and good demand. We quote:

Choice, ⅌ bbl	$7 50@ 8 50
Fair grade, ⅌ bbl	6 50@ 7 00
Fancy, ⅌ bbl	9 00@10 00

Grape Fruit—Light offerings and fair demand at $2.75@3.50 per box, according to size.

Dates—Persian—Hallowe'en, in boxes, sell at 5c; Star at 4½c ⅌ ℔; Fard, 6-℔ boxes, 6c; 10-℔ boxes, 9c.

Cocoanuts—Fair offerings and demand at $3.50 ⅌ 100 on orders.

Figs—Fair offerings and demand. Bags were salable at 6c; layers in 8 and 16-℔ boxes, 11c to 16c; baskets 8@10c ⅌ ℔, and oval at $3 ⅌ 100.

Cranberries—Most of the offerings out of condition and for these there was little sale at $2@5 per bbl. Strictly sound very scarce and salable at $6@7 per bbl and $1.50@2 per crate.

Dried Fruit—The market is ruling quiet There is no demand to speak of, but the light offerings were placed at about steady rates, as follows:

Apples, sun-dried quarters	3 @ 3½
Apples, evaporated	4 @ 4½
Apples, chopped	1½
Apples, peelings and cores	½
Peaches, sun-dried	2¼@ 2½
Peaches, unpeeled, evaporated	2½@ 4
Peaches, peeled, evaporated	8 @10

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 4,119 bu; shipped, 4,659 bu. There was a decided better feeling to potatoes. The receipts have been quite light of late, and supplies are getting low. Prices have undergone no change, yet rule very strong, as follows: Minnesota and Wisconsin peerless quotable at 32@35c per bu, hebron at 35@37c, burbank at 36@38c, rose at 37@40c, early Ohio at 48@50c, Iowa fluke at 22½@25c, Ohio river ajax at 25c—foregoing all in bulk and delivered. Sales: 1 car Northern burbank at 35c on trk, 1 car do at 37c del.

Onions—Received 1,000 bu; shipped 570 bu. Lower and dull. Offerings larger and the demand slow, being curtailed by the warmer weather, which causes onions to sprout and spoil very quick. Fancy red globe were being offered at $1.10 per bu and not many selling. Off stock, such as sprouted, soft and small, range from 50c to 90c, according to condition. Sales: Part car choice red at $1.10 del.

Cabbage—Light offerings of all kinds. Demand was good and current receipts found ready sale. Choice California sold readily at 2c ⅌ ℔ and Louisiana and Florida at $2.25@3.300 per crate, the former for leafy and loose packed.

Cauliflower—Light offerings. Most of the California was out of condition, and sold at all kinds of prices; when in good order it was salable at $2.25@2.50 per dozen. Home-grown sold at $4@5 per dozen.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair offerings of Southern, which sold in lots at $2.25 per bbl. Home-grown on orders billed out $2.75@3; consigned Jersey yellow, $1.50@1.75. Seed, $1.75@3.00 per bbl.

Sauer Kraut—Fair offerings and demand. On orders the billing price was $3.75@4 per bbl and $2 per ½-bbl.

Spinach—Fair demand for the light offerings at $5 and Maryland at $3 ⅌ bbl.

Radishes—Fair offerings and a light demand. Mississippi, 40@75c per ⅓-bu crate, and Louisiana, 50@75c ⅌ ⅓-bu box.

Horseradish—Scarce and in good demand at $6 ⅌ bbl.

Rutabagas—Fair offerings, with only a light demand. Canadian was not salable at over 20c, while choice Michigan brought 30c ⅌ bu in bulk and del. On orders $1 to $1.25 was the billing price.

Tomatoes—Fair receipts, condition being generally good. Floridas were in the largest supply and best demand. Sales ranged: $3@4 per bu box and $5@5 50 ⅌ 6-basket crate, and Cuba $4 per 6-basket crate. Bermudas sold slowly at 40@60c and Havana at 60@75c per peck box.

New Vegetables.

Asparagus, per doz bunches	$ 90@1 10
Beets, per doz bunches	50@ 55
Turnips, per doz bunches	30
Carrots, per doz bunches	40@ 50
Spring onions, per doz	15@ 20
Salsify, per doz	25@ 30
Radishes, long red, per doz	30@ 35
Radishes, round, per doz	30@ 35
Cauliflower, per doz	4 00@5 00
Cucumbers, per doz	1 75@2 00
Potatoes, per peck box	1 75@2 00
Rhubarb, per doz	50@ 60
Italian celery, per doz	50@ 75
Tomatoes, Bermuda, per peck box	60@ 75
Tomatoes, Florida, per 6-basket crate	5 00@6 00
Spinach, bu box	1 25
Lettuce, fancy home-grown, per bu box	90@1 10
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	3 50@4 00
String beans, per bu box	3 50@4 00
Soup bunches, fancy, per box	40
Egg-plant, per doz	2 50@3 00
Assorted herbs	25
Garlic, per ℔	8
Celery root, per doz	60
Water cress, per doz	50
Peas, per 16-℔ boxes	2 70
Parsley, per doz	55
Hubbard squash, per doz	1 00

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—The market has ruled quiet and the feeling is rather easy, but prices remain about the same. The receipts were not large and the demand was sufficient to prevent accumulation. There is apparently some increase in the make and dealers look for larger supplies and strive to keep supplies well sold up.

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Io. and Wis.	27@28
Creamery, seconds or gathered cream stock	24@25
Dairy, fancy	25@26
Dairy, firsts	21@22
Dairy, seconds	15@18
Ladle packed, fancy	21@22
Ladle packed, seconds	18@20
Roll, choice Northern	18@20
Roll, near-by country stock, fair to choice	12@16
Country stock in pails	12@16
Very poor (grease stock)	4@ 5

Cheese—Trade continues fair and the market firm. There is no stock of consequence on hand, and from the present outlook the market will be about cleaned up before, or at least by the time the season for new goods opens.

Full cream—Fall made, twins, 12c; singles, 12¼c; Young America, 13¼c; Southern Wisconsin and winter-made, twins, 10@11c; singles, 10¼@11¼c; skims and near-by made, 7@8c; centrifugal, 3@5c; brick, 13½@14c; limberger, 12@12¼c; Swiss—Choice, 13½@14½c; No. 2, 10@11c; low grade, 6@8c.

Eggs.

Received, 1,580 cases; shipped, 789 cases. There was a strong tone to the market, as offerings continue to be light. The demand, however, was only fair, and was confined to the requirements of the city trade. Sales were at 12c per doz. Goose eggs sold at 40c and duck eggs at 15c.

Poultry and Game.

Poultry—Chickens sold rather slow and the feeling was weak, as both shippers and local dealers were buying in an indifferent way. There is a good demand, however, for spring chickens, and they are quotable better at $3.00 to $4.50 per dozen. The season for turkeys is practically over, and both receipts and demand are very light. Ducks steady sale. There is a fair inquiry for choice fat geese, but plucked stock dull and neglected. Dressed stock out of season, as weather is entirely too warm. Turkeys nominal at 10@11c and chickens at 8@10c per ℔. Live poultry sold as follows:

Chickens, hens	8½@9
Chickens, young roosters	7
Chickens, old roosters	5
Chickens, fall, weighing 1¾ to 2½ ℔s	12½@13
Turkeys	9½@10
Ducks	9
Geese	3½@ 5

Game—Arrivals were not large, and consisted largly of soft and green stock, for which there was absolutely no demand, receivers finding it impossible to even get express charges out of this class of stock. Choice stock in fair request, current receipts finding ready sale at quotations. The range was:

Snipe	$ 1 75
Bull head plover, ⅌ doz	60
Golden plover, ⅌ doz	1 00
Canvas back ducks, ⅌ doz	3 50
Red head ducks	2 00
Mallard ducks	2 00
Teal, ⅌ doz	1 25
Mixed ducks	75
Sand pipers	25
Live pigeons and squabs	1 50
Antelope saddles, ⅌ ℔	8@ 10

Live Veals—While the offerings were not large they were fully ample for the demand. Considerable of the offerings were rough and thin. Sales ranged: Choice fat, 4½c; medium, 4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

Dressed Veals—Fair offerings with little or no demand, owing to the unfavorable weather. The few selling sold at 4½@5½c ⅌ ℔, the latter for fancy.

Sheep—Light offerings and fair demand at 3@4c for sheep and 5c ⅌ ℔ for lambs.

Spring Lambs—Light offerings and fair demand at $1.50@3 each, according to condition.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weight.]

Grass Seed—Market steady, but very little doing. German millet quotable at 60@70c, common millet at 45@55c, clover at $5.25@5.75, timothy at $1.10@1.25, Hungarian at 50@60c, red top at 25@35c. Sales—Small lots clover at $5.60 and $5.75, 28 sks at $5.60.

Hemp Seed—Quotable at $1.50, pure test.

Flaxseed—Steady. Sales: 3 cars at 95½c, 74 sks at 94½c.

Castor Beans—Dull and nominal at $1.50 for prime in car lots and $1.40 for smaller lots.

Stock Peas—Quotable at $1@1.15 ⅌ bu.

Furs.

The season is drawing to a close, as receipts are falling off, and the quality getting poorer, there being a large percentage of springy skins. The market holds firm on prime goods and there is ready sale for such, while the springy stock is sold at the usual discount.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	50	40	30	20	10
Mink	80	65	45	30	15
Fox, red	1 00	80	55	30	15
Fox, gray	75	65	40	25	10
Otter	6 00	4 50	3 50	2 00	75
Beaver	6 00	4 50	3 50	2 00	75
Bear	10 00	7 50	5 00	2 50	75
Wolf, prairie	90	70	45	20	10
Wolf, timber	2 00	1 25	75	40	15
Coyote	70	55	35	20	10
Badger	75	60	40	20	5

Skunk, black, prime	75	Civet cat	10@20
Short stripe, prime	60	Opossum, trash out	15@20
Narrow, do, prime	35	Muskrat	5@10
Broad do and white	15	Wildcat	20@40
Tex. & Ter round	.25@40	Housecat	10

Northern range 10@15 per cent higher and extreme Southern 15@25 per cent lower. For open mink, fox, otter, skunk, civet cat, opossum and musk rat 10@15 per cent is deducted; others are preferred open. All scabs are worthless, as are also groundhog, rabbit and squirrel skins.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Quiet and unchanged. Quality of arrivals poor. Sales ranged:

Green salted, No. 1 cured (uncured less)	4¾
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls	3¾
Green salted, round	4 @4⅛
Glue stock, green and dry	2 @4
Dry flint, No. 1	9
Dry flint, No. 2 and skins	6½
Dry flint, bulls	6
Dry flint, round, light to heavy	7¼@8¼
Dry flint, fallen stock	7 @7¾
Dry flint, culls and glue stock	4
Dry salted, No. 1	7
Dry salted, No. 2, skins and bulls	5½
Dry salted, round	6

Feathers—Demand very good at steady rates. Prime live geese, large sacks, 43c; small sacks, 44c; quilly, damp and unripe, 35@39c; prime gray, 38@39c. Old, X, 35@37c; XX, 27@29c; XXX, 18@20c. Duck, white, 35c; dark, 25c. Turkey, body, 3c; wing, 25c; tail, 30c; wing, tail and pointers, mixed, 21c; wing and tail, free of pointers, 27c; pointers, 3½c. Chicken, dry picked, 4c; white, 15c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green, large full-wooled, $1@1.25; medium-sized or fairly-wooled, 75@90c. Dry skins, 10@15c less. Dry fallen skins, 9@11c ⅌ ℔.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Steady. Deerskins, prime flint, 25c; Southern Texas and black tail mountain, 23c; damaged, meaty, green, and otherwise inferior, half price. Antelope, 16c ⅌ ℔. Glue stock worthless.

Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15@30c apiece; hog skins, 15@25c apiece; glue stock worthless.

Tallow—Quiet. Prime to strictly choice country stock in oil bbls, 4⅜@4½c ⅌ ℔; No. 2 and irregular packages, 3¾@4¼c; choice cake, 4¾c.

Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 3@3½c, white, 4@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular packages.

Beeswax—Firm. Prime, 28c; adulterated and burnt, half price and less.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.35@2.65; seneca, 24@26c; snake, 18c; golden seal, 14@15c; mayapple, 1½@2c; blueflag, 5c; pink, 14@15c; blood, 1½@2c; bitter-sweet bark, 5@6c; golden thread, 15c; lady slipper, 6c; black, 3½@4c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 5c; bark of root, 8@10c.

Wool.

Received, 352 lbs; shipped, none. There is no life to the market. The small lots of coarse bright wools coming in met with ready sale at full prices, but there is no demand for Texas and Territory stock. Supplies, however, are not large, as dealers are pretty well cleaned up in anticipation of the new clip.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright medium.	Braid to coarse.	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	22 @23	19@20	16@ 18
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @20	15@16	11@ 15
Texas and Indian Territy, 8 to 12 mo	22 @22½	18@19	15@ 17
4 to 6 mo.	19 @20	14@15	15@ 13
Colo., Utah, N. Mex., etc	19 @20	16@17	11@ 15
Montana, Wyoming, etc.	20 @21	17@18	13@ 16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FINE.	
	Light.	Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc	20 @21	16 @18
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @17	13 @15
Texas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 mo	19 @20	15 @18
4 to 6 mo	17 @18	13 @16
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	17 @18	14 @16
Montana, Wyoming, etc	18 @19	15 @17

Tub—Choice, 33@33½c; inferior, 27@30c. All black wool, 3@4c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔ tare, 10c; regular long sks, 3½-℔s, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 4@5c off. Hard burry, etc.—13c ⅌ ℔ for Southern to 15c for Missouri and similar stock.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—Firm, but only a light order trade. The range is from 4@4½c ⅌ ℔ for common to 6½@7c for choice. Damaged and crooked less. On orders more.

Pop Corn—Mixed, ¾c ⅌ ℔; white, 1c; rice 1½c.

Moss—Choice black, 3½@4c; brown, 3@3½c; gray and brown mixed, 2½@3c; gray, 2@2½c; country machine picked—XXXX, 6c; XXX, 5½c; XX, 4½c; X, 4@4½c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 70@75c; heavy cast, trimmings, plow and steel, 40c; stove plate, 30c; malleable and burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 6½c. Copper, 8½c. Babbitt metal and lead, 3¼c. Zinc, 2½c. Pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed nominal at $70@80 ⅌ ton.

White Beans—Country lots range from 75c for fair to $1.25 for the best. Eastern hand-picked pea beans sell from store at $1.75@1.80.

Dried Green Peas—Jobbing at $1.35 per bu for domestic and $1:37½@1.40 for Scotch.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c@$1; old rubber, $2.25; old rope, $1.75 for No. 1 and 75c for No. 2.

Bones—Half-green, slaughter-house, $8@10; junk bones, $12@13; mixed, skinny and partially bleached, $12@13; clean and dry, half-bleached, $15; bleached, $17 per ton.

Honey—Dark to fair near-by sells at 12@14c, inferior and broken at 8@10c, choice Northern white clover at 16@18c. Extracted and strained at 4½@5½c in bbls and 7@8c in cans.

Sorghum—Quotable at 20@23c per gallon.

Cider—Quotable at $5@5.50 ⅌ bbl.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 6¼c; 2¼-bu, 6¾c; 2¾-bu, 7c; 3-bu, 7½c; 4-bu, 8½c; 5-bu, 9¼c; 6-bu, 9½c; 7-bu, 9¾c. Cotton seamless, 12@20c. Flour, 48-℔, 4@4½c; 98-℔, 6½c; 140-℔ export, 9½@11c. Wool, 28@35½c.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 6½c; 1¾-℔, 7c; 2-℔, 7½c; 2¼-℔, 8c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.20@1 25.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; car lots, 90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whisky, iron hoop, 65c; wood hoop, 40c; half-barrels, iron hoop, 40c.

Salt—Domestic, this side, 95c; East side, 90c ⅌ bbl.

Oil—[Prices are for 1 to 5-bbl lots; larger lots less.] Linseed oil—Raw, 40c; boiled, 43c. Castor oil—No. 1, 13½c; No. 3, 11½c. Turpentine—44@46c. Cottonseed oil—Summer yellow, 34c; white, 35c; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, hoosier flour bbls, $4@4.50; cooper flour bbls, $5@5.50; flour half bbls, $2.50@3. Pork bbls—Oak, $7@8; hickory, $8@9. Lard tierces—Oak, $10@11; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Headings—Flour bbls, 4@4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 32c; flat hoops, 28c; half bbls, 22½c; produce bbls, 23c; meal bbls, 25c; pork bbls, 65c; half bbls, 60c; lard tcs, 80c; half tcs, 60c; kegs, 25c.

Pecans—Western, 5@5½c ⅌ ℔; Texas, 6@6½c; fancy large worth more.

Peanuts—Dull at 1½@2c for common to 2½@2¾c for choice.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—A weaker feeling existed, and part of the advance of yesterday was lost. The weakness and decline was attributed to various influences, prominent among which were the weather and absence of the cold wave predicted yesterday, improved crop news and rather disappointing clearances for the week from both coasts, a rather liberal increase having been expected. Dealers also looked for higher cables, but instead, the English markets, in some positions, were again quoted lower. Continental cables, when posted, all showed an advance, but private cables were not so encouraging and rather offset the effects likely to result from the former.

Corn received a moderate amount of attention. Trade, however, was merely local and fluctuations kept within ¾c at ⅞c limit. Offerings were on a liberal scale, a good many of the local crowd being "long" from yesterday and under this selling pressure the market declined ⅞c, with hardly a reaction.

Oats were traded in moderately and an easier feeling prevailed, prices averaging slightly lower, and closed with a loss of ⅛@⅝c. There were no special features to the trade, the weakness being due chiefly to sympathy with other grains.

Hog products—The speculative market for provisions was characterized as disappointing, with the decrease in the stocks as compared with a month ago, a few buying orders from the country and light receipts of live hogs at the yards caused higher prices early. The opening was fairly steady. The market, however, "broke" in sympathy with the wheat and those who bought yesterday unloaded freely to-day, with the packers selling July.

The market was mainly a local one, and after the first flurry was exhausted, a dull feeling prevailed with scarcely anything doing, and this state of things continued to the end of the session by which time a firm feeling had set in all around.

The opening, range and closing prices were as follows:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
April	78½	78½@77⅝	77¾
May	79⅛	79¼@78¾	78½
July	79⅜	79¾@79	79
CORN.			
April	39¼	39¼@38½	38⅝
May	40⅛	40⅛@39¼	39½
June	37¾	37¾@37	37¼
OATS.			
May	28⅝	28⅝@28¼	28¼
June	27⅛	27⅞@27⅝	27⅞
July	26¾	26¾@26½	26⅝
PORK.			
April	10.30	10.32½@10.10	10.20
May	10.35	10.37½@10.20	10.25
July	10.50	10.50 @10.35	10.37½
LARD.			
April	6.20	6.20 @ 6.17½	6.20
May	6.25	6.25 @ 6.22½	6.25
July	6.35	6.35 @ 6.32½	6.35
RIBS.			
April	5.65	5.65 @ 5.57½	5.62½
May	5.70	5.70 @ 5.52½	5.67½
July	5.82½	5.85 @ 5.75	5.80

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 8,000. Left over 2,500. Quality fair; market moderately active and prices 5@10c higher. Sales ranged at $4.10@4.85 for pigs, $4.60@5 for light, $4.30@4.35 for rough packing, $4.60@4.95 for mixed, $4.60@4.95 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Later 10:15 o'clock—Receipts, 900. Late arrivals sold a yesterday's prices. Closing weak.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 600; quality fair; the market fairly active; prices steady; quotations ranged: $4.40@4.95, choice to extra shipping steers; $3.70@4.35, good to choice do; $3.35@3.80, fair to good; $3@3.50, common to medium do; $3@3.60, butchers' steers; $2.60@3.30, stockers; $2.75@3.70, Texas steers; $3,10@3.80, feeders; $1.50@3.40, cows; $1.75@3.60 bulls; $2@5.25, veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day 10,000; quality fair; market moderately active and prices steady. Quotations ranged at $5.25@6.25 Western; $4.75@6.25 natives, and $5 50@6.85 for lambs; shorn lots 50@80c per 100 lbs below quotations given.

Other meats—There was very little doing in these products owing to the decline in the speculative market for provisions. The inquiry was, however, fair, but buyers and sellers continued apart as to values, especially as the stocks on hand are smaller all round with one exception, than a month ago, and estimated receipts of Liverpool for next week are only 115,000. Flour—Quiet and no change whatever to the situation. Few buyers on the market and sales limited to a few lots of low grade.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

Union Yards.

Cattle—There has been no quotable difference in values the past week except on veal calves, which declined $1 per head and now sell from $3.50 to $7.50. Butcher steers, cows and heifers of the better grades have been strong at last week's prices, with receipts large enough for the trade. Common and medium grades have been slow and unchanged. Cows and calves, good grades, sold well and steady; other kinds slow, but steady.

Hogs—There were liberal receipts. Between Monday and Friday prices fell off 10c full. The range of prices were from $3 to $3.50 on pigs, $3.50 to $4 on roughs, $4 to $4.50 on light lights, $4.60 to $4.70@4.75 on good to choice, and $4.80 to $4.85 on butcher selections. Trade was regarded as pretty active and everything sold well that came in.

Sheep—There was an absence of fluctuation in prices last week. Trade was strong; supplies not large enough for the demand. Common sells from $3.50 to $4.50; fair to good, $4.75 to $5.50; good to choice, $5.50 to $6.25; lambs higher.

Tons of Mail Matter.

Postmaster Harlow received a report from Superintendent of Mails, Mr. Lamb, yesterday, showing the number of pieces of mail matter handled during March and the number of pounds of second-class matter which passed through the St. Louis Post-office during the month. There were 11,295,111 pieces handled, an increase of 2,180,324 over March, 1891, and 963,091 pounds of second-class matter, or an increase of 179,990 pounds over the corresponding month last year.

Postmaster Harlow explained the increase in the volume of second-class matter, which consists mostly of newspapers and periodicals, by saying that newspapers always had a larger circulation during the campaign year, and that the newspaper subscriptions have been and are still pouring in. The increase in the volume of regular mail matter was due to a more general use of the postal service and the natural expansion of trade. Locally the increase is partly due, he thought, to the improvement of the service, the promptness of delivery and the frequent collections which have proven so satisfactory to the public.

TO SECURE A MARKET.

The Gardeners' Association to Hold a Meeting This Afternoon.

The Gardeners and Farmers' Association of the city and county will hold a special meeting at Central Turner Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take steps to secure a permanent market place. At present they place their produce on temporary stands along North Third street, by permit of Mayor Noonan. The members of the association have made arrangements whereby the Mayor will sign permits for them each week. A police officer questioned the authenticity of the Mayor's signature to one of these permits yesterday morning, made out in the name of H. Rohman. Henry Ude, President of the association, went to the Third District Station with the disputed permit and was told that the Mayor's signature must be recognized.

DEATH OF ROBERT A. BARNES.

One of St. Louis' Oldest and Wealthiest Citizens Passes Away.

Robert A. Barnes, one of the city's oldest and wealthiest citizens, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 521 Garrison avenue, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was born at Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1807, and came to St. Louis in 1830. He was president of the old State Bank and amassed a fortune of $1,000,000 in mercantile pursuits. He was at one time a large holder in the Broadway street railway and other enterprises. His wife, a Miss Louisa Le Mun, died in 1889. Mr. Barnes gave $45,000 to Central College at Fulton a few years ago to found two professorships, and $25,000 to the Methodist Orphans' Home of this city under the ban of secrecy. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence. Bishop Tuttle will officiate.

The Victims of the Storm.

Henry Luick, one of the victims of the storm's wreck of Kotte & Steffin's store, 1840 South Broadway, is not out of danger. His spine was injured and his body is badly paralyzed in consequence. Mr. Kotte telegraphed to his brother Frank, a monk in the Franciscan Monastery at Trenton, N. J. The other men are doing well.

PETER NICHOLSON, President. ALVAH MANSUR, Vice-President. WALKER HILL, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK

Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:	Jan. 1, 1888.	Jan. 1, 1892.
Loans and Discounts	$388,290 74	$1,639,041 86
Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate	21,011 90	5,572 51
Due from banks, and Currency on hand	73,227 59	598,206 53
	$482,530 23	$2,242,820 90
Capital	$200,000 00	$ 500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	70,740 71	317,010 78
Bank Deposits	721 90	101,953 04
Individual Deposits	211,067 62	1,323,857 08
	$482,530 23	$2,242,820 90

This Bank does a general banking business, and respectfully solicits the accounts of individuals, banks and corporations. We will be pleased to see or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

DIRECTORS.

EPHRON CATLIN, Capitalist.
WALKER HILL, Cashier.
F. W. HUMPHREY of F. W. Humphrey & Co.
DANIEL S. HOLMES of John A. Holmes & Co.
ALONZO C. CHURCH, V.-Pres. Wiggins Ferry Co.
SAML. M. KENNARD, Pres. J. Kennard & Sons C. Co.
PETER NICHOLSON, "David Nicholson."
JOHN W. TURNER, Pres. St. Joe Gas Co.
GEO. W. UPDIKE, Director Central Trust Co.
GEO. S. MYERS of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
ALVAH MANSUR, Pres. Mansur & Tebbetts Imp. Co.
F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS, Pres. St. Louis Stamping Co.

F. W. Meister, Pres't. John Wahl, V. Pres't. Richard Hospes, Cashier. H. Hunicke, Ass't Cashier

German Savings Institution

Merchants' Exchange Building, Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

Organized 1853. Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $475,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. MEISTER, JOHN WAHL, A. NEDDERHUT,
LOUIS FUSZ, CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN, J. G. GREER,
A. BOECKELER, WM. KOENIG, RICHARD HOSPES.

☞ Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited. ☜

Union Trust Co. of St. Louis.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000, Full Paid.

OFFICES, SOUTHWEST CORNER NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

Is authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Curator, Assignee and Receiver, or to become Surety upon the bond of individuals acting in either of these capacities.

Executes trusts of every description. ☞ RECEIVES DEPOSITS IN ANY AMOUNT FROM ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS, AND ALLOWS LIBERAL INTEREST ON SAME.

☞ Safe Deposit Boxes in convenient sizes for rent at LOW RATES.

WM. E. HUGHES, President. CARLOS S. GREELEY, 1st Vice-President. WM. TAUSSIG, 2d Vice-President. C. F. GAUSS, 3d Vice-President. C. TOMPKINS, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

303 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS,

CAPITAL, - - - $1,500,000.00

This company is prepared to accept and execute trusts of every description. It acts as administrator, executor, guardian, curator, assignee, receiver, trustee, etc., and is authorized by law to become sole surety on the bonds of individuals acting in any of the above-named capacities. Manages estates and collects rents.

JULIUS S. WALSH, President. JOHN D. PERRY, 1st Vice-Pres. JOHN SCULLIN, 2d Vice-Pres. BRECK. JONES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. M. NOEL & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
AND ALL LOCAL STOCKS.
Investment Securities a Specialty.
If you wish to BUY or SELL call on us.
N. W. Corner 3d and Pine St.

EDWARD WHITAKER, CHAS. HODGMAN.
WHITAKER & HODGMAN.
Successors to
MATTHEWS & WHITAKER,
BOND & STOCK BROKERS,
300 N. FOURTH ST., - St. Louis.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.
Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large line of first-class securities always on hand.

Saml. A. Gaylord. John H. Blessing.
GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.
307 OLIVE ST.
DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS.
Suitable for Savings Bank and Trust Funds.

SILVER BULLION.

The Effect of Its Enhanced Value on the Markets of the World.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICE PARTLY DUE TO CLOSING OF WESTERN MINES.

An Increase in Export Demands Exerts Some Influence—The Rise Welcomed by Wall Street Operators—How It Affects the Speculative Market—A Tonic Needed—Money Easy.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The one gratifying development of the past week in the financial world has been the recovery in the price of silver bullion. After breaking its own minimum record day after day for weeks the price struck bed rock, at least for the time, at 85 cents per ounce. From that figure there has been a sharp recovery. That this upward tendency will continue is the hope of everybody, be he gold bug or silver bug, or the sort of a mugwump bug which favors the present silver law. No one likes to see silver selling at 85 cents per ounce when he knows that it must sell at $1.29 before the bullion in a silver dollar will be worth as much as the bullion in a gold dollar, with which it is interchangeable. The extreme decline in the price was reached while the agitation of the free coinage bill in Congress was at its height. The recovery began after that bill was killed.

The inconsistency of this thing is so familiar to all who have to do with financial affairs as to need no comment. The principle might be stated in this way: The apprehension of an unfavorable development causes a decline. The eventuation causes a reaction upward. In addition to this there have been other causes acting in favor of an advance in silver. The most important of this has been the closing down of a number of large mines in the West, which have recently been producing low grade ore at a very low profit, or at no profit at all, the owners relying in the latter case upon the activity of their constituents in Congress. Now despairing apparently of the passage of a bill in their interest they have shut down their mines; the belief among those conversant with the subject is that this movement will continue further.

If so it will tend to counteract the effect of the new discoveries at Creede of new methods for extracting ore at a cost much below that of the old method. These latter two factors threatened a while ago to swamp the silver market.

Another thing which has helped the price of metal this week has been an increased demand for export. This week's steamships take out nearly 900,000 ounces. But this export demand is a very uncertain factor, and can't be relied on at all. We have heard so much about India demands, which after events proved India had no knowledge of, that we are skeptical on this point. India has at the present time a very large accumulation of silver. A large part of India's debt to England is for interest payments. These keep right on, through good and bad times alike. England's debt to India is largely for cotton and wheat. The extreme depression prevailing in the cotton industry and India's poor wheat crop last year reduced the debt very decidedly. Hence we are unable to see where a great and continued demand for export to India is to come from. According to the latest returns obtainable the balance of trade in India's favor is now about £1,000,000. This does not embrace interest due to England. The principle of self-correction in prices is one of the fundamental ones of finance. Over-production brings lower prices. Lower prices bring restriction of production and thus higher prices. This rule works more quickly in the case of minerals than in the case of agricultural products. In the case of the latter a crop once planted must be matured even at a loss, for the product will always bring some price, and some price is better than none. In the case of mineral products, all that is necessary is to stop work on the mine. It is a matter of a day to check production.

The only thing necessary then is to wait until the surplus has worked itself off and that will probably happen with silver. The counteracting influence is that work can be resumed as quickly as it was stopped. It is not necessary to wait till the next season, as is the case with agricultural products. Hence the various mines which have shut down may be expected to begin work again, acting as the price reaches their several limits of profitable production. For all that we can see this must always hang over the silver bullion market as a menace to higher figures, unless in some way a more extended use for the metal, either as money or in the arts, can be found. An international monetary conference has been suggested in the one case, while the cheapness of the metal will probably lead to its more extended use in the arts. One embarrassing thing about silver is its imperishability. The entire output is not consumed like wheat or cotton, but goes directly to increase the world's supply. It is possible, although not probable, that Father Abraham's pocket pieces melted into bullion are in the safe deposit vaults.

A continued advance in the value of silver would probably exert a wider favorable influence than can be estimated on the finance and commerce of the world. It is well known and easily probable that as silver advances in value wheat and cotton advance also. The basis of this is that India, a great wheat and cotton country, has a silver standard. When silver declines Indian wheat is cheaper in Europe, and if we would export it we must export it at lower prices.

The converse of this proposition is equally true. It is generally believed that an advance in silver would cause higher prices for stocks and bonds by restoring confidence here and abroad. Certainly some tonic is needed for our stock and bond markets. The stock market has been especially weak and demoralized. The downward movement has been cumulative, gaining fresh momentum each day. The causes are not hard to find. The market had had a big rise during the fall and winter, followed by the special upward manipulation in February. The buying power was exhausted. There was no one to hold the stocks up by buying them, so they declined. The decline has, therefore, up to the present time, been due to market conditions as distinguished from natural ones. Yesterday's gold engagements were not enough to frighten anybody.

Money continued as ever. The bears' attempted scare over the silver bill died prematurely. Nothing very terrible has happened in Europe. It is true that trade is dull with prices of staples scraping on the bottom, t there is nothing new about it. The crops are not yet far ough advanced to figure in the uation either favorably or adversely. ere is to be sure one very rotten spot in the ancial situation. But it can hardly be d to have affected the market very terially as yet because only a few peras on the street appreciate it. at is the railroad situation in the est. The Western Traffic Association is actically dead. Western and trunk line tes are demoralized as perhaps they never re before. Those who know the facts m to regard the situation as almost bend hope. The railroad managers seem not be trying to keep up rates. This state of ings must very soon result in decreased rnings for the railroads. Then Wall street ill begin to appreciate it. To make matters orse lake navigation will be open in about a eek, so that any improvement in rates ems hardly within the possibilities before ext fall.

THE DAY'S DEALINGS.

ITTLE CHANGE IN THE TONE OF THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The general features of speculation at the short session of the tock Exchange to-day were practically the same as yesterday, at least during the early trading. The bearish feeling was again in the ascendent, and declines were recorded right through the share list, although the shrinkage in values was less pronounced and he fluctuations were not so violent. There was renewed liquidation in the first hour and some of the professional operators and room-traders, as well as a sprinkling of outsiders, who have been holding stocks for some time in the hope of a bull market, parted with their holdings and this selling movement was the main cause of the depression although the bears were quite active in helping the decline. Reading, New England and Sugar Refining common once more monopolized a large portion of the speculative interest and all three were heavily traded in, in fact the dealings in them surpassed those on any other issues. Transactions in Reading were especially heavy and various blocks of from 1,000 to 10,000 shares were marketed, the bulk of which, however, were taken by Philadelphia, the purchases of the account of that city having been estimated anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000 shares.

Notwithstanding this free buying the stock ran off 1¼ from last night. The selling of N. E., although considerably smaller proportions than that in Reading, was nevertheless lively and the price yielded about 1½. Sugar Refining common suffered to an equal extent in the recession. The recent losses in the rest of the market were sustained by the anthracite coalers, all of which were subjected to a great deal of bearish manipulation, and fell away 1¼@1⅝, Deleware & Hudson scoring the outside decline. Union Pacific fell away a point, but the recession otherwise was measured by the fractions, ¾ being the greatest reaction. Western Union declined ⅜ on the reports of damage to its lines by the storms at the West.

The bank statement, which showed an increase of $10,525 in reserve, instead of a large decrease, turned the scale and there was a sharp rally. A report current early in the day that Gov. Abbett would veto the Reading bill was followed by another story that he will affix his signature this afternoon. This assisted the late improvement, as did also the denial of a rumor previously circulated that Mr. Parsons had resigned from the New England company. Delaware & Hudson led in the rise, with an advance of 2½ from the lowest of the day, followed by Reading with 1⅜ and by Jersey Central with 1. Other leading stocks moved up ⅛ to ¾, but in the final sales there was a fractional reaction. The net result of the day's trading was a loss of 1¼ in Lackawanna, but in the remainder of the prominent stocks the changes were merely fractional.

Burlington & Quincy and Erie closed the same as last night, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific preferred, Delaware & Hudson, and Louisville & Nashville were ⅛@½ higher, while the remainder of the list showed declines ranging from ⅛ to ⅞, with Union Pacific, Lake Shore and New England in the lead. Reading closed ½ lower. Sugar Refining finally closed at a loss of ⅞.

The sales of listed stocks for the day amounted to 280,000 shares, including 128,420 Reading, 29,000 New England, 10,200 Atchison, 10,000 Erie, 9,100 Lackawanna, 6,700 St. Paul, 4,700 Louisville & Nashville, 4,300 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4,400 Missouri Pacific, 3,400 Cordage, 3,400 Northern Pacific preferred, 3,200 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 2,900 Lake Shore, 2,900 Chicago Gas, 2,400 Union Pacific and 2,700 Distilling & Cattle Feeding.

Comparatively few changes of note were registered among the specialties, which group of stocks for the most part was quiet. Richmond Terminal preferred ran off 1½ and Manhattan 1, but the latter afterward regained half the loss. A number of other issues reacted ½@¾. Colorado Coal advanced a point. Aside from Sugar Refining common the industrials were without special activity although a moderate business was transacted in spots.

The Treasury interest disbursements to-day will probably reach $1,500,000. In money only a few call loans were made at unchanged rates, say 1½@2 per cent.

THE LIST.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
American Cotton Oil Trust	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago Gas Trust	74½	73¾	74
American Sugar Refinery	93	91½	92⅛
Lead Trust	32	32	32
Atchison	35⅜	34¾	35¼
C., B. & Q	107½	106⅞	107½
Northwestern, common	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
Rock Island	85¼	84⅝	85¼
St. Paul, common	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛
Silver Certificates	87⅝	85⅝	87⅛
Missouri Pacific	58½	57¾	58⅜
Union Pacific	43⅜	42¾	43
Western Union	87¼	87	87⅛
North American Co	14⅛	14	14⅛
Jersey Central	136½	135½	136
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69¼	68¾	69¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23	23¼
Louisville & Nashville	72½	71⅞	72½
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾
Canada Southern	60¼	59⅞	60¼
Lake Shore	131	130¼	131¼
New York Central	113¾	113⅛	113¼
New England	42½	40⅞	41½
Manhattan	118½	118	118
Northern Pacific, common	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
Northern Pacific, preferred	61½	60⅞	61½
Richmond & W. P. Terminal	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	155⅝	154	154¼
Reading	55	53⅝	54½
Tennessee Coal	44¼	44	44

UNITED STATES BOND QUOTATIONS.

The latest quotations on United States bonds were as follows:

Registered 2s	100
Registered 4s	116@116¾
Coupon 4s ex. 1	116@117
Currency 6s, 1895	109
Currency 6s, 1896	111
Currency 6s, 1897	113
Currency 6s, 1898	110
Currency 6s, 1899	119

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Hubbard & Price's cotton circular says: The statistical position, as made up by this morning's *Chronicle*, is as follows:

	This week	Last week.
Visible Supply	4,447,477	4,504,229
Of which American	3,873,077	4,062,927
Came in sight during week	63,158	67,358
Plantation deliveries	32,381	13,950
total in sight	8,352,257	8,289,117

To-day's market has been slow and uninteresting. Liverpool opened at an advance of 2-64, which, however, was lost before the close, and final prices were slightly under those of last evening. The loss of the improvement seems to be due to the increasing probability of the general adoption of short time in an important department of the cotton spinning industry in England. In our own market to-day the trading has developed a rather more hopeful and confident feeling. The market has shown no weakness and, after opening, a decline of 2 to 3 points, as compared with last evening, closing quite steady.

THE "POST."

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Post's* financial article says: A large part of the day's trading on the stock market was made up of purchases to cover shorts. The operation, however, was managed with greater cleverness than usual. Prices were attacked again at the opening and such a collection of heart-rending stories circulated in the street that anybody but a professional trader would have known that the bears were buying. But, of course, "The Room" kept prices down until towards the close when the support was pronounced enough to restore the level of prices with which the day began. A few stocks actually recorded net gains. Among them, naturally enough, Northern Pacific preferred and Louisville. Still, there was nothing that could be called buoyancy and Lake Shore, New England and Sugar certificates closed at sharp declines. The granger stocks as a rule again showed firmness. Money on call nominally 2 per cent; no business doing. Time money without activity, but has been light in demand. Rates remain unchanged.

Mercantile paper is increasing in demand, but the supply is not large; rates unchanged. Call money in London 2 per cent. Silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Deposit Co., 3,298,439 ounces; certificates outstanding, 3,297.

Exchange—The market for sterling was again inactive to-day, and the posted rates were unchanged. Rates for actual business unchanged. Commercial bills were 4.85¼ 4.85½. Continental bills unchanged.

MONEY MATTERS.

Review of the Situation in Local Financial Circles.

There is no improvement in the demand for money and the situation is as easy as it has been at any time during the winter, and the balances in the hands of the banks show no signs of decreasing. The opportunity is offered merchants and manufacturers to obtain money at lower rates than they have ever been able to do. Five per cent seems to be the lowest rate for loans on call; but some of the banks claim to be able to obtain six. The bountiful crops of grain with the unusually good European demand for them has caused a financial independence everywhere except in the South, where the low prices obtainable for their crop have caused a scarcity of money in that section, and this is the only part of the country in which money has not accumulated. At the low prices now prevailing for most of the leading productions the volume of currency required to carry them is lessened considerably and there seems to be an overproduction of the money itself.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co. in their circular on the New York stock situation Saturday say: The weakness on the stock market continues, with considerable long stock coming out on stop orders. At the close to-day there was a slight rally on covering of short stocks by "room traders." General trading was quite active, with Reading attracting a great deal of attention. There is a very sharp struggle in this stock between opposing forces in the market. Philadelphia has been a heavy buyer of the stock, and it seems to be the general belief here that the legalizing bill will become a law. This is by no means an assured fact, however, and if the bill fails to become a law it would prove very disappointing to many of the present buyers. The bank statement was featureless. Trade reports continue rather dismal. *Bradstreet's* says that the period of practical stagnation in the industrial and commercial circles is being protracted far beyond what had been anticipated. The practical defeat of the free coinage bill has not turned the tide of European operations and a steady flow of American securities continues this way in miscellaneous lots, indicating sales by investors. Total sales, 274,795 shares.

ST. LOUIS CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 3,710,364	$ 409,029
This week	20,653,731	2,938,845
Last week	20,248,492	2,446,216
Corresponding week 1891	20,559,775	2,711,987

HOMING PIGEONS.

How They Are Trained to Find Their Way—Their Flights.

Belgium is the native abode of these birds, and there we find that the most faithful experiments to perfect them have been made. In Europe they are known as the Antwerp carrier, voyageur, or homing pigeon, says *Harper's Weekly*.

Their flight is rapid, often averaging seventy-five miles an hour. To drill them properly, they must be taken when young—at about 3 months old—and trained to fly in a fixed direction, say north, south, east or west, as, for instance, a north bird, although having had considerable practice in flying, will probably not return if carried far south from its home and then turned loose. Starting—better early in the morning—with the young bird, it should be carried in an open basket, from which it can readily view the surrounding country to a distance of about half a mile on the first day, and then turned loose. On the following day this distance may be increased for two miles, and for the succeeding drills these distances could be gradually increased at first, and later on more rapidly, always taking the same bird in the same direction to obtain the best result. The drill must be constant, and even under such circumstances the birds may fail to return to their home—if, for example, while en route they stop to feed, meet other pigeons, and become attached to some farm-yard or other attractive place. However, this would probably occur only when flown for long distances.

Whether the weather be stormy or clear does not seem to make much difference as to the reliability of their flight, but the character of the country appears to play an important part, as in certain portions of France and Belgium no success whatever has been attained in flying them. Some have been flown in Europe at distances of over six hundred miles, but of those turned loose only a small percentage reached their home. We read of them in history as having been used in the earliest times to carry the names of the victors at the Olympic games; in England to carry monetary intelligence and news as to the result of horse races before the use of the telegraph. While at some military posts in our army attempts were made to use them, I now think that the project has been entirely abandoned, as the telegraph and heliograph for military signaling are of far greater value; at some posts flocks still linger, but in a neglected manner, and they are rapidly degenerating, due to inbreeding. The method of attaching the message is not, as popularly understood, and as we read in romantic stories, by fastening it to their necks, but is done by shaving the center tail feather and wrapping the message, written on thin paper, around it, tying it on with thread. If the paper be attached to the other portions of the body, such as a leg, their perfect balance is disturbed and flight impeded, thus causing them to endeavor to pick it off.

When turned loose to be flown to their home, they rise straight into the air for some distance, poise a moment, and then start in the proper direction. It is supposed that these birds fly correctly to their home not merely from a matter of instinct, as is exhibited in other animals, but from their superior intelligence, observation, and memory.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

A New System Which Has Been Adopted in Paris.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 22.—To the sanitary institutes of Paris have recently been added two ambulance stations, which are called into requisition for carrying the sick or injured to hospitals, etc.

Each of these stations is equipped with five ambulances. One-half of these are set aside for the transportation of persons afflicted with contagious maladies, while the others carry ordinary cases. The wagons are constructed after the latest plans. They have four wheels covered with heavy rubber tires and are drawn by one horse only to lessen friction. On the inside the angles are rounded off. The walls are of tin, painted and varnished, and have windows that can be pushed from side to side. There is a metal seat for the nurse and a folding litter for the patient. Through a bell, connection can be established between the driver and the occupants of the ambulance. In winter these wagons are heated with hot-water heaters. Each one accommodates one adult or two children. The wagon is closed by the driver, who carries the key in his pocket; but the door can be opened from the inside. No stranger has thus access to the ambulance while in transit. The litter or bed rests on rails, so that it can be easily moved out or in.

Transporting an Invalid.

Each station has its chief, two nurses, two drivers and a hostler. The nurses wear a uniform while on duty. The wagons can be ordered at a moment's notice, and in three minutes after they have been signaled they are ready for departure. No wagon is allowed to stop anywhere under any pretext while in transit. As soon as the patient has been delivered at the hospital, or his destination, it must at once return to the station, where it is immediately afterwards thoroughly disinfected by means of a liquid disinfectant distributed with an atomizer, bedding and linen are changed and disinfected, and the wagon returned to the carriage-house ready for the next call. The nurse undergoes a similar treatment of disinfection immediately on his return to the station.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—Beyond exerting perhaps, a slightly depressing effect on the manufacturer, the trade has turned its eyes so generally to London this week that domestic wools have had little attention. Most market quotations are nominal, there is no sales, but a series of dickers, with the odds steadily in favor of buyers. Good fine territory and quarter blood wools stick up like telegraph poles on a sage bush prairie.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

A Large Ore Body Struck in the Maid of Erin—Sale of the Gordon—The Bohn Shaft Flooded—St. Kevin District—Local Mining Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 2.—The drilling that has been going on in the Cambrian, or lower quartzite, in the 750-foot level of the Maid of Erin shaft is said to have resulted in the uncovering of a big body of ore, the gold value of which is very high. The drillmen are extremely reticent, the manager is away and it is difficult to get any reliable information, though it is conceded that a strike of some kind has taken place. It has been thought in this district that when the white limestone had been met with the limit of the ore-bearing strata had been reached, but the fact that the silurian quartzite underlying this has been proven in the Maid of Erin to carry ores rather upsets that theory and if a body of ore has now been encountered in that quartzite at much greater depths, it will revolutionize mining here, and cause a number of drill holes to go down near that particular point on Carbonate hill. Meanwhile the shipments from the Maid of Erin properties do not abate any, and the mine, including the Adams ground, is looking better than ever.

The famous Gordon gold mine at Twin Lakes has been sold, the bondholders having paid for and taken up the bond. This is one of the best gold veins in the State, and the ore has remained oxidized from the apex of the vein down to a vertical depth of more than 500 feet, which is a rare occurrence, the rule appearing to be that when the water level is reached a change to sulphide occurs. The stamp mill capacity is to be doubled, and a vigorous season's work laid out. There is now more ore disclosed in the mine than is necessary to pay for it, though this has been opened up during the life of the present bond, by the purchasers.

THE STAR OF HOPE.

The Bohn shaft of the Star of Hope was drowned out a day or two ago, and arrangements are now being made to work the Penrose Sixth street shafts and it in unison, and under one management. This will be the best and most expeditious method of draining the basin underlying the city of Leadville, and will at once have a tendency to start up other shafts near by.

A tremendous amount of good work is now going on in the St. Kevin district, though the mine from which the district derives its name, is lying idle, and the Reed National folk are pulling their pumps from the new shaft, intending to go to work above its water level on the old President shaft. Here the gold value of the ore exceeds the silver, and as the vein is at that point about 25 feet between walls, doubtless a good thing will be made of it. The Berdella and the Huckleberry are both doing well, and mining some rich ore, the former having just made a good strike in the 100-foot level south. The Griffin has just let a contract to connect the lower main tunnel with the one above it, the distance between them being about 200 feet, the mass consisted of low grade sulphide ores, with lenticular shaped bunches of high grade silver ore interspersed through it.

THE CATALPA AND CRESCENT.

On the Catalpa and Crescent mines, which are worked under one management, in addition to the immense amount of prospecting now going forward and projected, some forty-five tons a day of lead and iron ores are being mined and shipped. This is principally from the ground between the so-called Crescent iron shaft and the discovery shaft on the Catalpa, though the upper Catalpa shaft is producing some heavy lead ore. From the 500 feet level of the Crescent incline a winze has been sunk, following the uptilting of the line-porphyry contact, on the plane of which contact bunches of lead carbonate are now encountered, and as it appears to be flattening out, no doubt the body or chute will soon be met with.

One of the most important enterprises now going forward in the district is the work on the Pawnoios on the north side of the Big Evans gulch. Here the contact has been reached at a point about 160 feet from the surface and already possesses some commercial value, which is sure to increase when the lime is met with, being located directly on the line of the strike of a Yankee Hill ore chute.

The new Bruckner cylinders—five in number—at the Arkansas Valley smelter will commence operations about Tuesday. They are intended to desulphurize the sulphide ore, preparatory to putting through the blast furnaces and have a capacity of about fifteen tons a day each. This smelter is now the most complete one in the State and is handling a tremendous amount of ore. Other improvements are going on there and at the American, all tending to show that Leadville is the natural smelting point of Western Colorado.

The Elk mine continues to put out about seventy tons of good ore each day, and has about eighty men employed, the larger percentage of whom are engaged in prospecting in new ground, though there are still large blocks of ore untouched in the mine. The displacement of the fault to the west of the shaft has been ascertained by diamond drill to be about one hundred and fifty feet, and if more ground can be secured a new shaft will be sunk.

MISSOURI MINES.

REPORTS FROM THE LEAD AND ZINC DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 2.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers will hold a meeting in Joplin and Carthage some time next fall, as early, perhaps, as the first week in October.

The directors of the Snyder Mining & Smelting Co., which was incorporated recently with a capital stock of $350,000, organized last Thursday night by electing officers as follows: Frank L. Snyder, President; Mrs. M. C. Allen, Vice-President; Harry Snyder, Secretary and Treasurer, and John C. Snyder, General Superintendent.

Mrs. Cissua of Pittsburg, Kan., has sold to Samuel I. Smith of St. Joseph, and F. G. Webster, B. F. Flannagan and others of St. Louis, eighty-three acres of land lying east of Joplin and adjoining the Rex Mining Co.'s tract. The price paid was $200 per acre. The new owners will, it is reported, plat a portion of the land for a town site, and prospect the remainder.

M. J. Jeffrey, a mining engineer of London, England, has been in Joplin and the surrounding camps this week examining zinc mines. He was sent to the United States to report upon some iron and coal lands in the mountains of Kentucky owned by an English syndicate, and came on to Joplin to investigate the zinc mining industry. Mr. Jeffrey says that he has never seen as rich zinc mines in any other part of the world. He regards the mineral deposits of Missouri as remarkable in extent and quality. Viman & Sons of Swansea, Wales, having concluded to quit prospecting in the zinc district, recalled their manager, Mr. Samuel Davis, but Mr. Davis has sent in his resignation, and with John Page, Mayor of Galena, Kan., has bought the Bloomington land, comprising 228 acres, lying near Galena. Mr. Davis is an Englishman, but will become a citizen of the United States. There are several promising prospects on the Bloomington land and it has been a good producer in the past.

Over 600 tons of lead ore was produced in Jasper, Lawrence and Newton Counties last week.

Stewart & Co. have made another big strike of zinc ore on the Manley lease at Burch Center. The strike was made at a depth of 104 feet and the ore is of the highest grade.

J. E. Manley has commenced drifting from his pump shaft at a depth of 120 feet on a run of ore which yields over 8 tons of ore to the shift. The developments around Burch Center are remarkable.

The Enterprise company operating on the Windsor ground at Joplin have struck a vein of lead and zinc ore in a new drift. John Beckhart of St. Louis is one of the owners of the Enterprise mine.

The value of last week's sales of ore from the mines of Jasper, Newton and Lawrence Counties, Mo., and Cherokee County, Kan., were over $100,000.

The mines at Webb City are making a better showing now than they have been making for several months past.

The Vernon Mining Co. at Carterville is erecting a concentrating mill. It will cost $6,000.

The Victor Mining Co., operating on the Connor land at Carterville, has on exhibition in its Joplin office a boulder of solid resin zinc ore, which weighed 570 pounds. The boulder will form a part of Missouri's mineral exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Linzie Bros., at Carthage, have struck a good run of zinc ore in shaft No. 12 on their land. In a new drift cut from this working shaft they have developed a face of jack sixty feet wide and eight feet high.

The Local Market.

There were not many stocks dealt in on the Mining Exchange, but prices were generally firm.

The largest trading was in Central Silver. There was an advance at the opening, as 1,300 shares changed hands at 3, which was followed by a transfer of 400 shares at 3½. The price then declined, a sale of 400 shares being made at 3, the market closing at 2½ bid, 3 asked.

There was no report from the Granite Mountain to-day, but the stock was stronger. Bidding was opened at $12.50, but advanced to $18.75 before a sale was made. At that figure 100 shares changed hands, and more was wanted, trading closing at $18.75 bid, $14.50 asked. The semi-weekly shipment amounted to twenty-two bars, containing 29,765 ounces of silver.

The market on American & Nettie was weak Offers dropped to 70, and 100 shares changed hands at this price, the closing bids being at 60.

There was a revival in Montrose, bidding advancing to 13, with no sales.

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	95	......	Granite M	13 50	14 50
American	60	71¼	Montrose	13	....
C. Silver	2½	3½	P. Murp'y	3½	5
Elizabeth	41¼	45	Silver Age	....	3

Trading was inactive, but prices were firm.

The Gold Nugget has engaged Prof. H. C. Erman to superintend the shipment of this mill and put it up on their property (on Left-Hand Creek) in complete running order. Mr. Erman leaves here Thursday, April 7, and expects to have everything in shape by May 1.

THE BIG LAGOON.

An Interesting Place by the Sea on the California Coast.

From the Detroit Free Press.

On the northern coast of California, some thirty miles below the mouth of the Klamath River, is one of the most interesting natural formations to be found in this country, known as the Big Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, running to a distance of about three miles, then turning out again makes a sharp bay, almost V-shaped, and for ages past a sandbar has been washing itself across this bay until the bar has raised up out of the water some ten or twelve feet, having a width of about 100 feet and a length of four miles, reaching across the entire bay.

This bar is in the shape of a roof. When there is a storm the breakers will roll up one side of it, break over, and run down into the bay inside, and it is a novel sight to stand there and watch the waters, mountain high on one side and perfectly calm on the other, the line between the two at intervals hidden altogether. This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on horseback. In a storm the horseman will one minute be high and dry on land, the next minute a large wave will roll up and running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be, for an instant, four miles or so at sea on horseback, with no land nearer than the high bluffs of the mainland in sight.

Moss agates may be found in abundance on the pebbly beach, and when the sun shines they glitter with dazzling brightness.

The wild duck that frequent this part of the coast literally fill this inland bay, and the passing hunter, should he take a shot at them, will raise such a cloud and such a quacking that he will think all the ducks of the earth have gathered there. Occasionally some wild beast like a bear or a panther will be found crossing this bar, and the Indians have much sport when such a thing happens, the animal rarely escaping capture or death.

Here the Digger Indians abound, living on the shell fish, which they catch along the beach, seldom going over the ridge of hills to capture a deer, which are plentiful. It would astonish a Yale or Harvard foot-ball man to come upon this scene some bright morning at low tide and see the squaws and children playing lacrosse on the beach. They get so excited with their sport that they keep it up until the tide drives them from the beach, often staying there until they have to chase the ball down into the surf.

STORIES OF THE DIAMOND MINES.

A Lucky Zulu Who Got $75,000 for Restoring a Lost Gem.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Working by electric light in the desert of Africa, with power furnished by coal costing $60 a ton, was the novel subject discussed yesterday at the Leland by George D. Longstreet, an English mining engineer. During a long residence in South Africa, Mr. Longstreet traveled as far into the interior as Livingstone did, visited a number of places which have never been seen by a dozen white men, and in many regions found that he was the first white man the natives had seen.

"The control of the diamond mines by the Rothschilds," said Mr. Longstreet, "is entirely due to the overcapitalization of the original companies. Some of them were capitalized as high as $25,000,000. They are now limiting the production of gems to the demand. Diamonds will never go down in price, and the days of romance in South Africa diamond mining are past forever. In early days the mines were divided into little allotments of thirty feet square, and each of these was sold to a corporation for $500,000—a neat sum for a little land scarcely large enough to put a shanty on. I have seen working for one company and in one mine as many as 10,000 naked Zulus, whose work, oddly enough, was carried on by electric light within a year after it was invented. In those days our chief difficulty was to prevent the thefts of the workmen. We had an overseer for every five men, and yet the beggars managed to steal large numbers of diamonds. These Zulus are born thieves. All the tales of Rider Haggard, whom I knew in South Africa, I have heard often from the lips of the Zulus.

"The mines are four in number, the Kimberley mine proper being but one of them. It is 700 feet deep and the 10,000 men that work in it look like mere pigmies. It was originally all one hill formed by some gigantic volcanic action from below. Long before the chimney was dug a few diamonds were washed from this hill into the streams where they were discovered. At Kimberley the diamonds were embedded in a strange, hard mud, which had to be blasted with dynamite before it could be brought up. It had to remain a year before the precious stones could be secured. We could not use crushing machines for they would crush the diamonds.

"The most beautiful diamond by far that I have ever seen was the one found at Kimberley by a little American named Porter Rhodes. I paid £5 just to look at it. The sight was a liberal education for a diamond expert. He afterwards sold it to the Countess of Dudley for $500,000. It was lost once before it left Africa, and Rhodes presented the Zulu who returned it with a reward of $75,000.

SICK SO LONG.

C. W. HODKINS, Postmaster at East Lamoine Me., writes that Mrs. Kelly's son, who had been confined to bed fourteen months with an Abscess, has been cured sound and well by Swift's Specific. The boy is fourteen years old, lives next door to me, and I know the statement to be true.

S. S. S. has a wonderful effect on children, and should be given to every weak and debilitated child. Send for our book on the Blood and Skin.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

Something you can't do is to get Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines at what pretend to be "cut prices." They don't come to you in that way.

To prevent fraud and imposition, the genuine guaranteed medicines are sold only through druggists duly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the Liver, Blood, and Lungs), $1.00 per bottle; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), $1.00 per bottle; and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the Liver), 25 cents per vial.

The genuine medicines can be had only at these prices, but nothing else, no matter *what* the price, can be as cheap, for Dr. Pierce's medicines are *guaranteed*. In every case where they fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for value received. Beware of dilutions, imitations, and substitutes, offered at lower prices.

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR CATARRH

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK PHYSICIAN GIVES THIS ADVICE IN CASES OF CATARRH:

"The mucous membrane being relaxed an astringent is required to restore it to a healthy condition. POND'S EXTRACT is such an astringent. Used as a gargle, wash, or injection it is exceedingly beneficial."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"I have been a constant sufferer for years (from about Nov. 1st until the following June) from severe colds in my head and throat; in fact, the whole mucous tissue from the nose, down to and including the bronchial tubes, were more or less affected. It was fast developing into CHRONIC CATARRH. I had tried most known remedies, and was finally persuaded last March to use POND'S EXTRACT. I snuffed it up my nose and inhaled it; gargled my throat with it and swallowed it. It relieved me wonderfully and has effected almost a radical cure. I have used it for burns, bruises, and sprains, and believe it invaluable in such cases. I believe also that no family should be without it in the house, feeling as I do that it comprises a whole Pharmacopœia within itself." —FREDERIC E. FINCK.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

BE SURE THAT BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER LOOKS LIKE THIS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

For Piles use Pond's Ext. Ointment.

Ask your doctor what happens to cod-liver oil when it gets inside of you.

He will say it is shaken and broken up into tiny drops, becomes an emulsion; there are other changes, but this is the first.

He will tell you also that it is economy to take the oil broken up, as it is in Scott's Emulsion, rather than burden yourself with this work. You skip the taste too.

Let us send you an interesting book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

36

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.

MIDY

TANSY PILLS!

(Wilcox's——Compound.)

SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.

Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 4c. (stamps) for "Woman's Safe-Guard."

"GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES"

Strongest Invigorant known. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 2c.

WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

STRICTURES

Positively cured, by safe, easy methods. For description of treatment in book form, for strictures, strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges and weakness of manhood, call upon or address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers St., St. Louis, Mo. Books and consultations, in office or by mail, *free of charge*. Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD RESTORED. REMEDY FREE. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Ad. J. C. MASON, Box 3179, New York City.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:15 pm	
Arkansas & Texas Express		‡ 7:30 am
Jonesboro Accommodation	* 7:55 am	* 6:45 pm

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.

(Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Grafton and Elsah Express	* 10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:20 pm	† 1:20 pm

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St

*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Satu Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGT

Burlington Route

Through trai City, St. Joseph, Paul and Minnea man Sleepers on al Free Chair Cars on bound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q.

	Depart.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	‡ 8:20 pm

The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Satu the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:15 am
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Deadwood Express	† 8:25 am
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	† 8:45 pm

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	‡ 6:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:20 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am
Local Express	‡ 7:55 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	† 8:05 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp.	† 9:00 am
Creve Cœur Passenger	‡ 9:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	‡ 9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	‡ 10:00 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 11:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	1:25 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	‡ 3:00 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 3:15 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:20 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	‡ 4:25 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:45 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	† 5:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	‡ 6:15 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:20 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	‡ 8:20 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	†9:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*10:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:30 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	†11:35 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R.

New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Texas and Cairo Express	*7:50 a m	*6:5
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Florida Fast Line	*7:40 pm	*6:5
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	*7:40 p m	*7:1
"Kentucky and Tennessee Special"	*7:40 p m	*7:10
Paducah, Cape Girardeau and Grand Tower Express	†7:50 am	†6:50
Belleville, Sparta, Chester, Duquoin and Cairo Accommodation	†4:45 p m	†11:15

VANDALIA LINE

	Depart.	Arrive
Trains No. 20 and No. 21, daily	8:10 am	7:30
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:15
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00
Chicago Fast Line, daily	8:10 am	......
Chicago Local, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00
Chicago Diamond Spec'l, daily	9:00 pm	7:20
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00
Cincinnati Night Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	8:15

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:0
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 10:3
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 9:05 pm	† 7:25

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Kansas City Mail and Express	† 5:30 am	† 6:2
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:1
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:5
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:3
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:0
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:1
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:5
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:5
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 5:3
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:4
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:2
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:0

FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.

Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:4
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:4
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:3
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 1:4
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:0
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:1
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	7:50
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	8:45
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:30 pm	10:25
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	2:45 pm	2:30
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	5:45 pm	5:35

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Lin

Chicago Fast Line, daily	8:10 a m	
Chicago Local Express, ex-Sunday	8:40 a m	7:00
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	9:00 p m	7:20

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago Limited	* 8:15 am	* 7:30
Chicago Day Local Express	† 8:30 am	† 7:50
Kansas City Day Express	† 8:45 am	† 7:10
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00
Alton Express, Saturday only	1:30 pm	
Chicago Night Local Express	† 4:55 pm	†10:40
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:45 pm	*10:40
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 6:55
Chicago "Palace Express"	† 8:55 pm	† 7:20

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:00 am	* 6:45
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:10 am	* 8:45
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	*10:45 am	†10:30
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	a 1:00 pm	.....
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 1:30 pm	* 1:40 p
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:05 pm	* 4:05 p
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 7:35 a
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	† 6:30 pm	† 8:00 p
Col. & Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 a

a—Sundays only.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis & Hot Springs Ex	† 8:20 pm	† 7:10 am
Texas Special to Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:35 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth	....	....
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 a m	† 6:45 p m
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 7:40 a m

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION

Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 8:25 a m	† 7:55 a m
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 2:00 p m
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 5:35 p m	† 5:10 p m

On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

10 hours to Cin. and Lou., solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:55 am	* 7:15 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:05 pm	† 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	8:40 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	† 4:00 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 5:25 a m	* 5:50 p m

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	†7:50 a m	†7:30 p m
Belleville Accommodation	*10:45 a m	*1:50 p m
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Southern Fast Line	†7:35 p m	†7:25 a m

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:40 am
Springfield Mail	7:45 am	8:00 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 11:55 a
Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 6:

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 p
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 p
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 7:40
Sparta, Chester & Murphysboro Accommodation	* 4:

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, C LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FO

Only line landing passengers in pot, New York, via Lake Shore of cars.

Day Express
Southwestern Limited
Alton Express, Daily
Mattoon Accommodation
Southwestern Express
Alton Express, Daily

Ticket office, corner 5th and

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS &

Toledo Day Express
Toledo Night Express

AS WEBER DAY.

rothers Ride Four Out of Five Winners.

ITES CAPTURE ALL BUT ONE RACE AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

the Only Short Horse to Come In— t Time at Guttenburg—Luck in e Horses—Trainers and Jockeys of Various Racing Stables—General f News.

fty-fifth day's racing at the East St. ockey Club course was one of the most ful, so far as the attendance was con- , of the meeting. A tremendous which completely packed the stand, paddock and betting s, took advantage of the splendid r and participated in the sport. The vas in excellent condition and the rac- ood. The opening event was a five- s of a mile dash for non-winners the present meeting. This made it a dly hard job to select the winner, but owd was in a betting humor and soon set g pace for the "bookies," who found ost impossible to handle the money l in on them. Frank Trimble was made st choice at 2 to 1, Silver Dollar was behind at 3 to 1, and Linguist and Fairy next in demand at 5 to 1. The favorite front when the flag fell, but was passed quarter by Vidette and Fairy at the however, he regained the lead, fter a hot brush in the stretch with ist finished first by half a length. Lin- was one length in front of Fairy.

ther five-eighths mile dash fol- l, for which Sister Ione was made hot favorite. The mare closed even money. Flora May was not emand at 8 to 5 and Bush McDuff had l call at 6 to 1. It took Col. Chinn some inutes to start this race. The delay was to the bad behavior of Jockeys Johnnie ber, Fischer and C. McDonald, who re- to obey the orders of the starter, and result were set down for the present ing, when the start was finally effected May was in first, closely pursued by McDuff. The favorite was third. A ty contest ensued between the trio, ch ended at the wire with Flora May a k in front of Bush McDuff, who was one- f a length ahead of Sister Jane. The sur- ise of the day followed in the third race. goodly portion of the crowd settled on Bob rdy as the probable winner, and bet on n so freely that he went to the post selling 3 to 2. The followers of the Honig stable re, however, convinced that Ratalpa ld not be defeated and poured their ney on him at 2 to 1. St. Leo was the rd choice at 4 to 1, but he was not played any extent. A good start was effected, h St. Leo in front, who was ver seriously bothered afterward, fin- ing in a canter by some three lengths front of Yazoo, who narrowly escaped a eat by Bob Purdy for the place. The big ndicap followed. It was a seven-eighths e affair, and such good ones as Dave sifer, Jack Murray, Spectator and Ga- ra went to the post. Dave Pulsifer ed a favorite at 6 to 5. k Murray was the second choice to 5, Spectator and Gamora were both ted at 5 to 1. Johnnie Weber pushed his unt, Dave Pulsifer, to the front at the t, but gave way at the quarter to Ga- ro, who, after leading the procession the stretch, retired in favor of the favor- who won handily. Gamora was lengths in front of Spectator, who, ever, made a game run in the stretch. closing event was another five-eighths dash. Sir Lancelot and Irene H., the Honig mare who is now running under Oakleaf stable colors, were equal favor- at 2 to 1. Black Knight, the Honig y, was quoted at 4 to 1, and Guardina an- r horse who only a short time ago d under the St. Louis turfman's colors the third choice at 5 to 1. Rapidity was ont when the flag fell, but Sir Lancelot e through at the quarter and continued ront until the stretch was reached, where some cause or other he quit in the most ardly manner, allowing Irene H. to come nd win hands down. The summaries fol-

rst race, five-eighths mile, beaten non-winners his meeting—Frank Trimble, 97, McDonald, 2 to rst; Linguist, 105½, Pascoe, 5 to 1, second; y, 95, C. Weber, 5 to 1, third; Catoosa 103½, L., 97, Silver Dollar, 98, and Vidette 104½, ran. Time, 1:04 4-5.

cond race, five-eighths of a mile, for 3-year-olds upwards—Flora May 104½, J. Weber, 8 to 5, ; Bush McDuff 100, C. Weber, 6 to 1, second; r Ione 104, McDonald, even, third. Eddie R. Little Dick, 120; Dick Delaney, 115; Ed Marks, Mike Hay, 112, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

ird race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, for ar-olds and upwards—St. Leo, 94, C. Weber, 4 first; Yazoo, 106½, Murphy, 5 to 1, second; Purdy, 110, Carr, 3 to 2, third; Carnegie, 109, alpa, 113, Wish, 101. Serenader, 98, also ran. e, 1:18.

ourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, handicap— ve Pulsifer 107, J. Weber, 6 to 5, first; Gamorra McDonald, 5 to 1, second; Spectator 108, Brit- , 5 to 1, third. Annie Clark, 108; Jack Murray, ½; Little Mollie, 85, also ran. Time, 1:31½.

ifth race, five-eighths of a mile, Owners' handi- —Irene H. 105, C. Weber, 2 to 1, first; Sir Lan- ot, Murphy, 2 to 1, second; Black Knight 105, Donald, 2 to 1, third. Guardina, 105; and Rapid- , 105, also ran. Time, 1:03.

TO-MORROW'S ENTRIES.

he entries for the races that are to be run the East St. Louis Jockey Club course to- rrow, are as follows;

irst race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Little Las- 85; Myrtle H., 94; Cannon Ball II., 99; Envy, ; John Adams, 102; Mr. Mart, 105; Florence nks, 106; Silver Dollar, 112.

econd race, five-eights of a mile—Elsie S., 93; h McDuff, 95; Frank Trimble, 98; Minnora, 102; ilein, 105; Sea King, 107; Lucy Howard, 108; lie R., 110.

hird race, three-fourths of a mile—Iowa, 104; nerlane, 106; Unlucky, 106; Kismet, 109; Al th, 109; Sanford, 109.

ourth race, five furlongs, handicap—Amboy, 96; norra, 85; Eddie R., 93; School Girl, 93; Out-of- ht, 102; Oakview, 105; Belle M., 87; Jim ite, 90.

ifth race, four furlongs—Progress, 112; Bob ncis, 112; Bay Billy, 136; Don, 126; Dan L., 124; nley, 115.

GREEN MORRIS' STABLE.

reen B. Morris, the well-known Kentucky fman who, of late years has confined self to racing on the big Eastern tracks lusively, has a likely string of flyers win- ing at Gravesend. Morris always handles own horses and as a trainer he has no erior. The Covington boys, Andy and orge, are under contract to ride the Morris rs the coming season, and a better pair of keys could hardly be desired. The most spicuous horses in the stable are, of course, ge Morrow, the 5-year-old son of Vaga- , who has been one of the st consistent performers in the East past two years, and Strathmeath, o won the American Derby at Chicago last r. Then there is the doubtful horse Library, high-priced brother of the great Trouba- r, who for some unknown reason was not n last season, but whose career, Mr. Morris s, is exceedingly promising. Lis-Glen, brother of Troubadour, is another splen- -looking 2-year-old. The stable is as fol- s:

dge Morrow, b. h., 5, by Vagabond—Moonlight.
rathmeath, b. g., 4, by Strathmore—Flower of ath.
erberus, b. g., 4, by Luke Blackburn—Glen Hop.
ella, ch. m., 4, by Day Star—Miss McGregor.
alse B., ch. c., 3, by Falsetto—Bessie Morrison.
om Tough, ch. c., 3, by Fellowcraft—Felicitia.
ex, b. c., 3, by Leonatus—Effie C.
ing Mac, b. c., 3, by Leonatus—Effie C.
oncaster, b. c., 3, by imp. Deceiver—Billeta.
ibrary, b. g., 3, by Lisbon—Glenlinne.
s-Glen, b. c., 2, by Lisbon—Glenlinne.
Malloy, Jr., b. c., 2, by Pat Malloy—Elisa.

BETTING ON THE HANDICAPS.

ear some deluded mortals bet on for the Brooklyn, Suburban and Handicap that have no earthly lling-plat ers ever won any one andicaps. No horse that can- st one mile and an eighth, the etropolitan, the shortest of ious pace, and still have finish with, can possibly oney in the richest handi- is extraordinary to find etons still exist who will in ante-post betting on ve no chance even of a lass races, unless all the shown good form fail said long ago in Wall ools is the biggest of all a fresh harvest every year. This fact is even more conspicuous on the turf than it is in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange.

TROTTING HORSE GOSSIP.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 2.—Secretary Tipton states that he has received 928 entries to the Kentucky $25,000 Futurity that closed March 15. William Russell Allen of St. Louis entered forty mares from his stock farm at Pittsfield, Mass., a larger number than was named by any other breeder. San Mateo Farm (W. S. Hobart) comes next with thirty, while H. S. Henry and the Hermitage Stud tie for third place, each having twenty-five. This brilliant entry list insures the success of the stake, and now that the Futurity is a fixture it undoubtedly has a great future before it.

Information from Hobart Farm, San Mateo, Cal., brings the intelligence that the 2-year-old filly Dainty Bell, by Bell Boy, dam Trousseau, 2:28½, by Nutwood, is not doing well. Her mouth is sore, caused by a slight injury to her jaw, and being of a very nervous temperament, she bites the bits so badly that her progress has been slow indeed. She seems to have lost the wonderful speed she showed last year, but it is hoped by Mr. Gamble that with proper treatment she will round to all right and prove herself a sensational youngster before the season closes.

Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17¾, that J. J. Conley bought at Woodard's sale for $15,100, was not bought for Briar Hill Farm, but for a gentleman in Rhode Island, whose name is not to be made public yet, and has been shipped to his new owner, who will stand him in the East.

Briar Hill Farm has one of the best bred Don Carlos mares in California, where she is in foal to Guy Wilkes. After she foals she will be bred to Sable Wilkes. The farm sent Butterfly, 2:19¾, to be bred to Allerton last year, but she proves not to be with foal. This is quite a loss, as great things were expected from this union.

The dam of last year's good 3-year-old Uncle Ben, race record 2:23½, has a foal at foot by Axtell 2:12. It is a pretty bay colt, and he is highly valued by his owners, Bagnell Bros. of St. Louis.

A HORSE ATTACHED.

The race horse Orick, one of the bangtails at the East side track, was attached yesterday by Constable Rowland, Jr., on a writ issued by Justice J. H. Wyatt of East St. Louis. Orick is owned by William Hall. The animal was attached to satisfy a claim of Charles Clark of $8.50 for board. A trial on the proceedings will be had this week, unless the claim is settled.

FAST TIME AT GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG. April 2.—Leaden-hued clouds filled with rain hovered threateningly over the hill top this afternoon and deterred many half-holiday patrons from making the journey. Saxopia opened up an even-money favorite, but there was a tremendous plunge on McCarty, and at post time the latter was a favorite at 7 to 5. The first choice won in a drive from Saxopia, who swerved badly at the last furlong post. In the second after a hard-fought battle in the stretch, Queen of Trumps at odds of 20 to 1, won by a neck from Lady Pulsifer and Alma T. E. A. Dugan, who owns Queen of Trumps, is reported to have won over $20,000 on the Queen's victory. The time, 1:15¼, is the fastest made here this winter. Badge was made an even-money favorite for the Handicap, but in a hustling finish Morris, on Saunterer, defeated him a head. Saunterer interfered with Azrael in the upper turn and Azrael fell. His jockey, T. Flynn, had his collar-bone broken. James H. McCormick, on behalf of Flynn, made a formal complaint of foul against Morris. Saunterer's time, 1:20½, is one of the best records ever made in the East. The record for six and a half furlongs is 1:19 3-5, made by Geraldine, carrying eighty-five pounds, in 1891 at the California track.

Mr. Michael F. Dwyer had a long conversation with Manager John C. Carr this afternoon. Mr. Dwyer will probably not race here unless the Board of Control rescinds its manifesto of outlawry against the Guttenburg horsemen. Mr. Carr thinks the board will accede to this demand. If not, however, he declares that there will be no racing at Monmouth Park this summer.

First race, four and one-half furlongs—McCarty won; Saxopia, second; Miss Fox, third. Time, :56½.

Second race, six furlongs—Queen of Trumps won; Lady Pulsifer, second; Alma T., third. Time, 1:15¼.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Saunterer won; Badge, second; Raucocas, third. Time, 1:20½.

Fourth race, one mile and one-sixteenth—Turk won; Rico, second; Pelham, third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fifth race, half mile—Isabelle won; Pisa colt, second; Harlequin, third. Time, :50¼.

Sixth race, one mile and one-quarter, over five hurdles—Westmoreland won; Futurity, second; Fabian, third. Time, 2:21¼.

GLOUCESTER RACES.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., April 2.—Below are the summaries of to-day's races:

First race, seven and one-half furlongs—Gen. Gordon, first; Sorrento, second; Judge Nelson, third. Time, 1:41¾.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Patrocles, first; Prodigal, second; King Solomon, third. Time, 1:27¾.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Eloquence, first; Edison, second; Calculus, third. Time, :59.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Moonstone, first; Belisarius, second; Mabel, third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Annie E., first; Bonnie Lass, second; Contest, third. Time, 1:04½.

Sixth race, nine furlongs—Vandyke, first; Katie C., second; Easter, third. Time, 2:02¼.

TRACK TALK.

Mr. A. H. Moore, proprietor of the Cloverdale Stock Farm, has purchased from Monroe Salisbury of Pleasanton, Cal., the stallion Director, with a record of 2:17. The alleged price is $75,000. Director is the sire of Direct, with a record of 2:06¼.

Col. Jack Chinn's two sons and his wife are now quarted at the Southern. The Colonel says his family will stop over with him until the meeting closes at the course across the river, and then accompany him down to Lexington, Ky., where he will do the starting at the coming spring meeting at that point.

JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS.

THE MEN WHOM THE VARIOUS RACING STABLES HAVE UNDER CONTRACT.

All who take an interest in racing are always anxious to learn before the racing season opens who will train and ride for the various stables. In fact many who bet on races are very largely influenced by the knowledge of who will train and who will ride a horse. The merits of the various trainers and jockeys are known to the majority of betters and also their methods. To speculators on races the article below will be of much value and can be easily kept for reference. It is not a complete list as it does not contain the name of every owner in the country, but most of the prominent owners in both the East and West will be found in it. Owners, trainers and jockeys are the order in which the names are published in the list below.

R. J. Lucas—Waldron, Black. Goodwood stables—James Givens, no jockey. Gambrinus stables—John Garcia, Bellairs. C. C. Maffitt—Sayers, no jockey. J. D. Patton—No trainer, Magee. W. L. Cassidy—George Muldyow, no jockey. Dan Honig—McDonald and Parkinson. Tom Tracy—Tracy, C. Zellar. Ed Corrigan—R. Tucker, W. F. Overton and W. Delong. T. D. Carter—No trainer, Keith. J. W. Guest—No trainer, McIntyre Ætna Stable—B. J. Johnson, F. Goodale. J. D. Patton—No trainer, Magee. G. W. Leihy & Son—M. Leihy, G. Hawk and M. McDonald. Ruddy Bros.—John Carter, Fox. J. A. & A. H. Morris—Wyndham Walden, F. Littlefield and Penn. F. A. Ehret—Matt Allen. I. Murphy, S. Doggett and W. Graham. Walcott & Campbell—John Campbell, Taral, Stevenson and Schofield. M. F. Dwyer—H. Campbell, John Lamie. P. J. Dwyer & Son—Ed. McGarry, W. Simms. Pierre Lorillard—John Huggins, A. Hamilton and Joseph Lamley. Green B. Morris—G. B. Morris, A. and G. Covington Giddeon & Daly—John Hyland, Fitzpatrick and Taral, second call. J. Ruppert, Jr.—Con Leighton, Martin Bergen. John Hunter—Jacob Pincus, H. Elron. Foxhall Keene—Albert Cooper, Narvaez, Hamilton, second call. J. E. McDonald—A. J. Joyner, Midgely. Orlando Jones—M. Wolff, J. Bender. W. C. Daly—Daly, John Donovan and John Keefe. W. C. Rollins—Rollins, no jockey, George Forbes E. Burgess, J. Abrams William Lakeland—Lakeland, A. Dorsey and C. Walker. H. Dahlman—No trainer, French and P. Fox. A. J. Joyner—Joyner, Midgely. P. Weber—Weber, J. Weber L. Stuart—Stuart, W. Pickering. J. A. Sawyer—No trainer, J. Farley. Boulevard stable—No trainer, Booth. J. J. Hyland—Hyland, Costello. Thomas & Co.—No trainer, C. Hill. G. W. Poole—Poole, Irving. Baden Stable—S. Hildreth, Fitzsimmons. Orange Grove Stable—J. Cinney, no jockey. W. S. Barnes—J. Rodegap, no jockey. Cushing & Orth—W. McDaniels, no jockey. J. E. Hittick—P. M. West, no jockey. C. L. Rainey & Son—John Todd, no jockey. R. A. Swigert—Tom O'Hara, no jockey. Lamasney Bros.—J. McGinty, no jockey. Ireland Bros.—F. Ireland, jockey. Kahn & Co.—C. Mulholland, W. Fitzmorris. C. Cahn & Son—W. Wheeler, no jockey. Kendall stable—John Hoffman, Charles Thorp. J. J. Coughlin—John Cowan, B. Vincent and W. Mooney. J. M. Brown & Co—J. M. Brown. Armstrong & Co.—No trainer, Monahan. J. J. McCafferty—E. Wishard, McCafferty and Cooper. Eugene Leigh, E. Leigh, W. Martin, W. B. Jennings—Jennings, W. Simmons, second call. Eastin & Larabis—John Marr, no jockey. Avondale Stable—J. Christoher, R. Williams. Clay & Woodford Ed Brown, no jockey. E. Pepper—No trainer; H. Ray. W. Fields Fields, Joseph Chinn. B. J. Treacy, H. McDaniels, no jockey, Theodore Winters—J. J. Grant, Allen. Ira Ramsdell—Garland, Narvaez. Marcus Daly—M. Byrnes. Garrison. E. J. Baldwin—D. Thompson, I. Lewis. C. Mulkey—M. Madden. W. Mulkey—H. Avis, Griffin. L. J. Rose—No trainer, G. Williams. Ike Murphy—W. Sellers, A. Clayton. D. T. Pulsifer—"Snip" Donovan, Barnes. Burridge Bros.—M. Feakes, W. Hayward and G. Evans, Jr. Scoggan Bros.—L. Elmore, Britton. C. Fleischman Scott William, J. Porter. W. R. Letcher—Mack, Perkinson. Kentucky Stable—Phil Chinn, Thompson. Byron McClelland—McClelland, C. Bryant. Bashford Manor—J. H. Morris, Clayton. J. C. Alexander & Co.—J. N. Vance, Hazlett. J. T. Williams—Williams, Britton, second call. Lakeland Stable—No trainer, Freeman. J. M. Young & Co.—A. C. Benson, Meux. Magrane & West—P. M. West, T. Sloan. Pastime Stable—A. G. Newsum, Finnegan. J. Porter Ashe—M. Kelly, Hennessy. Lyles & Parmer—T. Allcock, Lowery & Keyes. Brown & Rogers—P. Wimmer, H. Penny, Dindsay & Perkins.

LUCK IN HORSES.

CHEAP YEARLINGS WHO AFTERWARD PROVED BIG WINNERS ON THE TURF.

The fortunes that men have suddenly fallen heir to by being the lucky possessors of some noted race horses is illustrated very forcibly when figures showing the price of the animal are followed by statements of his earnings in stakes and purses on the turf. At the various yearling sales many rare colts and fillies, knocked down for plug-horse prices, have gone from the paddock without a cheer to retire back to the stud farms after earning the plaudits of the race-going public during a brilliant racing career. The chance of making a fortune with a small outlay in a few colts and fillies has done more to make the running turf popular than all other recommendations combined. The millionaire with unlimited resources steps into the sale ring virtually on even terms with the turfman, whose bank account will stand no overdraft, as the latter for a few hundred may secure a youngster that will outstrip the rich man's $15,000 colt as easy as either could beat a Texas mustang. When the great Falsetto appeared in the East and played with his fields in the Kenner and Travers Stakes, Mr. P. Lorillard said: "Well, I tell you luck and chance has more to do with securing a great race horse than either brains or capital, or both together. Why, my agents attended every sale in Kentucky, ransacked all the farms and secured, as they thought, all the best colts in the Blue Grass region, yet here comes along one from the same section, that was left behind, that can beat every horse I have in training." It is no doubt that this incident had much to do in causing the great Eastern turfman to adopt the course he is now pursuing. His purchases recently have been only performers that have proven their merit on the turf. Hanover, who by winning $121,732 in stakes and purses has earned the honor of being the largest winning horse in the history of the turf in this country was a moderate-priced yearling, he being secured by Dwyer Bros. for $1,350. Inspector B., who won $57,070 on the turf, was bought on a bid of $1,000, and he cost his breeder just ten times that amount to get him back for a stallion when his racing days were over, while Strathmeath, who has won $77,620, was secured by Green B. Morris at an outlay of $1,050. The list which follows gives a number of the great bargains secured at the various yearling sales in recent years, together with the price they sold for and the amount won by them on the turf.

NAME.	Amount won.	Amount sold for.
Ripple	$ 8,005	$ 80
Barnum	49,485	165
Tenny	88,590	210
Diablo	45,652	240
Egmont	19,644	275
Johnny Heckscher	5,885	280
Tyrant	14,255	300
Daisy F	14,541	320
Boulevard	7,933	330
Bermuda	26,979	350
Protection	27,885	350
Madstone	38,835	375
Editor	15,530	400
Troubadour	36,738	400
Jennie Treacy	10,120	425
Fairy Queen	7,315	450
Proctor Knott	82,297	450
Boaz	8,948	460
Biggonet	16,950	500
French Park	14,700	500
Tringle	6,100	500
Luke Blackburn	49,460	500
Zorling	7,325	550
Ceverton	5,220	625
Minnie L	6,022	650
King Fox	17,948	710
Riley	39,265	850
Badge	63,650	120
Dashing Belle	8,560	180
Raceland	92,608	225
King Crab	41,297	260
Lester	6,305	275
Telie Doe	25,090	300
Harry Bassett	53,580	315
Gregory	16,700	325
Banburg	18,975	350
Charade	9,625	350
Endurer	14,067	375
Bankrupt	35,210	400
Huron	7,326	400
Burlington	42,220	425
Come-to-Taw	19,860	450
Gorman	8,075	450
Tipstaff	25,745	450
Reclare	42,855	475
By-and-By	7,879	500
Joe Cotton	30,845	500
Wightman	5,410	500
Ernest	14,956	550
Ruperta	17,065	600
Russell	72,967	625
Leonawell	11,695	675
Modesty	46,287	825
Tulla Blackburn	24,745	850

As a comparison table to the above, below follows a table giving the cost of ten high-priced yearlings, which proved nearly a total loss to their owners, having in their career earned no reputation to speak of as even fair turf performers:

Name.	Amount sold for.	Name.	Amount sold for.
King Thomas	$38,000	Joe Blackburn	$ 7,500
Brother to Foxhall	6,000	Brother to Foxhall	5,650
North Elkhorn	5,100	Blue Bird	5,500
Brother to Monitor	4,100	Florentine	4,000
Good Day	3,800	Electric Light	3,500

NOT FAIR.

The Theory That Women Are Not Wage-Earning Creatures.

From the Boston Transcript.

Let a woman be killed in a railroad accident, and if she has a policy in a travelers' insurance company her heirs may get the same sum that a man's heirs may; but let the poor woman be beaten and broken and the breath of life almost knocked out of her, as long as there is a bit of that breath left in her body, so long she may not receive a bit of accident insurance money, even though her policy is against accident. She will read it only to find this clause: "Except that this ticket insures females against death only." For women to be called females with a capital letter is sufficiently old-fashioned and barbarous, but for the travelers' insurance not to insure them, too, against accident is not playing fair.

The theory probably is that women are not wage-earning creatures. Yet the $15 a week or upwards that a man's accident policy brings him is scarcely as necessary to an insured male capitalist as to the milliner injured in a railroad accident on her way to buy spring bonnets, or to the feminine of a household whom a like injury forces to hire nurses and extra service in her home. It is a clause far, far behind the times; and, besides, it is not at all good business management to leave it. Thousands of women travel in these travelsome days, and their money is as good to pay for accident policies in one company as in another.

With Appropriate Gestures.

From the New York Times.

In one of the city's most popular and ably managed institutions of learning, an able teacher of elocution labored long and patiently and erstwhile in vain with the son of a very wealthy man. The boy felt that his father had so much money it would do all of life's work for him and he need not exert himself more than he liked, even for his own benefit. He obstinately ignored the exercise of declamation, and came to the class week after week with no preparation for his work.

"I will make that boy speak something," resolved the teacher. When his name was next called and he answered, as usual, "Unprepared," the instructor was ready.

"Step forward, Mr. B——, to the platform."

He did so.

"Make your bow to the school."

It was done.

"Ladies and gentlemen," continued the teacher with dignity, "we will now listen to the recitation of the multiplication table said backward with appropriate gestures."

There was no dodging the command, and the poor victim stood before his audience gesticulating and appealing by emphasis and modulation to the sympathies of his roaring school-fellows all the way from "12 times 12" to "2 times 1." Ever since he has had a recitation ready.

Warmth All Gone.

From the New York Press.

"The girl you were speaking to, Jack, seemed rather cold to you."

"Yes; she's an old flame."

ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

East St. Louisans Organizing a Co-Operative Market.

MYSTERIES OF THE NEW VOTING SYSTEM EXPLAINED TO ELECTORS.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Belleville—The Water-Works Will Come in for More Attention To-Morrow Night—Opening of the Base Ball Season—Social Notes.

At a meeting of business men and produce-raisers, held yesterday at the City Hall, preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of a co-operative market company. The plan is to form a stock company to handle produce, farmers as well as commission men to take stock in the enterprise. It is the intenton of the promoters to organize with $15,000 capital, and they will have stock subscription lists ready for circulation this week.

The case of H. S. Randolph against the East St. Louis Connecting Railway for $10,000 damages, tried in the City Court yesterday, was given to the jury late in the day with instructions to return a sealed verdict. Plantiff claimed to have had his leg broken while at work for the company.

Mrs. Clara Beam of Fairfield, Ill., has been appointed a teacher of the public schools here, and will be assigned to the Garfield building, assuming her duties to-morrow. She is a niece of Martin D. Baker, Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Col. Theodore Meuman Camp, Sons of Veterans, has accepted an invitation to attend an entertainment to be given the 18th inst. at Turner Hall, Columbia, by the G. A. R. Post and the S. of V. Camp of that place.

Rev. D. L. Temple, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will lecture to-day in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sunday. The lecture will be delivered in response to a request of the local W. C. T. U.

The voters of the Fifth Ward had the mysteries of the voting system explained to them last night. They were given a practical illustration, a sham election being held at the Lincoln School building.

M. J. Walsh, State President of the Catholic Knights of Illinois, has called a meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held at the Dublin House here next Wednesday.

A stewards' meeting will be held at the Summit Avenue M. E. Church to-morrow night.

A hop was given at Flannigen's Hall last night by the Elite Dancing Club.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Pierce of Kewanee, Ill., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lovingston yesterday.

J. D. Evans, who left here for Macon, Miss., some time ago, has returned to East St. Louis with his family to reside.

Police Clerk Guihan reports 365 arrests made last month by the local department.

Mrs. D. S. Sage has returned from a visit to friends in Chicago.

The Presbyterian Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social to-morrow night at the residence of A. M. Meints.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church by the Epworth League Wednesday night.

Prof. James P. Slade left yesterday for Greenville to visit friends.

C. J. Derleth has gone to Lebanon to visit his relatives.

Mrs. John O. Butler is entertaining her niece, Miss Julia Sibley of Quincy.

Miss Celia Castian of Bunker Hill visited friends here last week.

Miss Daisy Clem is visiting at Collinsville.

John Smeizer of Centralia is the guest of C. J. Derleth.

Belleville.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting here yesterday. No business of particular importance was brought before the board, this being its last meeting as at present constituted. Beyond the usual routine of allowing claims and such minor matters there was nothing done in the meeting. Next month there will be, doubtless, new faces in the supervisors' room at the court-house. The terms of all the present members expire this year, and only those who are re-elected will reappear in May. It is not probable that more than half a dozen of the supervisors now serving will be returned to office. There are twenty-two townships and the courts, with a chief supervisor for each, and several assistants in Belleville, East St. Louis and other places, making about thirty members of the board in all. Hon. J. R. Miller of Caseyville, the present Chairman of the board, will undoubtedly be returned. In Belleville Supervisor John Gross, who is not a candidate for re-election, will be succeeded by Judge W. J. Underwood, who has no opposition.

The regular meeting of the City Council tomorrow night promises to be one of more than ordinary importance. Among other matters of importance to be discussed is the Water-works question, which, it appears, is of all-absorbing interest just now. The City Water Co., with ex-County Treasurer W. T. Stookey as Manager, has been striving hard to retain its hold upon the Council, but its miserable attempt to supply the city with water from a few small ponds facetiously denominated reservoirs has excited the animosity of nine-tenths of the public spirited citizens, and while Manager Stookey is anxious to renew his contract for fire hydrants the majority of the people and perhaps two-thirds of the Councilmen are against it. A Topeka (Kan.) company has submitted a proposition to construct a new system, and it is probable that the Council will accept.

The regular base ball season opens here today. A first-class club has been put in the field by members of the Clerks' Association, and extensive improvements have been made at National Park. The Browns Reserves of St. Louis and the Clerks' Club will play the opening game.

St. Paul's Church Society will hold an important business meeting to-day.

Local Union, No. 58, Painters and Decorators, will hold an open meeting at Kloes' Hall this afternoon.

A special theater train was run to St. Louis last night over the Cairo Short Line. It was well patronized.

Hillsboro—Delegates Elected.

HILLSBORO, Ill., April 2.—The Montgomery County delegates who will attend the State Democratic Convention are Geo. L. Zink, Dr. E. Douglas, Thomas M. Jett, J. W. Potts, Fred C. Beemdle, Jesse C. Barrett, J. W. Landers, W. A. Howett and J. M. Edwards. The Congressional Convention delegates are Dr. Baxter Haynes, W. G. Webster, John T. McDavid, Jr., B. A. Hendricks, A. Neuber, R. P. Boulton, L. B. Scheetz, C. W. Bliss, Jas. B. McDavid, J. W. Young, Geo. W. Watson, H. M. Thomas, O. B. Cain, L. W. Link and W. F. Weber. Those appointed for the Senatorial Convention are Amos Miller, Chas. Balweg, Thomas Rhodes, Elias Day, Herman Poggenpohl, W. A. Allen, C. T. Tobin, Geo. W. Kelly, F. M. Sawyer, W. A. Young, Julius Machler, John Fogleman, Thomas Brown, George D. Taylor, A. C. Durdy and J. L. Traylor.

The Bunker Hill Democrats have selected the following delegates to the Macoupin County Convention the 11th inst.: Ed Dorsey, T. J. Carroll, J. K. Francis, John S. Klinefelter and Paul Raymond. The township tickets placed in nomination by both Democrats and Republicans are as follows, the first candidate named being of Democratic faith, the second, Republican: Town Clerk, Wm. Selm; C. H. Falkerts; Assessor, Geo. Stephenson; Henry Greer; Collector, Ed Drennan; Frank Stehline; Highway Commissioner, Chas. Sattgast; John Hilton; School Trustee, Wm. Harrod; J. V. Hopper.

The official returns from the eighteen townships of the county of the vote cast at the Democratic primaries show that for State Senator Hon. Geo. M. Paisley of Hillsboro received 2,231 votes. For Representative, W. S. Parrott of Litchfield received 901 votes; Elijah Donaldson of Witt, 651; Levi B. Scheetz of Pitman, 443; H. M. Thomas of Bois D'Arc, 216. For States Attorney, F. M. Jett of Nokomis has 2,215 votes. For Circuit Clerk: Emery Wright of Fillmore, 676; C. A. Freeland of Hillsboro, 606; John Fath of East Fork, 604; E. Kirkpatrick of Litchfield, 306. For Coroner, Dr. M. L. Mayer of Butte leads with 1,258, followed by Dr. M. F. Hicks of Raymond with 953. D. M. Starr of Litchfield has 2,241 votes for Surveyor.

Dr. W. F. Gillmore, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Shelbyville, took a novel method of getting the church out of debt. All cash to pay off existing indebtedness had been raised except $70, which the congregation was somewhat tardy in subscribing. Pastor Gillmore, after giving out his text at the last meeting, announced that the society was in debt to the extent of $70 and that just as soon as that amount was subscribed by those present he would proceed to deliver a sermon from the text he had taken, not before. The sum was raised in five minutes. Rev. Gillmore is well known throughout Central Illinois and his business-like way of producing cash due will be heartily appreciated by his friends.

Rosemond Republican nominees to be voted for next Tuesday are C. Richards for Supervisor, C. Maxey for Town Clerk, S. Mull for Assessor, J. Brown for Collector, M. Campbell for Highway Commissioner and T. Lakin for School Trustee.

Rountree Democrats and Republicans have nominated the following opposing candidates, the first mentioned being Democratic: Supervisor, Thos. M. Scherer, Maryfield Truitt; Town Clerk, George Hersselman, Chas W. Carricker; Assessor, B. B. Bowles, John W. Chapman; Collector, Geo. W. Watson, Wilfred Chinn; Highway Commissioner Peter Lahr, Henry Fisser; School Trustee, Ed. Hilt, Thos. Nantkes.

In this county, for township offices, there have been nominated eighteen straight Democratic and eighteen straight Republican tickets, one by both parties in every township in the county. There is not an independent or other than straight-out candidate politically in the county, except in Butler Grove Township, where the Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket. Party lines are drawn from Supervisor to Poundmaster, regardless, as a rule, of fitness for office.

The ladies of Hillsboro, who are qualified voters, are to meet at Temperance headquarters, Tuesday afternoon, April 5, to take final action upon the question of voting for Township School Trustee that day.

Venice—The Village Board.

VENICE, Ill., April 2.—The regular monthly meeting of the Village Board of Madison was held last night and miscellaneous business was transacted. A number of bills for street filling by private contract were presented. A survey of the east and north lines of the village was ordered. Steps were taken to prevent the inclosure of a part of Bissell lane by the Gilsonite Co. of Madison.

At a mass meeting of citizens of Madison last night the following village ticket was nominated: For President of the Board, C. A. Skeen; for Trustees, O. W. Bagby, Warren Champion, Charles Lehmans, Pleasant Ward, L. Reedy, F. E. Ferguson; Village Clerk, F. K. Dillman; Police Magistrate, Pat. Coyle.

An opposition ticket will no doubt be placed in the field before Monday, headed by Dr. C. S. Youree, the present President of the Board.

A mass convention of citizens of Venice will be held to-night to nominate a village ticket. The indications point to the nomination of J. A. Brammell for President of the Board, F. Laurie, Fred Kaseberg and Dennis Rush for Trustees and L. A. Summers for Clerk.

The Democratic primary for the election of five delegates to the County Convention to be held at Alton April 4, will be held here to-night.

FIFER WILL BE NOMINATED.

He Has a Well Oiled Machine and Will Go Through With a Hurrah.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—Gov. Fifer fears the Collins boom. He says he does not, but the people know better. Fifer is catching at every straw that bends in his favor, but the straws do not seem to be numerous enough to give him entire satisfaction. That he will be nominated there is not even a shadow of a doubt. That he will be elected is a question for the Democrats to decide. He is calm and cool to all observers, and in point of fact he is calm and cool regarding the outcome. There is no combination in the Republican ranks that can down him. The machinery of the State is at his immediate command and that machinery is composed of men who control their various sections and the votes of their localities they hold in the hollow of their hands.

When the Republican County Convention was held here on Thursday night it was confidently expected that Cullom would receive some recognition. His name was not even spoken, and thus he dropped out of public gaze. John R. Tanner was expected to be indorsed in some kind of a way, but how much recognition did he get? His name was formally mentioned, but it was formally ignored.

It can be safely said that Fifer will be the gubernatorial nominee of the Republican party, and so will Pavey and Pearson, as Auditor and Secretary respectively, but whether these gentlemen will all be elected is a question that the Democrats have already decided to settle in an adverse way.

It is generally conceded that Hart is over-reaching himself for Governor—over-reaching himself in the sense that he is destroying any future chances he might otherwise have. Rushing about the State and attending every little country gathering is not impressing the people with the dignity of the man who is aspiring to the highest office in the State.

The brilliancy of Pearson may not be equal to that of Burke, but he knows enough to remain magnificently silent. Regarding Pavey he has the brains and energy to carry himself along. He has little or no opposition.

VENGEANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Penalty That Mahmud Khan Paid for Beating One of His Wives.

From the New York Sun.

A vast amount has been written about the submissiveness of Oriental wives, and few exceptions to the rule of passive endurance among them are noted. A short time ago, however, an Oriental wife beater was punished by his victim in an appalling manner.

Mahmud Khan, with his favorite wives, Ayama and Khairnasha, was on his way to Mecca. One night, between Bolan and Sindh, his tent was pitched opposite that of a German tourist, who very readily observed what proceeded within and thus was able to reveal the motive in a subsequent tragedy. At bedtime, Mahmud Khan threw himself on his couch and called in Ayama to give him the usual rubbing. Ayama, however, failed to treat her lord to his satisfaction, and snatching a piece of wood from the ground he struck her a savage blow on the back. The young girl, hardly 16 years old, started under the blow, and, to the surprise of the watching tourist, made a slight, almost imperceptible, movement, as if to return it, as she set her teeth and glowered at the ground. Mahmud Khan evidently remarked neither the look nor the movement, for he rolled over and went to sleep, while the injured Ayama stole away.

The little caravan moved on the next day and in due time arrived at Jacobabad, whence Mahmud Khan and his two wives set out for the last part of their journey before embarking. Their way to the next city lay through a dense forest. Two days later, Ayama and Khairnasha returned to Jacobabad alone. They behaved strangely and gave contradictory and confused answers to all inquiries after Mahmud Khan.

They were detained and a search was made for their master. He was found naked and tied fast to a tree; at the foot of the tree was a large ant hill, and during the two days of confinement the ants had eaten much of the flesh off Mahmud Khan's bones. He was dying when found, but was able to explain that his wives had drugged him, tied him while unconscious to the tree, smeared his body with wet sugar to attract the ants, and after stirring up the ant hill had left him to die.

Mahmud Khan lived but three days after the rescue. Ayama and Khairnasha were condemned to hard labor for life, but hanged themselves immediately.

PEOPLE WHO THINK.

They Are Very Few and Usually Are Set Down as Cranks.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A writer of intelligence says that more than one noted man has given it as his opinion that the number of people who really do their own thinking are surprisingly small. Of course there are certain commonplace and conventional subjects concerning which every one is compelled to go through a mental process which might by courtesy be called thinking. But to have individual ideas upon the graver problems of life, or to search one's mind for original reasons, or to pursue some line of thought that leads one out of the ordinary grooves—in short, "to think for one's self," establishes a man as somewhat of a rarity. If he become eminent, he is a genius; if he remain one of the common herd, the mildest term usually applied to him is that he is eccentric. If he be rather radical in his views, the gamut of opinion concerning him is as apt, though varied in degree, to be uniformly uncomplimentary. A hundred or two hundred years ago to think for one's self was, in nine cases out of ten, a crime. The stake and pillory loomed up at the end of the daring innovator's path, and he was told that they were but the beginning of the penalties awaiting him. Stake and pillory have vanished literally; yet prejudice and bigotry have not wholly disappeared. It is still essential that one be successful in his undertakings before society forgives him for departing from time-honored canons. Perhaps that is best after all. It seems to be necessary for the general welfare, that the world should move slowly in unaccustomed paths. Yet this need not discourage the sincere and honest thinker. If he is really right men will find it out, though he himself be moldering in the grave.

In Art Circles.

From Life's Calendar.

"Do you think, Meissonier," said Corot one day, "that Millet has gone to heaven?"

"No; mon Dieu, no."

"And why not, pray?"

"If Millet were in heaven the coloring of the skies would not so frequently be atrocious."

Headquarters for Champagnes.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Veuve Clicquot, Dry and Rich.
L. Roederer's Carte Blanche.
L. Roederer's Brut.
L. Roederer's Grand Vin Sec.
Heidsieck & Co.'s Dry Monopole.
Piper Heidsieck Sec.
Heidsieck & Co.'s Monopole Club Dry.
Perrier-Jouet Extra Dry Special.
Ruinart Brut.
Moet & Chandon White Seal.
Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial.
Geo. Goulet Extra Dry.
Geo. Goulet Ay Brut.
Pommery Sec. Cook's Imperial.
Royal Champagne.
Chas. Heidsieck in half-pint bottles.

DAVID NICHOLSON,

106 and 108 N. Sixth st., and 10 and 12 N. Second st.

HOME COMFORT STEEL Family Ranges

Are the only Ranges in the world made almost exclusively of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL.

Durable, Attractive, Convenient and Perfect in Working Qualities.

Malleable Water Heaters, Upper and Lower Warming Closets, Large Oven Space and other attractions make them the most desirable Ranges in the world.

Made only by the

WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY

Salesroom, 1001 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Established 1864. Paid-Up Capital, $500,000.

☞ Call or Send for Cook Book. Issued Free.

To the Trade.

Do not be deceived, but buy the

Only Genuine Old Oscar Pepper Ky. Whisky,

Made in Woodford County, Ky. This Whisky has no superior and but few equals, and is one of but a few brands only which is made under the strictly old-fashioned hand-made sour mash process, and at the proper age shows up with more elegance and a finer flavor than any other brand of Kentucky Whisky.

We can supply the trade with this brand in all ages up to fifteen years old, which no other house in this country can do, and at reasonable low prices.

STEINWENDER & SELLNER,

Sole Agents, 117 South Broadway.

HEARD HER BONES CRUNCH.

Queer Psychological Experience of a Boston Lady.

From the Boston Transcript.

Here is a psychological experience of a remarkable kind. A day or two before Christmas, a lady was coming out of Park Square across Boylston street to the Common. The crossings were muddy and very slippery. She had been dodging wagons and cars, and was picking her way across the muddy street, when she saw coming down the Boylston street incline a double team, attached to a heavy express wagon, with a projecting pole in front. She slipped on the wet crossing, and the little accident so delayed her movement that the team was upon her almost before she knew it. The speed of the horses was so great that the driver could not have checked them or diverted them in time to save her. She made a desperate struggle to get away and slipped again, and at this instant the pole of the rushing wagon grazed so closely to her cheek that she felt its rushing movement. It was here that the psychological phenomenon referred to occurred. The lady distinctly heard and felt the cracking and crunching of her own bones under the wheels of the wagon; she was in her own consciousness, completely under the wheels of the vehicle, where she was being fatally run over. At the same instant this thought flashed through her mind: "There is no means of identifying me except a railroad commutation ticket in my bag, which has my husband's address written on the cover. How dreadful for him to hear of this in this way." Then there came to her senses a sort of panoramic picture of her husband and children at home, with no way to find the Christmas presents which she had hidden away in various places about the house! Her imagination recalled every separate spot, with all the details of its surroundings, in which these presents were located—in the attic, some in closets, some in bureaus, etc.

By this time the lady had reached the curbstone, and had not been run over at all! The whole affair had taken place within three feet of the curb, and had, of course, occupied only the merest instant of time. The impression of the breaking bones, the wheels going over her and all the rest had been pure imagination, and had come to her at the very instant when the pole of the wagon brushed so close to her face. Nevertheless, she carried away an ache in every bone, and could not, for some time, disabuse her mind of the sensation of having been actually run over.

Two Men at a Corner.

From the Philadelphia Record.

An amusing incident was noticed at the corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets yesterday afternoon which gave evidence of the topsy-turvy manner in which fate sometimes directs the small matters of our daily lives. One man, a tall, slender and nervously irritable-looking person, was waiting for a Chestnut street car and he had with him a very large satchel and two of a smaller size. A succession of cars came down the street, but each one happened to be completely crowded, which fact caused the tall man to grow more and more angry, and after three had passed he loudly voiced his disapproval. At that moment a jolly looking individual who was waiting for a Tenth street car and also gleefully tugging a robust jag to his heart, said to the irritable man: "Wazza kicken 'bout m' fren?" "Why I'm kicking because all these Chestnut street cars are full and I can't get aboard," replied the first. "Zat's hardluk, dam hard luk," declared the jagged one. "You're empty, an' can't—hic—getton cars cause cars full, an' my cars—hic—are empty an' I can't getton 'em cause I'm full. Lez have a drink, c'm on." But just then the empty man got a car to suit him, and left the full man on the corner.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Severe Weather and Frost Seriously Delay Farm Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The weather crop bulletin for March, issued by Mark A. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, says: "The weather during the past month has been unusually severe, especially in the central valleys and Southwest, and the continued cold, with more or less frost in the ground, has delayed farm work. The slight growth that the crops have made renders it impossible to determine the amount of damage which has resulted from the unfavorable conditions that prevail. It is probable, however, that the freezing weather caused considerable damage in the sugar and truck regions of the lower Mississippi Valley."

ONE MASS OF SCALES

Afflicted Three Years by Dreadful Skin and Blood Disease, With Intense Pain and Loss of Hair.

All Other Remedies Fail—Relieved Instantly and Cured in Four Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have a few words to say regarding the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have cured me in four weeks' time from a Skin and Blood Disease which I have had for over three years. At certain times my skin would very sore, and always kept cracking and peeling in white scales. In cold weather my face was mass of scales. When in the cold air the pain intense; it would almost bring tears to my eyes, my blood also being in a poor condition, with a l of hair. I have tried every known remedy that recommended to me, but it was of no use and g me very little benefit. So, hearing of your CUTICU REMEDIES, I concluded to give them a trial. T first application gave almost instant relief. In a f weeks' time I found myself cured, and I am thank for what they have done for me. Your CUTICU REMEDIES are a blessing to those who may have t opportunity to use them. I can recommend them any one.

EDMUND KERAS,
2704½ Union av., Chicago, Ill

Cuticura Remedies

Effect daily more great cures of humors and di eases of the skin, scalp and blood than all other rem dies combined. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, a CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier an Beautifier, externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Hum Remedies, internally, cure every species of itching burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy diseases of th skin, scalp and blood, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians and al other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

WANT ADS must be in before 10 o'clock Saturday night for the Sunday Post Dispatch to be properly classified.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch
WANT
Directory.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17-24.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch
WANT
Directory.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1892.

WERDEN'S WORK.

The Milwaukee Catcher Rattled by St. Louis' First Baseman.

PERRY STOLE THIRD AND THEN SCORED ON A WILD THROW.

The Cream City Team Defeated by a Score of 9 to 1—Trouble Over the Western Inter-Collegiate Field Contests—Mitchell Refuses to Fight Pritchard—Sporting News in General.

The St. Louis Browns defeated the Milwaukee Western League Club yesterday at Sportsman's Park, in a game marked by sharp fielding, clever hitting and lively work on the bases. The Browns won by their all-round superior work, but the Milwaukees kept up their runs and showed that they were not to be defeated without a struggle. The game was interestingly contested and afforded a good opportunity to size up the Browns. Capt. Glasscock's men threw life and snap in the contest while Kid Gleason and Frank Dwyer mowed down their opponents easily and gracefully. It remained for Perry Werden to furnish the sensational feature of the game. He waited till the ninth inning and after making a two bagger he got in the push and made a bee line steal for third. The effort so paralyzed Catcher Lake that in the attempt to nail him at third, he threw the ball out to the left field seats and Perry walked home. Perry's steal took the audience by storm. Milwaukee scored their only run off Gleason. After he had struck out McGarr in the fourth, he hit Henry, sending him to first. Henry stole second, and in attempting to field Twitchell's hit to head off Henry at third, Gleason threw over Pinkney's head, Henry scoring. A moment before, however, Gleason made a phenomenal stop of a hard-hit grounder by Jones, that looked like a single. It was done so quickly that the people could scarcely realize where the ball was. Gleason was vociferously applauded. Several little hits were scored off Dwyer, but he kept them scattered, and they failed to produce runs.

The Browns started in run-getting in the first with Carroll's right field two bagger. He scored on Buckley's single. In the second, Bob Caruthers was warmly greeted as he stepped to the plate. He was compelled to lift his cap several times in response to the send-off. He got his base on balls, went to second on Buckley's single and scored on sacrifices by Gleason and Van Dyke. Carroll sent Buckley home on his well-timed two bagger to right center. Perry Werden lifted a three-bag beauty to the centre-field fence and scored on Pinkney's single. In the fourth Vandyke got his base on balls, stole second and third and scored on Lake's wild throw to catch him at third. Two more runs were added in the fifth. Pinkney successfully bunted. Glasscock made a single, Caruthers got his base on balls and Pinkney was forced at home on Buckley's hit to first. Two wild pitches and a passed ball landed Glasscock and Caruthers across the plate. In the ninth Carroll got first on Earl's error and scored on Werden's two-bagger. Perry stole third, as before described, and scored on the catcher's fright. The hitting of Carroll, Werden, Glasscock and Pinkney, the base running of Caruthers, Van Dyke, Pinkney and Glasscock, and the brilliant shortstop work of Glasscock for the Browns were noteworthy features. Both Buckley and Moran caught finely. Roat played a beautiful game for Milwaukee, while McGarr fielded finely. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	E.
VanDyke, c. f.	4	1	1	0
Carroll, lf	4	2	1	0
Crooks, 2b	5	0	3	1
Werden, 1b	4	2	9	0
Pinkney, 3b	5	3	2	0
Glasscock, s. s.	5	3	3	0
Caruthers, rf	3	0	1	0
Buckley, c	3	1	4	0
Moran, c	1	0	3	0
Gleason, p	3	0	0	1
Dwyer, p	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	12	27	2

MILWAUKEE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	E.
Ward, 2b	4	0	1	0
McGarr, s.s.	4	1	5	0
Henry, cf	3	0	0	0
Twitchell, lf	4	0	0	0
Earl, 1b	4	0	16	2
Hamburg, rf	4	1	0	0
Root, 3b	2	0	2	1
Kreig, c	1	1	1	0
Lake, c	2	1	2	2
Jones, p	1	0	0	0
Ferson, p	1	1	0	0
Burrell, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	5	27	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	—9
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

SUMMARY.

Runs earned—St. Louis, 4. Two base hits—Werden, Carroll, 2. Three base hits—Werden. Double plays—Roat and Earl, McGan and Earl. Base on balls—Gleason 1, Jones 1, Ferson 3. Base given for hitting man with ball—Gleason 1, Jones 1. Struck out—Gleason 3, Ferson 1. Passed balls—Lake 2. Wild pitches—Ferson 2. Time of game—1h 50m. Umpire—Jim Mason.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The St. Louis Browns and the Milwaukees will play at Sportsman's Park this afternoon and to-morrow. The Milwaukees have a strong club and as the season advances they will no doubt make a good showing in the Western League. Manager Cushman will put in the Browns' old pitcher, Harry Russell, to-day. Capt. Glasscock will to-day give the St. Louis public the first opportunity since 1888 they have had to see Bob Caruthers pitching for the Browns. He will officiate to-day, and a big crowd will no doubt be out to see him. Bob is a great favorite in St. Louis. Walter Brodie will take part in to-day's game. Play will be called at 3 o'clock.

THE RING.

MITCHELL'S REFUSAL TO MEET PRITCHARD—BETTING ON SLAVIN AND JACKSON.

NEW YORK, April 2.—It must be encouraging to the thousands of men who still believe John L. Sullivan the leader of all heavy-weight pugilists to learn that the distinguished Bostonian is in by no means as poor physical condition as some reports made him out. Wakely brings the news that John L. is taking excellent care of himself. He is pretty heavy, to be sure, but believes that two months of hard training will make him as strong and active as he ever was. As for confidence, he has plenty of that. His idea of the fight with Jim Corbett is that it will not last very many minutes, and that he will capture the laurels. It has not yet been decided where he will train, but Charley Johnston has his eye on several excellent spots and a selection may be made in a day or two. Meantime Sullivan is on his way East crowding the theaters wherever he appears. He is anxious to furnish $5,000 of the stake himself. Corbett is also coining money, and he appears to be quite as sure of victory as Sullivan is. There has been no betting of any account as yet, but the fight is a long way off. When the time comes Corbett believes his admirers will not be backward in putting up their sheckles on him. Unless something happens to him John L. will be as warm a favorite in this match as he has been in any of his previous battles

MITCHELL WILL NOT FIGHT PRITCHARD.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Charley Mitchell no sooner gets comfortably settled in London than he declares that he would rather injure his knuckles on Sullivan than on Ted Pritchard, the middle-weight champion, who challenged him. Now, this man Pritchard believes he would have a good chance with Mitchell, and he appears to be really anxious to try Charley on, particularly as Abingdon Baird has offered to furnish a stake of £1,000 for the latter. Baird is ambitious to have Pritchard beaten, and his hobby has already cost him considerable money, for he has backed several men against him who were not in the hunt. Mitchell won't fight Pritchard, but he has promised to find a middle-weight who will. Charley may have no difficulty in discovering a man decidedly more anxious to fight than he is, but he will have to search a good long way in England before he gets hold of a boxer who is Pritchard's equal at the weight.

SLAVIN AND MITCHELL SEPARATE.

Slavin, it appears, is coming to his senses. He has at last awakened to a realization of the fact that his partnership with Mitchell was a good thing for Mitchell. Slavin made many friends in this country, but his association with "Pony" Moore's son-in-law made him tenfold more enemies. The Australian has decided to travel on his own hook hereafter, a most sensible conclusion. The next thing in order is a challenge from Mitchell, who not only appears to believe he is Slavin's master, but has openly boasted in Paddy's presence that he could "punch holes in him." Slavin has taken his bluffs good-naturedly enough. It was lucky for Mitchell that it never came to a call. Charley's friends, however, think the luck on the other side. Should Slavin best Jackson, there will be some fun between the winner and his ex-partner.

SLAVIN FAVORITE OVER JACKSON.

Already the sports are betting on the result of this contest, which is nearly two months off. Slavin appears to have the call. But there will be enough Jackson money around in a few weeks to keep the other fellow's friends busy. Not a few of the men who saw the Slavin-Kilrain fight that were "on the winner," will shift from white to black this time. They figure that Jackson is a cleverer and taller man than Kilrain, besides being much longer in reach and possessed of greater punishing powers. It is admitted that Kilrain had a long way the better of two rounds in that fight, and many believe that it was carelessness on his part that lost him the battle. After Slavin whipped his right across and brought Jake down in the third round everybody thought it was all over but the customary outbursts of enthusiasm. But Kilrain stayed on for six rounds after this punch, and Slavin could not finish him, notwithstanding the fact that Jake was scarcely able to hold himself together. Now, then, they continue in their summary, how can Slavin get in one of his lucky punches on Jackson while he is fresh? This argument is good enough in its way, but it must be remembered that Slavin, in nearly all his fights, has apparently been worsted in the early stages. After the first round of his encounter with big Joe McAuliffe the sports were betting $100 to $60 on the American. Jackson is undoubtedly a better man than Slavin ever fought, and if he is anything like the Jackson who went to England two years or more ago, he will be a hard man to beat.

OTHER FIGHTERS.

Some of the sports in 'Frisco still believe Joe McAuliffe to be a first-class heavy weight. Poor Joe is in for another defeat, in all likelihood, for Godfrey is a higher grade fighter than the Californian. Still, a $5,000 purse is an inducement and McAuliffe will try his hardest to get the big end of it.

For a beaten man Peter Maher has a tremendous following. For the past two weeks the Dublin man has been meeting and knocking out all comers in Philadelphia. His first week's business was the largest on record at the Kensington Theater. As a result he was engaged to open at the Lyceum Theater at a salary of $750. Think of that for a beaten pugilist! Maher's friends expect that he will be heard from before long. He is practicing Fitz's side steps, and hopes to be more than ordinarily shifty in a few months. Speaking of this the other night, he said: "I have been roasted pretty badly by the papers, but I don't care a rap for that. I'm learning all the time, and I'll get all I lost, and more, too, before I go back to Ireland. One good licking never discouraged an Irishman."

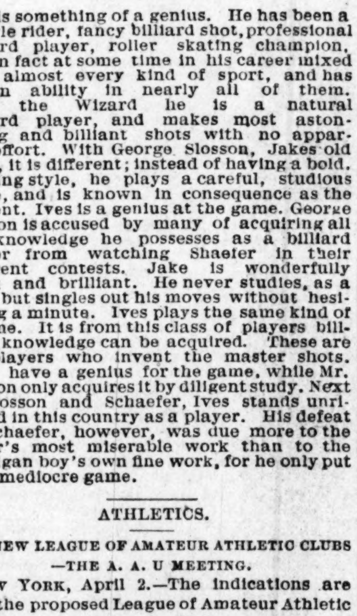
The Coney Island Athletic Club will give a $2,500 purse for Maher and Ed Smith, if they will fight June 16. Madden is considering the proposition.

Fitzsimmons wants to fight Hall for $10,000 a side and a purse at 158 pounds. He has $1,000 up as a forfeit. Hall also was to fight Fitzsimmons, but not at that weight, nor for so large a stake. "Make it $5,000 a side and 162 pounds and I'm your man," says Jim. "Nay, nay," says Bob. "I'm the champion, and it'll be my way or no way." That's the way it stands up to date. Hall must come down or Fitzsimmons must go up in weight and vice versa in stake.

BILLIARDS.

SOMETHING ABOUT FRANK IVES, THE PRESENT CHAMPION OF THE CUE.

Frank Ives, the conqueror of Jake Schaefer, and consequently the world's champion professional billiard player, is a native of Michigan. He is quite a young man and has not fully developed into the player he is no doubt destined to become. Everything indicates that he is destined some day to take the place in the billiard world at present held by Schaefer, although he by no means ranks with the latter at present. Notwithstanding his recent victory Ives is something of a genius. He has been a bicycle rider, fancy billiard shot, professional billiard player, roller skating champion, and in fact at some time in his career mixed up in almost every kind of sport, and has shown ability in nearly all of them. Like the Wizard he is a natural billiard player, and makes most astonishing and billiant shots with no apparent effort. With George Slosson, Jakes old rival, it is different; instead of having a bold, dashing style, he plays a careful, studious game, and is known in consequence as the student. Ives is a genius at the game. George Slosson is accused by many of acquiring all the knowledge he possesses as a billiard player from watching Shaefer in their different contests. Jake is wonderfully quick and brilliant. He never studies, as a rule, but singles out his moves without hesitating a minute. Ives plays the same kind of a game. It is from this class of players billiard knowledge can be acquired. These are the players who invent the master shots. They have a genius for the game, while Mr. Slosson only acquires it by diligent study. Next to Slosson and Schaefer, Ives stands unrivalled in this country as a player. His defeat by Schaefer, however, was due more to the latter's most miserable work than to the Michigan boy's own fine work, for he only put up a mediocre game.


Frank Ives.

ATHLETICS.

THE NEW LEAGUE OF AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUBS—THE A. A. U MEETING.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The indications are that the proposed League of Amateur Athletic Clubs will be formed, The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws has begun its work, and the Chairman, Eugene Van Schack, with the assistance of such able athletic legislators as Frederick William Jansen and others on the committee, should prepare a document that will be satisfactory to all concerned and one that will not conflict with the Amateur Athletic Union. It is generally regarded, however, as a rival organization.

The Columbia-Princeton meeting will take place at the Berkeley Oval, May 14, and the indications are that the meeting will be most successful. These intercollegiate contests are in every sense the blue ribbon affairs of the athletic year.

There is a growing tendency on the part of prominent athletic authorities to favor the discarding of jurisdiction over so-called amateur boxing by the A. A. U. It is only a matter of time when it will be done.

The Amateur Athletic Union seems beset with difficulties. The Long Island contingent is a discordent element. The most sensible thing the Long Island organizations could do would be to form a separate district association of the A. A. U. If this was done there would be no further cause for complaint against the Metropolitan District Association.

The forthcoming general meeting of the A. A. U., to be held April 30, for amending the constitution and by-laws, promises to be very interesting. It is to be hoped wise counsels will prevail, and that amendments will be passed and measures taken to strengthen the A. A. U. where it is now weak.

LOCAL SPORTING.

A CLASH OVER THE WESTERN INTER-COLLEGIATE GAMES—BOWLING AND OTHER MATTERS.

There is trouble over the Western Inter-Collegiate games. Both the Washington University of St. Louis and the University at Champaign, Ill., claim the games and each is to hold a meeting. The Washington University boys will give the sports on May 21. There are quite a number of athletes of the school in training for the games. The Washington University boys originated the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association and gave the first meet here last year. For their meeting they have prepared a programme consisting of the following twelve events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, 220-yard run, putting 16-pound shot, 440-yard run, throwing 16-pound hammer, 880-yards run, running broad jump, 1 mile run, running high jump, 120 yard hurdle pole vault. From the large number of entries received the meeting promises to be a big success. All the colleges in the Mississippi Valley have been invited to participate, and already Drury College of Springfield, Illinois College of Jacksonville, Ill.; Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo.; Kansas State University, Nebraska State University, and Iowa College of Grinnell, Io., have signified their intention of joining the organization and sending delegates to the meet, and participants are also expected from Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn.

The entry blanks are out for the Western Intercollegiate field day games to be held at Athletic Association Park, Champaign, Ill., under the auspices of the college there. They take place on May 13. Entries to the contests must be made on or before Saturday, May 7. Amateur athletic union rules will govern the contests, which will comprise the following events: 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, half-mile run, one mile run, standing broad jump, running broad jump, hop, step and jump, pole vault, ball throw, two-mile safety race, 120-yard (42-in.) hurdle, hammer throw (16 pounds), putting shot (16 pounds).

LOCAL TIPS.

The next meeting of the Pastime Bicycle Club will be held at the Club-house Tuesday, April 5, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of electing officers, adopting a constitution and by-laws and deciding upon a uniform.

BOWLING.

The picked team got first blood in the first of the series of three matches with the champion Crescents. The match took place at the former's choice of alleys and was witnessed by a large audience. The Crescents won the first two games, but after this their opponents pulled themselves together and by magnificent work won the next three games, leaving them ahead. For the picked team, Cobb and Schaefer did the best work. For the Crescents Winter and Alvord were high men. Winter's bowling was of the phenomenal order, he coming within one pin of tying the record in a match game. The next match takes place at the Crescent alleys next Wednesday. The score:

PICKED TEAM.

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Cobb	40	50	59	59	56	264	52 4-5
Adams	45	48	43	40	55	231	46 1-5
Schaefer	57	53	49	45	59	263	52 3-5
Meehagan	38	43	51	42	48	222	44 2 5
Fulcher	56	48	64	40	44	252	50 2-5
Metcalf	42	43	56	39	32	212	42 2-5
Total	278	285	322	265	294	1,444	48 2-5

CRESCENTS.

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Frank	32	51	48	47	59	237	47 2-5
Alvord	58	37	55	47	44	241	48 1-5
Donoho	52	47	46	35	39	219	43 4-5
Cassel	41	49	37	42	55	224	44 4-5
Froebel	53	39	48	38	43	221	44 1-5
Winter	63	68	57	43	49	280	56
Total	299	291	291	252	289	1,422	47 2-5

OFFICE MEN'S CLUB TEAMS.

Two teams of the Office Men's Club bowled a match at cocked hat Friday night with the following result:

TEAM NO. 1.

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Humphries	47	34	43	37	34	195	39
Zell	47	42	51	45	30	215	43
Hayward	40	38	35	33	35	181	36 1-5
Musselmann	32	29	43	44	44	192	38 2-5
Flint	40	46	42	44	47	219	43 4-5
Total	206	189	214	203	190	1,002	40 2-25

TEAM NO. 2

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Downman	37	35	42	41	47	202	40 2-5
Brown	35	42	45	40	42	204	40 4-5
Bond	35	32	38	34	40	179	35 4-5
Grimbly	45	38	39	32	41	195	39
Scott	47	43	45	57	45	237	47 2-5
Total	199	190	209	204	215	1,017	40 17-25

Another match will be bowled next Friday evening.

THE BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Shaw has withdrawn from the handicap cushion carom tournament at the Jewel Billiard Hall. The remaining players stand as follows: Day won 0, lost 1; Lady won 1, lost 1; Clark won 1, lost 3; Reed won 2, lost 1; Shaw won 2, lost 1. Shaw's unplayed games are forfeited to the men he would otherwise have played with. So far the best run, 12, and the best average, 3½, have been made by Brown. Game will be called at 8 o'clock every evening this week.

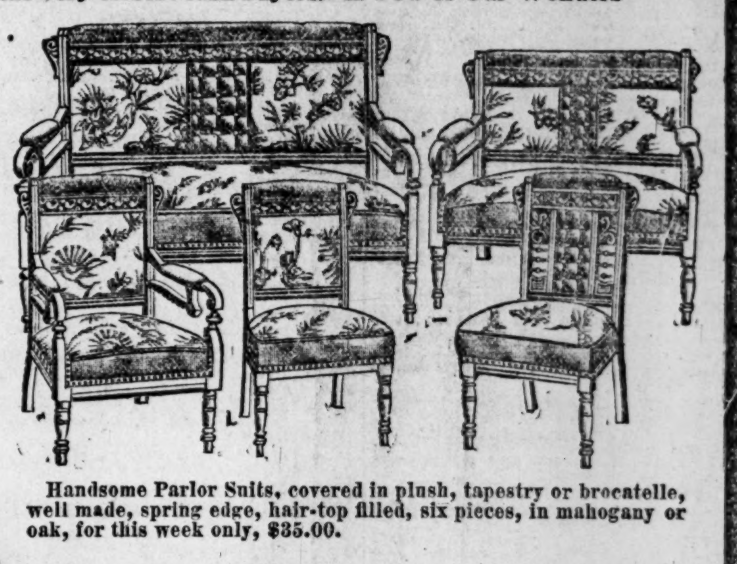
THE WHEEL.

REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD SADDLE—ST. LOUIS COUNTY TOUR TO-DAY—CYCLING CHAT.

No cycling accessory has been receiving more attention of late than the saddle, and it is often a sore point in a machine. For comfort at speed a saddle with a narrow peak of medium length should be chosen, the back part should be wide and not too sharply curved, but rather straight, so as not to allow the ends of the back plate to point upwards and run into the rider when seated on it. The hammock style of saddle is the best to use for ordinary riding, and is almost universally adopted by the American manufacturers. Dr. Blackham, who is an authority on the subject, states that if the saddle be soft or elastic, the greatest depression will be at the points of contact and the surface between those points will relatively rise and contract the perinium. Hence the seat surface of a saddle should be kept stretched as light as possible and should not be capable of yielding to pressure. Dr. Blackham further states that the old leather-covered wooden saddle furnished ten years ago was really a more sanitary seat than most of the hammock saddles in use to-day, because it was small and did not obstruct the movement of the thighs, and because it was hard, thereby preventing the part sat upon from sagging away and letting the rider's body come in contact with the saddle.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY TOUR.

Every cyclist in the city has been making preparations to participate in the St. Louis County tour to Ballwin to-day and with good weather an attendance of over 100 wheelmen is looked for. Belleville and St. Charles riders have accepted the invitation to take part and they have decided to come to St. Louis by train. Local Consul Diamant will meet them at the depot to escort them to the starting point at Nineteenth and Locust streets. Club banners will float promiscuously in the parade and there is great rivalry between the two clubs as to having the largest delegation present. Capt. Grath of the Missouris has requested the members to report at the club by 8.30 a. m., and the club will ride to the starting point at 8:45 a. m. Capt. Walzendorf of the Cycling Club has issued similar orders, so that the start can be made promptly. The newly organized Pastime Bicycle Club will make their initial appearance, and H. A. Canfield states that there will be twenty men in line under command of Capt. Anderson. The photograph will be taken at Forest Park, near the Blair statue. The size of the picture will be 11x14 and every face will be easily recognized. A number of riders who have ridden over the proposed route this week report that all the roads are in fine shape. A. J. Emery has charge of the athletic sports to be held at Ballwin during the early afternoon and the tug of war between teams representing the M. B. and A. C. and Cycling Club will prove especially interesting. Grand Marshal Hildebrand has decided to set the pace to suit the majority of the riders and no scorching will be allowed. Dinner will be served at Ballwin at 12:30 p. m., and the start for Bartold's will be made at 2 p. m.



A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

We have determined during the next six days to sell Thirty Thousand Dollars' ($30,000.00)—that is Five Thousand Dollars' ($5,000.00) worth of goods each day—commencing to-morrow (MONDAY), APRIL 4. In order to do this we know that the only way we can sell this large amount is to make

APRIL OUR BARGAIN MONTH!

And will now inaugurate such a sale that will astonish even the very closest cash buyers. A Few of Our Wonders

This Bedroom Suit, Oak, any finish, good handles, bevel glass, very nice, will go at $16.50.

Handsome Parlor Suits, covered in plush, tapestry or brocatelle, well made, spring edge, hair-top filled, six pieces, in mahogany or oak, for this week only, $35.00.

Double Wardrobes for $5.60.

98c.

Folding Beds, bevel glass, any wood, this week, $34.00.

Extension Tables, 40 styles, in 6, 8, 10, 12-foot lengths, per foot,

$1.00.

Folding Beds, Best Wire Spring, any finish, $14.50.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 2-ply............Now 17c

BRUSSELS CARPETS, Extra Quality ....This Week, 65c

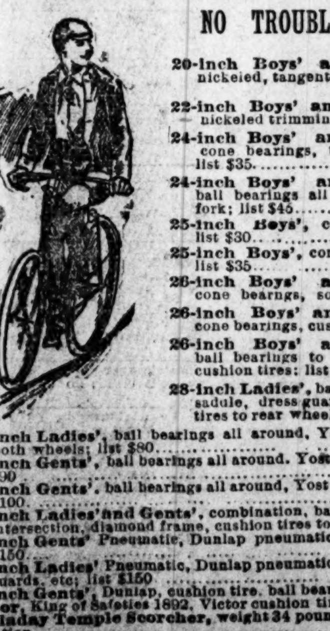
OILCLOTHS, any width..............Now 21c

LACE CURTAINS, 3½ Yds Long, This Week, 90c

Refrigerators for	$5.50
Hanging Lamps for	1.50
Table Lamps for	1.25
Dinner Sets for	6.50
Toilet Sets for	3.00
Table Glasses for	.03
Cook Stoves for	6.50
Gasoline Stoves for	3.50
Baby Carriages for	$5.25
Bed Sets for	1.50
Portieres for	4.00
Smyrna Rugs for	2.10
Cocoa Mats for	.50
Hemp Stair Carpet	.15
Walnut Washstands	3.50
Chiffonieres for	10.00
Book Cases for	$4.50
Library Tables for	10.00
Center Tables for	1.00
Kitchen Tables for	.95
Wood-Seat Chairs	.40
Kitchen Safes for	2.60
Glass Cupboards	6.00
Cane-Seat Chairs	.65
Hat Racks for	$6.00
Bed Lounges for	7.85
Couches for	4.50
Sideboards for	11.00
Buffets for	15.00
China Closets for	20.00
Office Desks for	18.00
Mirrors for	5.00

H. J. NATHAN & BRO.
GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE
1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. ☞Special Terms and Inducements to Young Married People. Don't Miss This Opportunity.



SEE OUR BICYCLES,
AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

20-inch Boys' and Girls', enameled and nickeled, tangent spokes; list $22.50. Net $13.50
22-inch Boys' and Girls', enameled frame, nickeled trimmings; list $25.........Net $15 00
24-inch Boys' and Girls', combination, cone bearings, tangent spokes, solid tires; list $35.........Net $21 00
24-inch Boys' and Girls', combination, ball bearings all around; solid tires, spring fork; list $45.........Net $27 00
25-inch Boys', cone bearings, solid tires, list $30.........Net $18 00
25-inch Boys', cone bearings, cushion tires; list $35.........Net $21 00
26-inch Boys' and Girls', combination, cone bearngs, solid tires; list $40. Net $24 00
26-inch Boys' and Girls', combination, cone bearings, cushion tires; list $45. Net $27 00
26-inch Boys' and Girls', combination, ball bearings to wheels, cranks and pedals, cushion tires; list $50.........Net $30 00
28-inch Ladies', ball bearings all round, Yost saddle, dress guard, spring fork, cushion tires to rear wheel; list $75.........Net $45 00
28-inch Ladies', ball bearings all around, Yost saddle, dress guard, spring fork, cushion tires to both wheels; list $80.........Net, $48 00
30-inch Gents', ball bearings all around, Yost saddle, spring fork, cushion tire to rear wheel; list $90.........Net $54 00
30-inch Gents', ball bearings all around, Yost saddle, spring fork, cushion tires to both wheels; list $100.........Net $60 00
30-inch Ladies' and Gents', combination, ball bearings all around, tangent spokes, nickeled to intersection, diamond frame, cushion tires to both wheels; list $90.........Net $63 00
30-inch Gents' Pneumatic, Dunlap pneumatic tires, ball bearings all over, Garford saddle; list $150.........Net $90 00
28-inch Ladies' Pneumatic, Dunlap pneumatic tires, ball bearings all over, Garford saddle, dress guards, etc; list $150.........Net $90 00
30-inch Gents', Dunlap, cushion tire, ball bearing all over, Garford saddle; list $120.........Net $66 00
Victor, King of Safeties 1892, Victor cushion tires, 1¼ inch.........Net, $135 00
Halladay Temple Scorcher, weight 34 pounds; pneumatic tires, simple and strong in construction.........Net, $135 00

Victors and H. T. Scorchers ONLY Sold on the Installment Plan. ☞Send for Catalogue.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., 306 and 308 N. Fourth Street.

JORDAN & SANDERS
Agents for the
SWIFT, ROVER and LIBERTY SAFEFY BICYCLES.
A Full Line of Second-Hand Wheels. Wheels on the Installment Plan. Send for Catalogue.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES.
Everybody Invited to Call and See the CENTURY COLUMBIA.
Those who have tried it are loud in its praises. The COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC TIRE is guaranteed one year from date of purchase.
Sold for cash or on the instalment plan. A large line of other wheels at wholesale or retail. Write for catalogue.
D. SNITJER.
1118 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
For sale in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av. and 12th and Olive.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, April 3, at 11 a. m., the Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia will preach. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; communion service at 12 m.; Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Religious meeting at 8 p. m. in the chapel. All are cordially invited to our services.

SPIRITUALISM—Mr. Lyman C. Howe will lecture before the St. Louis Spiritual Association at Howard's Hall, Garrison av. and Olive st., at 10:30 o'clock this morning and at 7:30 this evening. All are cordially invited. Admission free.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, Twenty-eighth and Pine sts., Sunday services (English) at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject of Rabbi Leon Harrison's discourse: "The Dream of Daniel Deronda." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

THE St. Louis District Conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will convene at chapel, 2518 Elliott av., this Sunday, April 3. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45 a. m.; social meeting, 2:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m. Elders Chas. H. Jones, G. Hillard and others are expected to be present. All are invited.

LODGE NOTICES.

PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., will meet at their new Castle Hall, corner 4th and Locust sts., on Monday evening, April 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in rank of Page. Members and visitors are fraternally invited.
JAS. S. TRUE, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

WILDEY LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—All members and members of Initiatory Degree staff are requested to attend our next regular meeting, Tuesday, April 5, preparatory to visiting Crystal Lodge, No. 324, Saturday evening, the 9th inst. By order
HIRAM LLOYD, N. G.
A. H. BERGEMANN, Secretary. 33

ST. LOUIS COUNCIL NO. 1 PAST PROTECTORS' ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the above Council will take place in North Star Hall, corner of Cass av. and North Broadway, Monday evening, April 4, at 8 p. m. All Past Protectors are cordially invited to be present.
W. L. GRAYDON, President.
OTTO H. SCHOEN, Secretary. 33

KUNCEN'S HALL, Jefferson av. and Olive st., for rent; seats 500. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—By good penman, a few hours' writing through the day; will work reasonable. Address O 59, this office. 37

WANTED—Position in railroad office by man from the country; good penman and good at figures. Add. P 61, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as inside clerk in any mercantile business; useful in many ways; references. Address S 65, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as collector by married young man; can furnish bond and good recommendation. Add. N 56, this office. 37

WANTED—By an A1 clothing salesman, a position in some retail house; can give the best reference. Add. L 59, this office. 37

WANTED—Yonng man, R. R. and bank clerk, would like night work; have experience; good penman. Add. X 61, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by married man as clerk or salesman with some large mercantile house; references. Address P 65, this office 37

WANTED—Young man of 19 desires position as collector or in office; can give good refs. and bond if required. Ad. Y 65, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a young man of 19, as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery house; willing to work. Address E 60, this office. 37

WANTED—Clerkship in the wholesale or retail hardware business; good salesman and order clerk; references. Address R 65, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by Southern man to travel for St. Louis house in Louisiana; experience and best of references. Address L 60, this office. 37

WANTED—Sit. by young man 24 years of age, in wholesale or retail dry goods or furnishing house; salary moderate. Add. H 57, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as collector for some wholesale house; bond given to suit position and best of refs; salary no object. Address P 49, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a youth of 18 in an office or wholesale house; writes a fair hand and is accurate at figures; ref. if required. Address E 56, this office. 37

WANTED—A position in some town as clerk; well posted in merchandise business; A1 references given, to commence May 1. Ad D. E. Holberg, Box 186, Aurora, Mo. 37

WANTED—By a reliable, steady, industrious man, a situation as shipping clerk, salesman or in any position where he can be of service; references. Address T 65, this office. 37

WANTED—By a live, active man a place in real estate office to collect and do all kinds of repairing, put up sale boards and sell ground; twelve years references and bond; give me a trial. Add. B 90, this office. 37

WANTED—By young married man, owning horse and buggy, desires to represent some firm or business house as collector or otherwise; has been soliciting and wishes to make a change. Address D 54, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as city salesman, collector or some light out-door engagement by man of considerable business experience; employment the object more than salary; references the best; can furnish bond if required. Add. B 61, this office. 37

WANTED—A fine penman, expert at figures and general office man, who has a family to support, is in great need of work and is willing to accept most anything to earn an honest living; A1 refs. from last employer and strictly temperate. Address C 56, this office. 37

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation as stenographer, correspondent or private secretary; 15 years' experience in newspaper, legal and commercial work; in present position 8 years; best of references. Add. P. O., box 671, city. 41

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as watchman day or night. Address C 60, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. as porter in any kind of business house. Address F 64, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as porter in wholesale house; can give good refs. Add. 1511 S. 2d st. 43

WANTED—Situation by a sober, middle-aged man; good ref. Address S 57, this office. 43

WANTED—A young man of good habits wants inside work of any kind. Add. F 58, this office. 43

WANTED—Position by intelligent young man; must have work of some kind. Add. P 54, this office. 43

WANTED—A position of any kind by a young man 21 years of age; willing to work. Add Y 53, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man, aged 24, wishes a situation as watchman or porter; references. Address B 64, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by reliable, middle-aged German to tend to horse and work about house. P. R., 1410 S. 7th st. 43

WANTED—Situation by respectable man as porter, houseman, dishwasher or any similar work. Add. S 59, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man as porter in wholesale house; can give country or city ref. Address K 58, this office. 43

WANTED—Sodding, garden work, window or general house cleaning; reference; man and wife. Address E 61, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation to drive delivery wagon or work of any kind by young man 22 years old. Address C. B., 818 S. 10th st. 43

WANTED—Young married German, thoroughly Americanized, wants permanent occupation at once. Add. P 57, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation to garden, take care of stock, drive and make myself useful F. Johnson, drug store, Arcade, Cabbane. 43

WANTED—Situation as porter in wholesale house, or driver of delivery wagon; can give reference if required. Add. A 68, this office. 43

WANTED—A reliable German man desires a sit. in private place to care for horses and cows; good hand for gardening. Add. F 57, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged man to take care of horses, garden and do general work about the place. Address Y 60, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man of 19, with nearly three years' practical experience in the retail drug business. Add. C 64, this office. 43

WANTED—I will pay $25 to anyone securing a reasonable paying situation for a steady, competent business man; A1 refs. Ad. X 65, this office. 43

WANTED—I will pay a good reward to any one who will give me a situation; will do any kind of work; best reference. M. Mohr, 807 N. 15th st. 43

WANTED—By a man of good habits, situation in the wholesale and general commission business; good salesman; references. Address W 65, this office. 43

WANTED—A position by a young man of 23 years to drive delivery wagon, or any kind of work; willing to make himself useful around place. Add. F 59, this office. 43

WANTED—I will give a fair remuneration to any one who will secure a steady position for me as watchman, or any position of trust; can furnish references. Add. Y 61, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by an elderly man of 49 years, in some light employment, can write a fair hand, education medium, can give best of reference. Thos. J. Denny, Lebanon, Ill. 43

WANTED—By honest, sober, steady, industrious married man of 32, with good recommendations, employment of any kind; have clerked night and day; watched, collected, been foreman, porter, etc. Address T 66, this office. 43

WANTED—By April 5, sit by an honest, sober, middle-aged married man; no children; to work on farm or do garden work; where he can board himself; held last place 4 years; good refs. J. W., Normandy, St. Louis County, Mo. 43

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Small set of books to write up during leisure time. Address R 61, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation in a wholesale house by a good book-keeper and cashier. Address A 57, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by good book-keeper; best reference as to ability and character. Address, stating salary, C 54, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by a competent bookkeeper and correspondent; reference and address. L. A. Moffett & Co., 622 Chestnut st. 36

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation as coachman; can furnish best of references. Address 312 N. Grand av.

WANTED—Sit. by coachman; understands his business thoroughly; city ref. J. J., 3708 Manchester rd. 39

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class colored man cook. Ad. Wm. Brown, 810 N. Leffingwell av.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by a reliable engineer. Address F. L., 3917 N. 19th st. 38

WANTED—Situation by a harness and strap work cutter. Add. A 62, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by first-class bartender; can fur. good ref. Add. T 58, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by young man as custom cutter; refs. given. Address M 59, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by good steady machinist, lathe hand; can bring refs. Add. L 54, this office. 38

WANTED—Sit. by first-class plumber and pipe fitter; strictly sober; in hotel. Address C 66, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by a young man as machinist or assistant engineer. Address F. F., 1405 N. 13th st. 38

WANTED—An all around A 1 flour mill man wants sit. in flour mill of any kind. Address M 56, this office. 38

WANTED—Bartender 21 years of age wishes sit.; can furnish first-class ref.; German pref. Add. N 57, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by a general wood workman; can do pattern making. Call or address S. S., 2107 Walnut st. 38

WANTED—Sit. by a good all round cook and baker; best of ref. given; also No. 1 pastry cook. Add. K 59, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by carpenter; general house repairing; will work cheap. Address "A. J. S.," 2107 Walnut st. 38

WANTED—Young man, 22 years of age, wishes to learn the printing business; some experience; good references. Address T 63, office. 38

WANTED—Situation by practical licensed engineer; 10 years experience in foundries and factories in St. Louis. Add. G 66, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by young man of 25; had some experience at carriage painting; also worked in car and blacksmith shop. Add. O 67, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation as carpenter with some real estate firm or builder; fair draughtsman; No. 1 mechanic; sober and reliable; a former contractor in the East. Address F 62, this office. 38

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

$3 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, second floor. 53

THE Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circulars. 53

JONES'
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Between Olive and Locust sts., entrance 309 North Broadway. Shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, etc. Day and night school. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Solicitors. Apply Medical Aid Society, room 11, 1400 Olive st. 54

WANTED—2 good city salesmen to sell advertising novelties to retail trade. Add. O 61, this office.

WANTED—A young man about 17, as clerk in a cigar store; must be experienced. Apply 212 N. 7th st. 54

WANTED—Gentleman well acquainted with city to canvas for elevators; good pay to right man. Address T 55, this office. 54

WANTED—You to try our $4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co, 520 Pine st. 54

WANTED—Men traveling with their own team in the country to sell Dr. Rattinger's medicines. Call at office, 1410 S. 7th st. 54

WANTED—A 1 shoe salesmen with established trade for country tributary to Chicago. Add. C. H. Fargo & Co., Chicago, Ill. 54

WANTED—A1 men for straight accident insurance work. The Equitable Accident Insurance Co., room 317 Odd Fellows' Building. 54

WANTED—Two experienced solicitors for a first-class, reputable association; good pay to the right parties; begin work at once; reference. Address W 66, this office. 54

WANTED—An active collector; must be familiar with real estate collecting; none but experienced persons, with first-class ref., need apply. Address Post-office box 794. 54

WANTED—Live, energetic collector and solicitor for industrial insurance; $200 bond required. Call 7:30 a. m. Monday, 1447 N. Broadway, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 54

WANTED—An experienced street buyer, familiar with the grocery and hardware business, by an established jobbing house. Address, giving references, experience and salary expected, A 63, this office. 54

WANTED—Young men for our railroads immediately; lim. No, to engage; learn and qualify for tel. oprs. and agts.; pass fur. over all roads; salaries $75 to $150 mo.; call at R. R. offices, n. e. cor. 3d and Chesnut st., top floors; open to-day. 54

WANTED—A first-class man, acquainted with the city retail grocery trade, to sell an old established article manufactured in this city; party must invest $3,000 to $5,000 to become stockholder and obtain a good position. Address L 65, this office. 54

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable and energetic man to sell lubricating oils to the consuming trade in St. Louis; to the right man a permanent position and good salary; a German preferred; send written application with A1 reference to this office; only those possessing first-class selling ability need apply. Add. M 62, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesmen—On salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds, no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in 6 days, another $32 in 2 hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. x15 54

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

$3 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, second floor. Send for samples. 54

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

FORMER STUDENTS
Are cordially invited to attend our musical and literary entertainment, Friday evening, April 8. Complimentary tickets may be had at the college. Perkins & Herpel's College. Phone 1207. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-
Hand and Business College. Day and night sessions, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and book-keeping; day and night school. Jefferson av. and Olive st. 54

SLOAN-DUPLOYAN SHORTHAND
And Typewriting School; course complete; instruction thorough. 1210 Olive st. A. C. CRAIN, Prin.

Coachmen.

WANTED—An experienced coachman. Apply at 4028 Washington av. 55

Waiters.

WANTED—At 3540 Olive st. colored man for dining-room and other work. 57

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

The Trades.

WANTED—A good barber. 501 S. 2d st. 58

WANTED—Good cigarmakers at 304 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Ten upholsterers. 1845 N. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Head printer at Clark's Photo Gallery, 623 Olive st. 58

WANTED—First-class sign painter. H. Ferris, 609 Russell av. 58

WANTED—2 broom-makers at once. P. S. Robbins, 1713 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—A good coat-maker; also vest-maker. 4805 Florissant av. 58

WANTED—Plasterers. Call at 3703 Garfield av. Geo. F. Robertson 58

WANTED—Steady colored barber at 305 N. Leffingwell av.; good wages. 58

WANTED—Quarrymen and teams, St. Louis av. and Union av. John Bambrick. 58

WANTED—First-class cutter, at Premium Manufacturing Co., 1010 St. Charles st. 58

WANTED—An experienced tailor to work on custom coats. Apply 1132 Washington av. 58

WANTED—Good painter and grainer; good job to good man. Call to-day at 4026 Lee av. 58

WANTED—Ten stonemasons. Apply on Olive, between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs. 58

WANTED—Good coremaker at Scherpe & Koken A. I. Co., Manchester rd. and Chouteau av. 58

WANTED—One heel stacker. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—Six first-class stove-plate molders; steady work. Apply Kansas City Stove-works.

WANTED—Stick candy maker, must understand molasses candy. Baldwin and Montgomery sts. 58

WANTED—Two carpenters, mechanics, no union wood-butchers. Call at 2351 Sulphur av., 9 to 2 to-day. 58

WANTED—First-class bench hand for hard-wood work in sash and door factory. Apply 1502 Market st. 58

WANTED—All paper hangers to attend open meeting to be held at 305½ Olive st., April 4, at 7:30 p. m. 58

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter; steady work for a good man at Belleville Carriage Works, Belleville, Ill. 58

WANTED—All marble-cutters to stay away from St. Louis on account of strike. National Ass'n Marble Industry No. 5, U. S. A. 58

WANTED—Good painter; one who can kalsomine; must be a brotherhood man; none other need apply at 2634 Locust st., Tuesday morning. 58

WANTED—A man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of fine cut and smoking tobacco. Call at Benton Hotel, 9th and Pine sts., after 6 p. m. B. Couch. 58

WANTED—Young man of mechanical turn of mind, graduate of Washington University preferred. Higdon, Higdon & Langan, patent attorneys, rooms 215-16 Odd Fellows' Building. 58

WANTED—At once 25 harnessmakers on buggy and team work; good wages and steady work the year around. For particulars address The Konantz Saddlery Co., 354 Sibley st., St. Paul, Minn. 58

WANTED—First-class machinist; must be familiar with shoe machinery, especially sewing machines, to take charge of our machinery plant. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts.

WANTED—A drapery man who understands designing, cutting and hanging draperies. Address, giving experience, references and salary required; The J. H. North Furniture & Carpet Co., Kansas City, Mo. 58

WANTED—1,000 tie makers on Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Ry. between St. Charles and Boonville; regular inspections; long job; unculled timber; prompt pay. Apply at Rocheport, Cedar City or Hamburg. John S. Elliott, Contractor. 58

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

$3 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, second floor. 58

Cooks.

WANTED—White man cook for hotel in Illinois. Call on J. D. Deane, Clerk Richelieu Hotel. 56

WANTED—A neat and sober man or woman to cook and care for first floor of house; also girl for housework and washing; best of wages. 1825 LaSalle st. 56

Laborers.

WANTED—50 teams and 50 men Monday morning. 11th and Mullanphy. 59

WANTED—35 teams, 55 cents per load; 8th and Locust sts. L. Kennah. 59

WANTED—10 men, Monday morning, at 3d and Locust sts. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—20 men, steady work all summer; Delmar and Cates av. Berglar & Bro. 59

WANTED—10 teamsters on Finney av., between Goode and Vandeventer avs. R. C. Sade. 59

WANTED—Forty men and teams on Fifth and Morgan; pay men $1.75 a day. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—10 men corner of Park av. and Nebraska av. Monday morning. John A. Lynch.

WANTED—Thirty men and teams on Cabanne and Lindell av.; pay men $1.75 a day. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—Men and teams, 45 cents per load, 4th st. and Chouteau av., Monday morning. Chas. Kratz. 59

WANTED—Monday, 10 men, $1.75 per day, and 6 teams, $4 per day at Compton av. and Henrietta. Tom Mullen. 59

WANTED—Laborers on Pine st. and Forest Park sewer; wages, $2 per day. Apply to George Prendergast. 59

WANTED—25 men on the St. Louis & Suburban R. R. on Union av., near Wabash R. R. Monday morning. 59

WANTED—Brick teams and laborers at the Cote Brilliante Pressed Brick Co., 5216 St. Louis av., Monday morning. 59

WANTED—25 men and teams Tuesday morning on Pine st., one half block west of Taylor av.; pay men $1.75 a day. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—100 teams, 50c per load; 50 laborers, $1.75 per day to dig cellar 12th and Locust sts.; 2 months' work. John J. Brown. 59

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive, 2d floor. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Sober night watchman at Richelieu Hotel. 62

WANTED—Man to work around the house, at 2601 Pine st. 62

WANTED—Teamster for rock wagon. 5429 N. Broadway. 62

WANTED—Men to distribute free samples. Call at 1808 Benton st. 62

WANTED—Twelve drivers at 2512 S. 2d st. Apply Sunday morning. 62

WANTED—Strong intelligent young man to handle stones. Gast, 21st and Morgan. 62

WANTED—Dairy hand; good milker; also small boy from 12 to 14. 5575 Easton av. 62

WANTED—Man to take care of suburban place; good gardener. Add. G 56, this office. 62

WANTED—5 good packers of glass and chinaware immediately. Address Y 67, this office. 62

WANTED—A reliable middle-aged laboring man; must be handy with tools Add. L 57, this office. 62

WANTED—A man who understands the clipping of horses by machine at once. A. Steinmeyer, 3641 S. Broadway. 62

WANTED—Janitor for office building; German preferred; address giving ref. and other particulars, Add. C 62, this office. 62

WANTED—Two good drivers; must be sober and have good reference (colored need not apply). Call Monday, Joe Shulte, 2220 Chouteau av. 62

WANTED—Immediately, janitor at the Episcopal Orphans' Home; must take charge also of a cow; apply to the Matron Grand and Lafayette avs. 62

WANTED—Permanent office assistant; either sex; salary $750, railway fare paid to office. Inclose self-addressed envelope. H. Jones, Secretary, Chicago. 62

WANTED—Two young colored men, one to wash dishes and do the down-stairs, the other to do the up-stairs work. Apply Monday morning at 10 o'clock, 2017 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—2 gents to-morrow on our Co.'s new lines to take positions; guaranteed perm.; pay $75 to $125 month in few mos. as tel. oprs. Gen. Tel. Offices, 102 N. 3d st.; use elevator. 62

WANTED—A large mercantile house will be pleased to correspond with a good office man, who has fr m $3,000 to $5,000 to investment; who can enter office at good salary with view of advancement. Add. C 61, this office. 62

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, organizers and solicitors, for a 7-year endowment and sick benefit association, chartered by the State of Missouri; liberal terms and permanent position. Apply at headquarters, 210 Odd Fellows' Building, 816 Olive st. 62

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

CENTRAL PHOTO CO. have moved to 816 and 818 N. 6th, opposite the Dime Museum. 62

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive, 2d floor. 62

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Boys.

WANTED—Bell boy. Hotel Belvedere. 61

WANTED—2 paste boys. 1209 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Stout boy. Premium Manufacturing Co. 61

WANTED—Two experienced paste boys at 1405 N. 21st st. 61

WANTED—5 boys and 1 bundle wrapper. 1212 S. Broadway. 61

WANTED—Boy from 14 to 16 in drug store. 1719 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—A good boy in carriage paint shop. 2623 Elliott av. 61

WANTED—Experienced paste boys. George L. Werner & Co., 3149 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Strippers, boys or girls at Mercantile Cigar Factory. 305 N. 4th st. 61

WANTED—Stout boy to work in grocery store. A. McCabe, Grand and Cass avs. 61

WANTED—Boy to drive wagon and help in wall-paper store. 3156 Easton av. 61

WANTED—Boys to try our $2 shoes. Harris, Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 61

WANTED—A boy to take care of horse and buggy in Benton. Apply 2815A Clark av. 61

WANTED—Boy about 15 with little experience at upholstering. Call at 1115 High st. 61

WANTED—2 boys to run drill presses and 2 blacksmith helpers. Call at 1319 N. 9th st. 61

WANTED—Boy to learn graining trade; also an experienced helper. 2415 S. 13th st. 61

WANTED—A boy 14 or 15 years for work in drug store. S. e. cor. Jefferson av. and Benton. 61

WANTED—A smart boy for general use in wholesale store. Lipshitz & Cohen, 710 Lucas av. 61

WANTED—A boy with some experience at horse-shoeing. E. J. Ryan, 713 Spruce st., Monday. 61

WANTED—Boy for work in butcher-shop; one that can cut meat preferred. 1758 Chouteau. 61

WANTED—Good strong boy for bakery; must have experience. Apply Monday at 107 S. 8th st. 61

WANTED—An errand boy, one who is not afraid to work; 12 or 13 years old. Add. P 67, this office. 61

WANTED—Good stout paste boy for paper-hanger. Apply after 9 a. m. to-day, 1620 Pine st. 61

WANTED—A German boy, 13 or 14 years of age, to work in store. Apply at 1752 Chouteau av. Sunday. 61

WANTED—Boy about 15 years old to do general work about drug store. Add. S 58, this office. 61

WANTED—Colored boy 14 or 15 years of age to attend to horse and buggy. Barr & Widen, Commercial Building. 61

WANTED—Colored boy to drive one-horse wagon; good wages to the right party, or else half what he makes. 2220 Division st. 61

WANTED—Little boy in umbrella store; must bring reference; German preferred and educated. Call at 317 S. 11th st. 61

WANTED—Boy 14 to 18 years old for office work; must furnish gilt-edge references as to honesty, etc. Add. in own handwriting D 61, this office. 61

WANTED—Boys to-morrow on our company's new city lines to take positions guaranteed steady; paying $75 to $125 in few months as telegraph operators. Gen. Tel. offices, 102 N. 3d st., use elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Sit. as maid or chaperon by a German; speaks French and English; understands dressmaking. Address Sister St. Joseph, 1527 S. 8th st. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young lady would like any kind of writing to do at home. Add. L. B., 1614 S. 13th st. 44

WANTED—A young lady would like position in store or office, typewriting if desired. Address 3806 N. 25th st. 44

WANTED—By lady of experience; a position as book-keeper or to do general office work. Add. D 63, this office. 44

WANTED—By a young lady, a position to do any kind of writing in office or cashier; good education; salary moderate. Address C 63, this office 44

WANTED—A position by a young lady to do office work or keep small set of record or bookkeeping books; can give good ref. Add. T 52, this office. 44

WANTED—Position in office by young lady to do copying and make herself generally useful; willing to work for moderate salary. Address S 61, this office. 4

WANTED—A lady traveling with her husband would like a line of goods to sell on salary or commission; have experience. Address P O box 566, Ottumwa, Io. 44

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position as shorthand typewriter. Add. R 56, this office. 45

WANTED—By young lady, position as typewriter and stenographer; has experience. Address R 63, this office. 45

WANTED—Competent young lady desires position as stenographer, cashier or assistant book-keeper; best of reference. Add. F 54, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady stenographer employed during the day would like some copying to do cheap; will call for and deliver work. Add. M 67, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation by first-class carpet sewer; good refs. Add. A 61, this office. 46

WANTED—Baby trousseaus to make at home; also plain sewing. Add. K 63, this office. 46

WANTED—Good cutter and fitter wants engagements in families; best refs. 3439 Olive st. 46

WANTED—Work by first-class artistic dressmaker; will go out by the day. Address Y 63, this office. 46

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, sewing by the day or week; terms reasonable. Address T 67, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation by competent woman to do family sewing by day, week or month. Address E 67, this office. 46

WANTED—Young lady would like sit. with a dressmaker to be under instructions; has some experience. Add. L. K., 5316 Shaw av. 46

WANTED—Stylish French dressmaker desires to sew in families at $2 per day; perfect fit guaranteed. Miss M. Robert, 4431 Garfield av. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker who can cut, fit and drape wishes 1 or 2 1st-class engagements; terms $2 per day; 1st-class ref. Ad. 3017 Laclede av. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker who understands cutting, fitting and making stylish, perfect fitting dresses desires a position in store or fore lady or assistant in first-class dressmaking establishment. Address Mrs. L., 1233 Chouteau av. 46

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

General Housework.

WANTED—Sit. by young girl to assist in housework. 4328 Natural Bridge rd. 48

WANTED—Situation for housework in small family; best refs. given. Add. N 60, this office. 48

WANTED—A girl 13 to 16 years old for general housework, family of two. Apply at 1725 Division st. 48

WANTED—2 girls want places to do housework in small family, or dining-room work. Address F 54, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation general housework, family 2, without washing and ironing. Address for 2 days A 60, this office. 48

WANTED—Sit. by neat respectable colored girl as housemaid or plain cook in small family. Call or address 4345 St. Ferdinand st. Call 2 days; good ref. 48

STOVE REPAIRS.
Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Widow with 2 children wants position as housekeeper. Add. R 64, this office. 47

WANTED—Woman having one child wants situation as housekeeper; no washing. Address E 66, this office. 47

WANTED—Sit. as housekeeper for widower by a widow, with 5-year-old child; no objection to country. 2231 Carr st. 47

WANTED—Situation by a thorough, competent housekeeper in private house or hotel; good reference. Address H 65, this office. 47

WANTED—Lady of 39 and refined wishes position as housekeeper; only trustworthy need reply; ref. exchanged. Add. G 59, this office. 47

WANTED—By a lady of refinement, position as housekeeper, companion, nurse for invalid or care of children. Address X 57, this office. 47

WANTED—Situation by woman to keep house for gentleman where husband can board, or take charge of house where parties are gone for summer. Add. L 64, this office 47

WANTED—A lady with more time than money would like situation as housekeeper for bachelor or widower in the city; can give best of ref. if required. Ad. N 65, this office. 47

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for bachelor or widower, or as nurse for an invalid, or to take charge of furnished room house, or housekeeper in a hotel; best city reference. Call between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., 418 S. 14th st. 47

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—By two competent girls a situation as cook and house girl; best of reference given. Apply at 3915 Finney av. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—Lady wishes a situation as sick nurse. Add. W 57, this office. 50

WANTED—Situation as nurse for baby or grown children; best ref. Ad R 57, this office. 50

WANTED—A competent nurse will take full charge of an infant; best city reference. Address W 56, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Family washing taken home. 1721 Texas av.; colored. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home by first-class laundress. 705 N. 13th st. 51

WANTED—A girl wants washing and ironing and cleaning by the day. 2917 Market st. 51

WANTED—First-class laundress wants work to do at home; best of refs. Address or call at 103 S. 9th st., up-stairs. Maggie Ryder. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Sit. as a milliner, either trimmer or maker. Add. 3949 Fairfax av. 52

WANTED—Position by first-class trimmer or millinery saleslady. Add. G 58, this office. 52

WANTED—Situation to do up-stairs work and sewing; is willing to travel. Address O 64, this office. 52

WANTED—Sit. by a competent young lady with refs. to sing in church choir as contralto. 2725 S. 7th st. 52

WANTED—Young lady would like nice place to work for board mornings and evenings. Add. X 60, this office. 52

WANTED—Sit. by neat colored woman to attend gents' rooms or offices. Call or address 4345 St. Ferdinand st.; good ref. 52

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and lodgings at 1023 N. 10th st. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A girl to wait on lady, attend to her room and washing. 4359 Forest Park boulevard. 78

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Cook. 2228 Randolph st. 68

WANTED—At 3540 Olive st. good colored cook. 68

WANTED—A cook; references required. 3107 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A girl to do cooking. 1730 Mississippi av. 68

WANTED—German girl as cook. 4253 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. 3218 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Cook; no washing; good wages. 2902 Gamble st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook; small family. 4417 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A tidy girl to cook, wash and iron at 3329 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A cook; no washing. Call Monday at 3028 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Good German cook for small family. 3133 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Cook for private boarding house. 1756 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 1509 Hickory st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; good wages. Apply at 3846 Lindell av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 4471 Pine st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook; light work and good wages. 2936 Locust st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; no children. 1018 S. 8th st. 68

WANTED—Cook and dining-room girl at 903 Bremen av., McMillen House. 68

WANTED—Two girls, one as cook and one as housegirl. 2724 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Cook for small family. Apply on Monday, 3739 Westminster place. 68

WANTED—Neat girl to cook, wash and iron; first-class wages. Apply 1006 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Neat girl to cook, wash and iron; first-class wages. Apply 1506 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. No. 4 Shaw place, block west of Grand av. 68

WANTED—First-class cook and chambermaid; colored preferred. 2122 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Cook and to wash and iron; pay good wages. Apply at No. 10 Shaw place. 68

WANTED—Competent girl to do cooking and laundry of small family. Apply at 4117 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; also housegirl to assist with washing. 4465 Pine. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do light housework, small family; good wages. 4105 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and assist second girl in housework; small family. 1831 Kennett pl. 68

WANTED—A good female cook willing to assist with washing and ironing. 1820 Kennett pl. 68

WANTED—A colored woman who understands old-time cooking. Call at 2638 Washington av. 68

WANTED—German girl for cooking and assist housegirl with laundry work. 3928 Belle av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; comfortable home; bring refs. 1111 N. Grand av. 68

WANTED—German girl for cooking and to assist with washing and ironing. 3928 W. Belle av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework at Decatur, Ill.; wages $15. Apply 2901 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—At 2014 Olive st. woman for cooking and general housework; experienced; good salary. 68

WANTED—Girl, white or colored, to cook, wash and iron; good wages. Call Monday at 3133 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework; small family; good wages. Natatorium, 19th and Pine. 68

WANTED—A girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. 3344 Whittemore pl., one block west of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do housework in family of 4; no washing or ironing; references required. 2737 Russell av. 68

WANTED—Good cook to care for first floor; no washing or ironing. Apply 2821 Locust st. after noon Monday to go to Cabanne pl. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework for small family living in Memphis, Tenn.; no washing nor ironing. Apply 3956 Morgan st., upper bell. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook and do general housework in small family, without children; no washing or ironing; highest wages paid. 4333 Olive st. 68

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

FREE TREATMENT
FOR ALL DISEASES.
Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Elsvard's Central Dispensary. 1323 Franklin av. 68

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse girl. 3709 N 9th st. 70

WANTED—Good nurse girl. 3214 Locust st. 70

WANTED—Nurse; young girl. 2902 Gamble st. 70

WANTED—Neat German nurse girl. 918 Morrison av. 70

WANTED—Nursegirl about 15 years old. 3306 Pine st. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl in small family. 1908 Cass av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl to take care of young baby. 3410 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl 15 or 16 years old. 3329 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—Nurse for two children. Apply at 3871 Windsor pl. 70

WANTED—Good white girl, about 15 years old, to nurse. 4248 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—Good nursegirl, 12 to 16 years; reference required. 3940 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl about 15; wages $8 to begin with; a good home. 3708 Cook av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl in a small family; good pay and good home. Apply 2729 Dickson st. 70

WANTED—German girl 16 or 17 years old to nurse and do light housework. 2740 Washington av.

WANTED—An experienced girl to nurse and assist in housework. Apply at 3757 Westminster pl. 70

WANTED—Nurse for baby 4 months old; white preferred Apply room 25, Hotel Yorkshire, 2639 Washington av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl about 13 years old to take care of 2-year-old child; good home. Apply Monday 3841 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl, 14 to 16 years old; German preferred. 8 Shaw pl., 1 block west of Grand and Lafayette avs. 70

WANTED—A good careful nurse for two children 1 and 3 years of age; must have good references; good wages paid. Add. S 63, this office. 70

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework.

WANTED—A good nurse girl. 3534 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework at 1224 Taylor av. 66

WANTED—Housegirl in family of two. 2939 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; family of 3. 1929 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3320 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1110 Ferry st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1801 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework immediately. 4422 Lindell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2905 Dickson. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2735 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3142 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 705 N. Channing av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2928 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3317 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call 1506 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 716 N. 17th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 3002 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 4269 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 2818 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. 2815 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework and assist. 2630 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework for small family. 3031A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1307 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1730 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist in housework. Call 2915 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general work in small family. 3310 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 2528 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 2243 University st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply 3131 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 1510 Hebert st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1820 Kennett place. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; also nurse girl. 3207 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist in general housework. 4336 Easton av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; in small family. 1436 Blair av. 66

WANTED—Girl 16 years of age for general housework. 2842 Market st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 2818 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages. 3759 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. 4139 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no outside work. 4334 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family at 2004 Oregon av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. 2648 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 3920 Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 3335 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 4325 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A good strong girl for general housework. 1729 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl to help around house; 15 or 16 years old. 2321 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 4 in family. 105 N. Channing av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 2630 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Neat girl for housework in small family in flat. 4143 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, small family. 5837 Clemens av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2861 Henrietta st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework; good wages. Apply 2d floor, 1121 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Young girl for general housework, small family. 3331 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Steady girl for general housework; all adults. 1720 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Woman for light housework. Apply at 504 Poplar st., third floor. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2802 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1911 Bacon st.; good wages. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; also small nurse girl. 4047 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in a small family. 2605½ St. Vincent av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; no washing. 2733 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girls for general housework in small family. 3927 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in a small family. 3051 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Servant girl for general housework; small family. 1921 Warren st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family 3 grown people. 3326 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing; $16. 2648 Olive st. 66

WANTED—For family of 3, no children, 6 rooms, all conveniences. 3408 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 2713 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 5634 Page av. or 2911 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 5 room flat; family of 3. 1802 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework; call at once. 2627 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2513½ Howard st.; references required. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; 3 in family. 3719 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl, small family, general housework. 4319 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 821 Franklin av., 2d floor. 66

WANTED—Girl 14 or 15 years old for light housework; no washing. 824 S. 18th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; good wages. 3819B Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, no washing; wages, $15. 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. Apply 1809 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good pay. Call 3336 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must be a good cook. 3503A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; German preferred. 1314 Glasgow av. 66

WANTED—First-class house girl who can bring first-class reference. 3421 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework in small family. Apply 2718 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Armstrong av., north of Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook; good wages. 1326 Hickory. 66

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework in small family. Apply 4356 West Bell pl. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family and good wages. 4213 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3934 Washington av. No washing or ironing. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for house and dining-room work. Apply at 3127 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 1031 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family; good pay. 1114 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—A young girl to do general housework; no washing or ironing, at 3445 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family; no children. Apply 5559 Cabanne pl. 66

WANTED—A good girl, 15 or 16, to assist with housework and take baby out. 1314 Hogan. 66

WANTED—White girl for general housework; 3 in small family; good pay. 1909 Bellegiade av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 1828 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no laundry work; small family. 18 S. 35th st. 66

WANTED—German girl to assist in housekeeping; small family; no cooking. 1310 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 5525 Clemens av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. Call Monday at 2228 University st. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman for general housework; no other need apply. 1122 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1125 N. Channing av.; three in family; $12 per month. 66

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

General Housework.

WANTED—A competent German girl for general housework, without washing; high wages. 4140 W. Belle pl. 66

WANTED—A neat German girl for light housework; one willing to help in laundry. 2623 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A neat and respectable German girl to do general housework in family of 2. Apply 3756 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist in housework at 2909 Natural Bridge road. None but German Protestant need apply. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework by small family. Apply 1630 S. Compton av., near Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; private family; no washing. 1643 California av., near Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; best of wages paid; references required; family of 3. 4339 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do housework for a family of three; German speaking preferred. Apply 1720 California av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3 at Webster Groves; no washing. Apply at 1532 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework and plain cooking; small family; no washing; good wages. 1701 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for light housework in small family. 2618 Olive st.; after Sunday apply at 2713 Baldwin st. 66

WANTED—A No. 1 girl for general housework; best of reference required; German preferred. Address X 56, this office. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; three in family; no outside work. Call before 12 o'clock to-day. 4334 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl 15 or 16 years old to assist in housework in small family; no cooking. Call Mon-day, 1206 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—First-class white girl for general housework with or without washing; wages accordingly. 4103 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl from 15 to 18 years of age to assist in general housework; small family; no washing. Call at 4145 Penrose st. 66

WANTED—A German or Swede girl for general housework; with or without washing; good wages; good home. 1753 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; German or Swede preferred; references required. Apply at 3024 Lucas av. Monday. 66

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook and assist in washing and ironing and one for general housework; German preferred. Apply at 1421 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Girl from 13 to 16 years old to assist with housework in small family; no children, no washing or hard work; good home and fair wages. Call at 4059A Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of four at Benton Station, six miles from Union Depot; new house; all conveniences, good home. Apply at 24 S. Commercial st. 66

WANTED—At 2814 Pine st., two good white girls, German preferred—one to sew and assist in housework, one to do laundry work and assist in kitchen; will pay good wages. 66

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

McKINNEY'S
GRAHAM BREAD,
MADE FROM
Schumacher Graham Flour.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A girl. 1417 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A good dining-room girl. Hotel Glenmore. 71

WANTED—Girl to help in kitchen. 1756 Chouteau av. 71

WANTED—Dining-room girl. Apply St. Luke's Hospital. 71

WANTED—Two milliners and 1 apprentice. 1418 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Girl for dining-room and housework. 2628 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A young girl at Hartman's candy factory, 2622 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—A woman dishwasher who will do scrubbing. 1517 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Stitchers on men's custom uppers. St. Louis Leather Co., 415 N. 12th st. 71

WANTED—Good wages paid to experienced girls at the Paper Box Factory, 419 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—First-class colored chambermaid; must be clean and neat. Apply 716 N. 21st st. 71

WANTED—Girl to do bedroom work; also woman to assist in kitchen. 1119 Washington av. 71

WANTED—2 good girls, one to work in kitchen, the other as housegirl. 1102 Morrison av. 71

WANTED—Experienced girls for paper-box factory. Dillenberg Bros., 17 S. Main st. 71

WANTED—A strong, active woman to mop and sweep floors. Premium Manufacturing Co. 71

WANTED—Young woman to travel with physician: strong constitution; plenty nerve required. Address S 67, this office. 71

WANTED—An experienced dining-room girl willing to make herself generally useful; good wages; reference required. 3142 Locust st. 71

WANTED—Lady to join dressmaker that is doing a good trade to wait on callers; small capital required and share in business given. Add. F 66, this office. 71

WANTED—2 ladies to-morrow for our company's new lines to take positions guaranteed permanent; paying you $75 to $125 in few months as tel. operators. Gen. Tel. offices, 102 N 3d, use elevator.

WANTED—I will pay ladies a salary of $10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time; write with stamp. Mrs. H. B. Farrington, box 702, Chicago, Ill. 71

WANTED—Girls to-morrow on our company's new city lines to take position; guaranteed steady; paying $75 to $125 in few months as telegraph operators. General Tel. Offices, 102 N. 3d st., use elevator.

WANTED—Ladies and girls to do our new work (for us) at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Co., 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 71

WANTED—Ladies: Do our work at your homes; easy and interesting; day or evening; no experience, no canvassing; good pay. Address, with stamp, Boston Aquarelle Art Co., 48 Winter st., Boston, Mass. 71

WANTED—A lady hair dresser and saleslady; one experienced in all branches of the business; steady work and good wages; reference required; to go to Sedalia, Mo. For further information apply to M. Petersen, 700 and 702 N. Broadway. 71

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Experienced millinery saleslady. Apply 718 N. Broadway. 63

WANTED—Two first-class millinery salesladies; best wages. Reilly's, 1215 and 1217 Franklin av. 63

WANTED—Experienced dry goods saleslady; must speak German. J. H. Sommerich, 2701 St. Louis av. 63

WANTED—A lady in office to address circulars; good wages to a competent person. Address L 62, this office. 63

WANTED—Lady solicitors to take orders for ladies' tailor and dressmaking suits. Address T 57, this office. 63

WANTED—A lady for book-keeping; must be a good writer. Call Monday at 9 a. m. the World Tailoring Co., 904 Olive st., room 25. 63

DRESSMAKING is easy after you have learned Fountain's system of cutting and basting. 63

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Housekeeper by widower; good home. Add G 65, this office. 65

WANTED—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper for 4 children; a good place for right party. Address Y 56, this office. 65

WANTED—By a widower with two children a middle aged woman as housekeeper; good home to right party; German preferred. Address T 56, this office. 65

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing. 1711 Carr st. 67

WANTED—A laundress; must take washing home. 2648 Olive st. 67

WANTED—Good laundress to work by the month. Apply at 3039 Locust st. 67

WANTED—A first-class colored laundress and to assist in kitchen. 2814 Pine st. 67

WANTED—Good experienced shirt ironer on the St. Clair machine; also body ironer and girls to learn starching. Broadway Steam Laundry, [illegible] Broadway. 67

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Dressmaker. 1924 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking. 3920 Easton av. 69

WANTED—Girl to sew for board. Address D 58, this office. 69

WANTED—Drapers, dressmakers and apprentices. 1415 Olive st. 69

WANTED—An apprentice for dressmaking. 1945 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine hands on vests. 1508 S. 10th st. 69

WANTED—Machine hand and basters on coats. 1119 N. 14th st. 69

WANTED—A dressmaker and apprentice at 815 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Girl to sew pants on machine. Apply 1416 Montgomery st. 69

WANTED—First-class waist trimmer. Call at 1202 N. Leffingwell av. 69

WANTED—Good dressmaker, none other need apply. 704 O'Fallon st. 69

WANTED—Three basque and two skirt hands, immediately, at 2920 Olive st. 69

WANTED—First-class sleeve maker; waist and skirt trimmers. 3131 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn to make drill drawers. Laclede Mfg. Co., 415 N. 3d st. 69

WANTED—Two first-class waist and skirt makers and an apprentice at 3433 Pine st. 69

WANTED at 3524 Olive st., first-class waist and shirt makers to go to work Monday. 69

WANTED—A good hand to sew on pants; one that is experienced at it. 1837 S. 9th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine hands on cassimere pants. Apply at 717 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers; good pay; steady work; power. 713 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—An experienced shirtmaker and a smart apprentice girl. 2607 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn sewing; steady work; will pay while learning. 904 Pine st. 69

WANTED—Experienced button-hole makers on fine shirts. Gibert Bros., 604 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Good waist trimmer and skirt hands. Room 412, Mermod & Jaccard Building. 69

WANTED—Dressmaker to join another doing a flourishing trade. Add. S 66, this office. 69

WANTED—Two experienced girls to work on fine custom coats. 1626 Franklin av., upstairs. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine hands on pants; will take girls to learn. 2225 Randolph st. 69

WANTED—One stitcher and two finishers on fine shop pants; good pay and steady work. 2348 Eugenia st. 69

WANTED—Three or 4 good dressmakers (competent) and 2 apprentices. Mrs. N. M. Gillespie, 3003 Easton av. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands on ladies' muslin underwear; good pay. J. Schwarz, electric power, 702 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Neat machine girl on custom coats and one to learn hand work; high wages. Call at once at 821 Franklin av., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—Good hands on custom coats; not necessary to know button holes; high wages to right girls. 821 Franklin av., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—At once, a first-class tailoress to work on custom coats; also to underhem fine buttonholes; good wages paid for the right one. 1020 N. 3d st. 69

WANTED—Good sewers, waist and skirt hands and apprentices; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages; call or write. Dressmaker, 219 N. 14th, cor. Olive. 69

WANTED—Ladies who would like to learn, or have their daughters learn Freeman's new tailor system to call Monday, room 4, Nugent building; special rates that day. Madam Freeman. 69

WANTED—Experienced overall coat and pant makers. We are also ready to teach 100 girls to sew; pay while learning. Call at C. D. Comfort Building, 22d and Chestnut sts. Wear, Boogher Dry Goods Co. 69

WANTED—Ladies and girls to sew; good wages and steady work the year round; will teach new beginners and pay them for what they do; work can be done at home. Call Monday at 10 o'clock. 617 Pine st., 2d floor. 69

DRESS-CUTTING is easy with Fountain's Tailor System, because it is a square and inches complete in two pieces, which contains a separate and special curve for every different curve made in a dress, so that the inexperienced can cut the entire dress, and all styles of garments that fashion produces, to fit perfectly without trying on. We invite all who are interested in dress-cutting (especially those who have been deceived and discouraged by having learned some of the inferior methods that are on the market) to call and see the wonderful progress in dress-cutting. The system is easy to learn. We teach each pupil separate and thoroughly, and when they have learned to cut perfectly they cut a dress for themselves under our instructions. Then we teach them the art of basting and seaming, and give them a life scholarship, so as they may come in at any time and learn to cut any style of garment they may want. Patterns and linings cut to order. Dresses cut and basted. Agents wanted everywhere. J. H. Fountain & Co. 621 Locust st. 69

IT will pay those who are not using the Fountain system to call and see the progress in dress-cutting. J. H. Fountain & Co., 621 Locust st. 69

WE DON'T ask anyone to learn our system on recommendation, it sells on its true merits; facts are simple and easily proven; all we ask is for all that are interested to call and we will prove to their entire satisfaction that the Fountain Tailor System is the best on earth; call and it will save you from throwing away your money on some worthless or inferior method. Patterns and linings cut to order. J. H. Fountain & Co., 621 Locust st. 69

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

Drumm's Tailor Dress Cutter.

Taught by Mlle. Claire E. Laeis, modiste. Night school for those who cannot come during the day Mondays and Thursdays, 7 to 9 p. m., at 151 Olive st. 69

MME. BONA'S

Genuine, true merchant tailor system of dress cutting and making taught; no chart; not Taylor or so-called ladies' tailor by name system, but tailor by trade system; no puffery required. Call or write for circular and fashions free. 219 N. 14th st., corner Olive st. 69

ALL LADIES

Wishing to become thorough in the science of garment cutting, also in every detail of fine dressmaking, should bear this fact in mind, that the Ladies' Tailor Parlors, 2020 Olive st., is the only place west of New York City where such a course can be obtained. By calling you can learn that our claims are not extravagant. Lessons given every day and evening by the most competent lady and gentlemen teachers, in German and English. Hughes & Storey, proprietors. 69

LADIES' TAILOR CO.

Ladies, do you wish to become thoroughly competent in all the details of dress cutting and fitting, basting, draping and fine dressmaking? We wish to call especial attention to our finishing department, which is the most complete and practical of any in the city. We guarantee to teach you a tailor system indorsed by the best tailors in St. Louis, without limit to the number of lessons; every style of garment taught; payments arranged to suit convenience of pupils; lady and gentleman teachers; day and evening classes. 1100 Chouteau av. 69

SEWING GIRLS.

If you want a position, either in family or shop, call at the Ladies' Tailor parlors, 2020 Olive st.; no charge for getting positions nor for furnishing help.

A WORD TO DRESSMAKERS.

We assume that every dressmaker desires to make money—enjoy prosperity as a result of her business. The most essential cause to win this result is the ability to produce dresses that are not only perfect in fit, but graceful, stylish and beautiful in outline, every piece of which is shaped so as to be in perfect harmony with every other part of the garment. This is exactly what the fashions and taste of the present day demands, and which is sure to be well rewarded. All expert cutters know that this can never be attained by charts, models, machines, or many of the methods that are called Tailor Systems, which only give proportionate patterns, because as a rule they give the same slope of shoulder for everybody, the same width of back and front for the same bust measure, the same style of darts, the same fixed shapes for every figure. Those who use inferior systems, must always be inferior dressmakers, because the systems they use, will prevent them from giving the symmetrical shapes and proper proportions that first-class work requires. An absolute necessity is a system which employes the very same principles in cutting dresses that the finest merchant tailor uses for gentlemen, which obtains every point in the drafting necessary to secure a perfect fit (either for regular or irregular forms) by a square of inches, which combines with the square all the curves of the compass used in making ladies' garments, and which will enable one to draft any garment in accordance with the fashions of any age. The fame and popularity of the Ladies' Tailor System is rapidly spreading throughout the entire world, because it precisely meets this necessity. A free exhibition in drafting all styles of ladies' or children's garments is given daily at the Ladies' Tailor parlors, 2020 Olive street. Thorough instructions given by competent lady and gentlemen teachers in German and English.
69 HUGHES & STOREY, Proprietors.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—Party with furniture wants to borrow money to start a room house. Add. K 66, this office. 25

WANTED—$4,000 at 6 per cent on May 1; improved city property; no commission. Address O 62, this office. 25

WANTED—$800 private money; willing to give good security; business worth $3,000. Address X 58, this office. 25

WANTED—$16,000 on gilt-edge city improved property; 3 to 5 years; 5 per cent interest; no commission. Add. S 62, this office. 25

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Greyhomd: Please write and tell me what you intend to do. Blond Haired. 1

PERSONAL—Will lady from the Sunny South, who shared glasses of gentleman at her right at Wednesday matinee, permit further acquaintance. Add., in strict confidence, L 53, this office. 1

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF Maggie Morgan is in the city please write to Charles Sawyer. Address T 59, this office.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING is easy after you have learned Fountain's system of cutting and basting. 72

DON'T fail to leave your measure at Mme. Freeman's for a perfect fitting basque pattern. Room 41, Nugent Building. 72

LACE CURTAINS cleaned 37½c per pair, portieres and all kinds of laces. Mrs. Murphy, 25 S. 20th st.; all postal orders promptly attended to. 72

LADIES—If you want your form remodeled call at 3017 Laclede av., and have your measure taken for one of those elegant Van Orden corsets. 72

MISS L. MATCHELTE, the modiste, has just returned from the East; will announce in a few days her location; former patrons will do well to wait for late designs. 72

NORMAN TAILOR SYSTEM—Most perfect and simple. Ladies taught the art of basting and finishing while under my instructions. 1828 Biddle st.

WANTED—Have your dressmaking done at 1942 Benton st., by a good cutter and fitter; ladies' tailor system. 72

WANTED—Dressmaker that is in business to teach a reliable system; excellent chance. Add. R 66, this office. 72

WANTED—To buy, for cash, 7 room modern brick house on north side, bet. Vandeventer and Taylor Page and Laclede; price not to exceed $5,500. Add. M 53. this office. 72

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED

By Mrs. Kate Healy, 2623 Franklin av. All work guaranteed and done at reasonable prices. 72

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—By young man, partnership; real estate business preferred. Address D 59, this office. 23

WANTED—A man with $500 or $800 to take interest in first-class dramatic company. Add. X 59, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner to start manufacturing parquet floors in this city; big opening. Address X 44, this office. 23

WANTED—Young man with $200 to take interest in summer garden and restaurant. Address H 64, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner in established electroplating and manufacturing business; capital required $2,000. Address Y 58, this office. 23

WANTED—A gentleman with $500 can get partnership, active or silent, in a new, permanent and genteel business, offering unusually large profits. Address immediately N 59, this office. 23

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board by the 8th of April by brother and sister, about 20 miles in the country or in the suburbs; ref. req. Address Piggott, 2323 University st. 19

WANTED—By a young lady employed during the day, board in some quiet, refined family where there are no other boarders; prefer West End or suburbs near car line. Address D 65, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Board by 2 or 3 gents in small family in West End. Ad. F 67, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board by quiet couple, with board for lady. Add. Y 66, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board in strictly private family by middle aged gentleman. Add. with terms, W 62, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board in private family by two young men; references exchanged; state terms. Address X 62, this office. 20

WANNED—Young lady employed during day desires room and board west of Grand av. in private family. Add. G 61, this office. 20

WANTED—Room, with board, for gent, near Olive st. or Washington av.; state price; references exchanged. Address R 58, this office. 20

WANTED—Young man wants room and board in good private family west of Taylor av.; reference furnished. Add. K 62, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and lodging in private family, in West End, by single gent; conveniences must be first class. Add. L 58, this office. 20

WANTED—By young man, room and board in private family; Hickory, Dillon or Dolman st. preferred; state terms. Add. S 60, this office. 20

WANTED—2d or 3d-floor back room, with board, in private family in West End; terms not to exceed $20 per month. Add. P 60, this office. 20

WANTED—One or two furnished rooms, with or without board, home comforts, for two gents; good location; give price, etc., when you answer. Add. T 62, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board or room alone by gentleman and wife on Lucas pl. or Washington av., bet. 14th and 17th st.; state location and price; first-class only. Add. N 58, this office. 20

WANTED—By gent and wife, 2 connecting rooms, 2d floor, and board for the summer in private family in West End, where there are no other boarders; room unfurnished except carpet; state terms, location and describe rooms or no attention paid to replies. Address G 67, this office. 20

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

IF parties wishing rooms and board will send their address to E. R. Baker, 2605 Lucas av. a list of desirable places will be sent free of charge. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms by April 15. Address M 63, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent a 4 or 5-room house in West End. Add. H 56, this office. 21

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms; state price. Address M 57, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent or lease, an 8-room house in or near Benton. Address M 58, this office. 21

WANTED—A medium-sized furnished room by single gent; state price. Address N 67, this office. 21

WANTED—By young lady, unfurnished room in the neighborhood of 26th st. Address H 58, this office. 21

WANTED—A three to four room house or flat convenient to Boyle av. and Wabash tracks. Add. W 63, this office. 21

WANTED—A three to four room house or flat convenient to Boyle av. and Wabash tracks. Add. W 63, this office. 21

WANTED—Neatly furnished room by gentleman; transient; quiet widow's home preferred. Address X 66, this office. 21

WANTED—Room and 6 p. m. dinner in strictly private family; West End; best references. Address D 57, this office. 21

WANTED—House, 7 or 8 rooms, with conveniences, yard and porch; state rent and location. Address Y 62, this office. 21

WANTED—2 young ladies employed during the day wish an unfurnished room in a respectable family. Add. E. 62, this office. 21

WANTED—By a gentleman, a furnished room in neighborhood of Grand av. Address, with location and price, T 61, this office. 21

WANTED—Widow lady of 30 would like to rent house of gentleman or married couple; have my own furniture. Address N 63, this office. 21

WANTED—Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife only; must be first-class location; state price. Ad. Y 54, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished room in private family for woman employed during the day, between Pine and Franklin, west of Jefferson av. Address N 64, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent 10 or 15 room house in fashionable neighborhood for refined boarding-house; will board owner and wife or any two persons for the rent. Address W 67, this office. 21

WANTED—One large unfurnished front room or 2 small ones, between Jefferson and Grand avs. and Olive and Thomas sts. Address A. B., care Brown's Pharmacy, Elliot av. and Gamble st. 21

WANTED—By a gentleman transient nicely furnished room; quiet locality; northwestern part of city preferred; permanent if suited. Add., stating accommodations and particulars, O 57, this office. 21

WANTED—In West End, modern 5 to 7 room house or second story flat; must be strictly first-class; will buy part of furniture if desired; state location and rent with full description. Address L 56, this office. 21

WANTED—Gentleman wants plainly and comfortably furnished room; modern conveniences; private house or upper flat; southern exposure; back or front entrance; state terms and full particulars. Address H 61, this office. 21

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—To rent a furnished house or flat of five or six rooms, between Jefferson and Leffingwell avs.; preferable street without car lines; must be reasonable. Add. B 63, this office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Lady agents, at 1453 Dodier st., 2d floor. 73

WANTED—Portrait agents everywhere. Dore Art Co., 304 N. 6th st. 73

WANTED—5 agents. The World Tailoring Co., 904 Olive st., room 25. 73

WANTED—An agent to sell in city; good lively man. 1627 Morgan st.; call Sunday. 73

WANTED—A good partner with cash; straight business. M. J. Boylan, 1117 Olive st. 23

WANTED—Two steady canvassers; steady employment to the right men. Call at 2518 N. 9th. 73

WANTED—Agents to take orders for the celebrated "Shepp's Photographs of the World." Riverside Pub. Co., 702 Olive st. 73

WANTED—Agents—Ladies can make $1 to $3 per day, married ladies preferred; those who mean business address B 59. this office. 73

WANTED—Lady agents, single ladies only, to solicit and take orders; a good chance; big money for a good talker. Apply at 615 N. 4th st., Room 6, up-stairs. 73

WANTED—Partner in established real estate business; an energetic German-American with small capital will find a good opening. Add. C 57, this office. 23

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

AGENTS—Mineral Lamp Wicks never burn out; no smoke, no soot, no trimming; light equal to gas; 3 samples 10c; assorted dozen 25c. H. Stayner & Co., Providence, R. I. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

SALESMEN to sell by sample our Money Order System to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Experience not necessary. Address Merchants' Money Order Co., Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Private detective. Address C 59, this office. 26

WANTED—An 8-foot standing desk at 1842 N. Broadway. 26

WANTED—Folding desk, Tyler make. Add. G 60, this office. 26

WANTED—Platform scales for feed store. Add. H 60, this office. 26

WANTED—100 pounds of old feathers at M. Ehrlich's, 804 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED—Young St. Bernard or Newfoundland dog. Add. O 55, this office. 26

WANTED—Good second-hand safety, Pneumatic preferred. Add. P 56, this office. 26

WANTED—Furniture and household goods. Send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Olive st. 26

WANTED—By young couple, to adopt a child 6 months old. Address D 56, this office. 26

WANTED—Common bitch with pups 3 or 4 days to a week old Call Monday. 808 N. 14th st. 26

WANTED—Some well secured notes. Address P 63, this office, stating of what you have to sell.

WANTED—Suits for cleaning, dyeing and repairing; satisfaction guaranteed at 3160 Easton av.

WANTED—Old brick machine; full particulars, price and make. E. E. Squier & Co., 307½ Pine st. 26

WANTED—A good 2d-hand circular desk, about 3½ or 4 ft. wide; state price. Add. T 60, this office. 26

WANTED—Brass gas fixtures bought and sold; brackets and globes cheap. E. C. Zausch, 3538 Easton av. 26

WANTED—1,000,000 circulars to distribute at 50c per 1,000; best city references. Add. R 52, this office. 26

WANTED—Gas stove, 3 or 4 burners, with oven; must be cheap and in good condition. Add. M 60, this office. 26

WANTED—Good second-hand drop cabinet for caligraph typewriter. Edward C. Southard, Room 51, 304 N. 8th st. 26

WANTED—2d-hand oil engine in good running order; state power, price and name; answer Monday. Address N 61, this office. 26

WANTED—All LaCrosse players who are willing to join amateur team for summer to write for information. Add. B 54, this office. 26

WANTED—A lady would like to purchase 5 or 6 room furniture on monthly payments; would board present occupants; best ref. Add. X 63, this office. 7

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

ASHTON, the furniture buyer, in large or small lots; send postal. 1421 St. Charles st. 26

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

MUSICAL.

A FINE Steinway upright piano at half price at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

ALL the latest music, as soon as published, can be had from C. I. Wynne & Co., 916 Olive st., dealers in sheet music, banjos, guitars, mandolins, etc.; discounts to teachers and professionals. 27

COMPETITORS hate but customers love the Krakauer piano. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

COMPETENT lady teacher wishes a few more scholars for piano; terms reasonable. 1219 Missouri av. 27

DOUBLE BASS, $15. Big bargain at J. Ellicock's Music House, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

DECKER & SON'S elliptic scale pianos, the standard pianos of the world. W. T. Bobbitt, 822 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—3413 Shenandoah st., $490 piano for $145. 27

FOR SALE—Below cost, elegant Hardman upright piano. 511 S. Broadway. 27

FOR SALE—Piano, Concert Grand, good condition, cheap. 2727 Bernard st. 27

FOR SALE—Very elegant upright cabinet grand piano, at a bargain. 12 N. Cardinal av. 27

FOR SALE—One extra fine Washburn mandolin; also Bruno guitar; bargain. Address 4143 Washington av. 27

GRADUATE wants a few piano pupils at 35 cents per lesson. Address W 61, this office. 27

GUITAR and violin lessons by experienced teacher at reasonable rates. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive.

GUITARISTS—12 new, easy pieces (jigs, waltzes, polkas), 35c, by Edw. Schoenefeld, teacher of guitar, mandolin, violin, piano. 1319 N. 14th st. 27

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good pianos to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

OCCUPYING our own building and buy all our goods for spot cash, we are able to sell all grades of pianos $75 less than any other house Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

PUPILS for piano by experienced lady teacher and graduate; 50 cents per lesson. Add. F 66, this office. 27

SINGING and accompaniments with or without notes; easy method; by experienced teacher. Address G 63, this office. 27

THE finest new pianos for rent at half price at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE Krakauer is one of the best pianos made today, at Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

THE world-renowned Knabe pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive st. 27

VERY fine cabinet grand upright piano only three months used for less than half cost. F. Berger, 820 Chouteau av. 27

WANTED—Old 2d-hand guitar; state lowest price. Add. W 60, this office. 27

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand mandolin; must be good instrument. Address D 60, this office. 27

WANTED—A few more pupils on the mandolin; 50c per lesson; guaranteed to teach in 6 mos. Address O 60, this office. 27

WANTED—Pupils for the piano by an experienced teacher; terms reasonable Address or call, Miss Rebecca Lewis, 3011A Laclede av. 27

WANTED—Several amateur violinists, also cellists, in neighborhood Jefferson av and 23d st., who, having leisure evenings, would care to spend them musically. Address G 62, this office. 27

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

ZITHER, mandolin, banjo and guitar. Miss Frances Poole, teacher, 3600 Olive st.; reference Bollman Bros. 27

$10 PER MONTH will buy 1st-class upright pianos at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

$190 WILL buy a 1st-class upright piano on easy payments at Koeber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

GUITAR LESSONS.

If you contemplate taking guitar lessons don't fail to call or address 5072 Wells av. for terms and particulars; will only take a limited number of pupils.

A Grand Success.

The Surprise Guitar Method.

Over 1,700 sold. Second edition on sale at any music store, or C. A. Lohman, 1315 Market st. 27

REMOVALS.

CENTAL PHOTO CO. have moved to 816 and 818 N. 6th st., opposite Dime Museum. 35

MRS. E. FLETCHER of 3204 Pine st. has removed to 3571 Lindell av. 35

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

guaranteee to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the

THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WANTED—7 or 8-room house for cash; state location and lowest price. Add. B 57, this office.

WANTED—Three 6-room or 7-room houses, Rock Church parish; owners only. M. L. Newman, 810 Chestnut st. 22

WANTED—To buy a small house of 4 rooms in western part of city; price not over $1,600. Add. P 64, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy, an acre lot between Mount Auburn and Normandy, on Suburban Railroad. Add. N 58, this office. 22

WANTED—Good small houses; West End or Compton Hill; owners only; good locations. M. L. Newman, 810 Chestnut st. 22

WANTED—To buy small, modern, convenient house of 6 rooms, east of Taylor and south of Page aves., not to exceed $4,000. Address W. L. Stagg, 1701 Wash st. 22

WANTED—From owners only, 10 to 60 acres of land, well located, for subdivision; give full particulars, location and price, or no attention paid. Address B 68, this office. 22

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Whitening and paper-hanging for horse or pony. Address E 65, this office. 24

WANTED—To exchange; a 9-room house in Ferguson with large grounds, plenty of shade and fruit trees, five minutes walk from depot, for house in western suburbs; will pay cash difference. Apply, J. Simrickson, 3849 Manchester rd. 24

WILL exchange for rooms and board all household goods in bulk of 5-room flat; 3 persons. Address N 40, this office. 24

WILL exchange for rooms and board for three persons, household goods in bulk contained in 5-room flat. Address M 65, this office. 24

WILL exchange 100 ft. in Tyler pl. for West End property and pay difference.
24 M. L. NEWMAN, 810 Chestnut st.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPANISH LESSONS, translations, Spanish letters typewritten; terms moderate. Room 215, Mermod-Jaccard Building. 29

THE school for weak-minded children is now open. Address L. Kugler, 2866 Wisconsin av. 29

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Louis.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.

"Le Francaise," French magazine. Send for free sample copy to Berlitz & Co., Odd Fellows' Hall.

10 PER CENT COMMISSION

On tuition fees paid any one securing scholars to take shorthand lessons at night; terms $5 per month. Add. S 56, this office. 29

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Inside Post-Dispatch route. Add. K 61, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Meat market. Call 4132 N. Broadway; second floor. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant; doing good business. 1930 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—N. e. cor. of Olive and 11th st.; 8-room fur. house; low rent 4

FOR SALE—A furnished room house, full of roomers. Address A 66, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Stationery, notion, news depot and school supplies. 1633 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—Good paying 50-room hotel, everything new. Add. R 59, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Jewelry store; stock nice and clean; price $1,000. Add. O 66, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A small grocery with vegetable stand in good locality. Call at 2124 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—A good Post-Dispatch route in southwestern part of city. Address R 60, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Barber shop; 4 chairs; 1st-class estab.; going into other business; cheap. 310 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, an established electroplating manufacturing business. Address A 59, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A 17-room boarding-house; 20 regular boarders; good reason for selling. 2607 Gravois av. 4

FOR SALE—Small grocery; fine trade; good location; cheap rent; bargain if sold at once. Add. G 57, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Handsomely furnished 14-room house with boarders, on Olive st.; doing good business. Add. B 66, this office 4

FOR SALE—At a low cost; notion store and dry goods on Market st., suitable for dress-maker. Add. K 56, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A grand seed and implement business in a live town of 5,000 inhabitants; will bear inspection. Address P. O. Box C, Mexico, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—Excellent weiss beer brewing plant; established trade; easy terms.
4 M. L. NEWMAN, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Grocery store; good corner and excellent cash business; price $1,000 or invoice; suitable for meat shop or saloon.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—22-room lodging house, doing good business; price $350.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Confectionery, news, cigar and ice cream stand on Olive st.; nice place for lady; has two living rooms; price, $400; see this at once.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, down town; price, $700; good stand, cheap rent.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Down-town corner saloon; excellent stand; price, $2,000.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Coal, wood, ice and feed business; best stand in the city; price, $2,500.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Stove, tin and queensware store, with tools, ladders, etc., complete and doing a good business; price $1,000.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE—On Olive st.; full of first-class, good-paying gentlemen roomers; well furnished; fine chance for lady; price $600.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Drug store located in North St. Louis now doing a good business; cheap rent with living. Here is the best bargain in the city for the money.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—50-room lodging house, on central corner, down town; always full of good-paying gentlemen roomers; here is a big bargain for some one. WARDLAW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st. 4

FOR SALE—Notion, news, toy and cigar store in southern part of city doing a fine business; price $550; good chance for lady.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Restaurant with 12 well-furnished rooms, always full of transient business men; price $700; see this if you want business.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N 8th st.

FOR SALE—Rare chance to buy well-established grocery store excellent stand on Chouteau av., near Union Depot; will pay you to investigate. Call 1019 Autumn st. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap; furniture and good will of furnished room house filled with good paying tenants; location Pine st., west of Jefferson av. Address M 66, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Well established manufacturing business; over 300 per cent profit; the best of reasons for selling; good chance for lady with few hundred dollars. Address F 65, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Four saloons; good stands; two on Franklin av., one on Easton av. and one on S. 14th st.; also neat grocery store on Easton av., and livery stable s. w. part city; part cash. See Dan Linahan, with P. T. Madden & Co., 3203 Easton av. Phone 3048.

FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up restaurant on Olive st., with 14 nicely furnished rooms; restaurant now feeding over 200 people a day and making money; best of reasons for selling.
4 WARDLAW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Hotel and restaurant—This hotel has 76 rooms and is well known and admirably located, being in the midst of all the principal business houses, both wholesale and retail; also the principal theaters and places of amusement; street cars pass the door to and from the Union Depot and all parts of the city and is well patronized by business and commercial men from all parts of the country; price $3,000; terms easy. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.
4

FOR SALE—Stock of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, hats, caps, trunks and furnishing goods, etc., in the City of Litchfield, Ill.; reasons and full particulars in regard to price and terms on application. Address Economy Clothing Co., Litchfield, Ill. 4

A GOOD chance. A nice stock of goods at a bargain; good town; electric lights; population 2,300; good country around it; reason for selling, poor health. Address F 51, this office. 4

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

WANTED—To sell out a well established business; no stock required; net income above expenses $1,500; satisfactory reason given for selling; $3,000, or will trade for real estate. Address W 59, this office. 4

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

$500 will buy a good paying restaurant; a bargain; proprietor wishes to retire. Add. R 49, this office. 4

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Bull dog pup. 1724 Ohio av. 5

FOR SALE—Cash register. 1751 N. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Century and cactus plants. 2328 Wash st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, Newfoundland dog 1 year old. 1422 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—A good range and large refrigerator. 907 Mound st. 5

FOR SALE—Oleander trees, large and small, cheap. 2727 Bernard. 5

FOR SALE—Second-hand umbrella case. Call at 1609 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Two barber's chairs, cheap, at 816 North Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, tables, chairs, etc. 7th st. and Chouteau av. 5

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one dozen stands of bees. 2610 S. Jefferson av. 5

FOR SALE—A black and white hound. Call Monday at 1106 Autumn st. 5

FOR SALE—2 tailor's machines, 3 family machines; Singer. 316 N. 8th st. 5

FOR SALE—A parlor set of 5 pieces; also a baby carriage. 1235 Linn st. 5

FOR SALE—Counter, shelving and shoe cases, cheap. 3630 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—1 set furniture, also 2 bedsteads and carpet. 2512 Howard st. 5

FOR SALE—Tent, 14x16; 12-oz. Ducking; six months used. 212 N. 15th st. 5

FOR SALE—Good baby buggy and walnut extension table. 2631 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—A Barnes screw cutting lathe, cheap. Laing Cycle Co., 1724 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Baby carriage in good condition, cheap. Add. F 60, this office. 5

FOR SALE—1 pair diamond ear drops and 3 diamond rings. Add. L 61, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Light bedroom set; will be sold cheap; call for 3 days. 3036B Dickson st. 5

FOR SALE—Large first-class fire-proof safe. D. M. Osborne & Co., 22d and Gratiot sts. 5

FOR SALE—Or exchange for diamond, high grade safety bicycle. Add. F 63, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A single door fire-proof safe; good make; cheap. Add. B 58, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A rare collection of 1,000 postage stamps. W. Loomis, 1411 N. 21st st. 5

FOR SALE—One baby buggy and hobby horse, in good order, cheap. 2917 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—A large Quick Meal gasoline stove; almost new; cheap. 2617 Lafayette av. 5

FOR SALE—A variety of elegant home-made preserves cheap. Address B 62, this office. 5

FOR SALE—57-inch Columbia light roadster bicycle, $50. Gus Wetzel, 219 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Grocery store shelvings and National cash register. Inquire at 1925 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—One registered Holstein cow and calf. Apply at 1625 Florence av. or 4273 Cook av. 5

FOR SALE—A new bed room suit and carpet. Apply after Sunday at 2650 Lucas av., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—Soda fountain with six syrups, also two counters; cheap for cash. 418 S. 14th st. 5

FOR SALE—A roller top office desk and chair, used but a short time; $25. Add. B 64, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—A watch dog, Newfoundland, young and very large. M. Doyle, 4360 Maffitt av. 5

FOR SALE—1 15 horse-power electric motor; also one 2-horse power at half price. 1106 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—A spring Prince Albert coat and vest; made for a medium-sized man. Address P 59, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, elegant New Home sewing machine, all attachments in good order. 2739 Allen av. 5

FOR SALE—Sideboard and kitchen stove. 2818 Dickson st. on Monday morning between 8 and 10 o'clock. 5

FOR SALE—A 6-hole, superior range, gasoline stoves, ice boxes; part outfit of restaurant. 1003 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—A high grade safety bicycle, in good order, very cheap. Call and see it at 1106 Chouteau av. 51

FOR SALE—Charter Oak stove (No. 8) with hot water attachments and a No. 7, Buck's Brilliant. 2118 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—One National cash register, one billiard and one pool table, in good order. Apply at 952 N. 3d st. 5

FOR SALE—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; $75, on easy payments; rent $8 per month. 1405 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine pair diamond ear-drops; can be purchased for $200 less than actual value. Add. N 54, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Four genuine male Newfoundland pups, $5 each; fine stock. N. W. cor. California av. and Miami st. 5

FOR SALE—Excellent incubator and brooder; incubator 200 eggs; in fine shape; good reason for selling. Add E 57, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One 12-hole wrought iron range, 24-inch broiler, 100-gallon pressure boiler, at a bargain. Wm. Cleary & Co., 10 N. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—W. & G. new automatic sewing machine, 1 Domestic, 1 Household, 1 New American; all dirt cheap. 2323 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—A choice lot of fine singing canaries and fresh bird seeds, just arrived from Germany, at A. Bohne's bird store, 104 N. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—On time, to pay charges, six bedroom sets, one glass front wardrobe, one folding bed, one gas cook stove, carpets and chairs. Miller, 1017 Morgan st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for 3 rooms complete, almost new; a splendid chance for a young couple to start housekeeping. Apply to-day at 3200 Magazine st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash; have you ever been to see Mellis' stock at 819 Franklin av.? He's got a good assortment and sells very low for cash only; you are invited. 5

FOR SALE—100,000 brick and
50,000 joists,
250 doors and windows.
Laclede Wrecking & Contracting Co., 18th and Walnut sts., near Union Depot site. 5

DOGS—Bull terriers—Pure white puppies, 2 months old, by my celebrated Sir Jack, A. K. C., 24,614 (champion Trentham Dutch—Duchess) out of Nell Mc., A. K. C., 24,615 (champion Count—Madge); will make sure bench winners. Can be seen at 3414 Cook av. 5

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

EGGS for hatching—S. Wyandotte, finest strain, $1.50 per setting. 2834 Henrietta st. 5

J. M. BYRNES, 1003 Market st., pays the highest prices for second-hand furniture. 5

LANGSHAN EGGS, also Leghorn, brahma, Buff Cochin and game bantam. Fanciers' Agency, 215 Market st. 5

LARGE Quickmeal gasoline stove, cost $20, for $5; inquire in grocery, s. e. cor. 23d and Lucas av.; in perfect order. 5

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

WANTED—Purchasers for gas stoves at cost. Fay Gas Fixture Co., 1126 Olive st. 5

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

WANTED—To sell a 1st-class railroad ticket from St. Louis to Bowling Green, Mo., for $1. Call at Mona House, on 6th st., bet. Pine and Olive sts., before Tuesday. 5

Drink **SANGA.** Take home a bottle.

BICYCLES,

New or second-hand, on easy terms. Send for 1892 catalogue. Laing Cycle Co., St. Louis. 5

FOR SALE.

One very large safe, two large standing desks, telephone and other cases, and other office furniture 315 N 3d st. 5

AN APRIL FOOL

Is the person who does not use Cousins' Pure Bonanza Tea, only 60c per lb, with which a nice Japanese tea pot is given. Best Mocha and Java, 3 lbs for $1. 6th and Chestnut sts. 5

LOST AND FOUND.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the

THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LOST—Big black dog; liberal reward will be paid by returning to owner, 3335 Laclede av. 30

LOST—Pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses. Please return to 3507 Laclede av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—$20 on Grand av., between Clark and Lindell avs., or in College. Please return to 2712 Chestnut st. and receive reward. 30

LOST—March 29, black and white bitch; white strip in face; nickel collar. For her recovery or any information $25 will be paid. 1628 Pine st. 30

LOST—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of a two-stone plain bar diamond pin, between Market and Cherokee sts. Address Y 55, this office. 30

LOST—A Japanese pug dog, brown face, blind in one eye, collar locked on, with B. F. H stamped on collar. Return to John Henry, 510 Market st., and receive reward. 30

LOST—Red Irish setter, answers to name Pat; license No. 1533; brown collar with brass mountings; light tuft on forehead; white between fore legs. Liberal reward if returned to 1722 Missouri av. 30

STRAYED—From 4509 Ashland av., a black and white setter bitch, about 1 year old, unbroken. Return and get reward. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Bulk wagon in good order. Add. K 60, this office. 11

WANTED—Cheap mule team and harness; give age and price. Address O 58, this office. 11

WANTED—Good, cheap 2d-hand phaeton and single harness. Dr. Ford, 1324 Washington av. 11

WANTED—To buy teams with hauling of some wholesale or manufacturing house. Address P 58, this office. 11

WANTED—Will buy 2 goats that will work in harness. Call at 1243 Franklin av. or send postal where can be seen 11

WANTED—Stylish team and Beach wagon or carriage in exchange for unencumbered real estate. Add. R 62, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Horse, $10. 2321 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Horse and surrey at 2923 N. 13th st. 12

FOR SALE—Harness and surrey; almost new. 1902 Carr st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, gentle pony. 2301 Cass av., 2d-floor. 12

FOR SALE—Good surrey and harness, cheap. 3507 Evans av. 12

FOR SALE—A good strong sulky; only $8. 1304 Missouri av. 12

FOR SALE—A 2-seated side-bar top surrey. 2747 Lafayette av. 12

FOR SALE—1 good team of draught horses. 2223 St. Charles st. 12

FOR SALE—Single phaeton, surrey and harness. 417 S. Ewing av. 12

FOR SALE—Small horse, $40. 911 Market st., or 2919 Sheridan av. 12

FOR SALE—A carriage and buggy, $15 each. 1027 N. Leffingwell av. 12

FOR SALE—A $40 village cart; only $18; good as new. 5051 Wells av. 12

FOR SALE—A good 5-year-old horse; fine single driver. 5114 Ridge av. 12

FOR SALE—A good saddle or driving pony; $50. 202 Commercial Building. 12

FOR SALE—A gentle pony, harness and buggy, at a bargain. 2334 N. Market st. 12

FOR SALE—One 1st-class barouche in good condition, cheap. 2717 Stoddard st. 12

FOR SALE—One spring wagon in good condition; price, $25. 4265A Garfield av. 12

FOR SALE—1 heavy horse, city broke; $40, 610 N. 11th st.; call Sunday or Monday. 12

FOR SALE—A full line of vehicles at reduced prices E. H. Nolte, 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A No. 1 grocery wagon in good order cheap if sold this week. 2619 Lafayette av. 12

FOR SALE—$55 buys a good young mare; stand anywhere; any one can drive. 1701 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—5 gentle horses, broken and guarantee for good service, 5 to 8 years old. 3217 Cass av., rear. 12

FOR SALE—Fine saddle and driving mare, or will trade for fine diamond. Address X 67, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Elegant 4-year-old mare suitable for driving or riding. Call at Comptor Garde, 1019 S. 3d st. 12

FOR SALE—Pretty dun saddle pony, perfectly gentle; any child can ride; very cheap. Call Sunday, 412 Lucas av. 12

FOR SALE—A good work horse cheap at 1516 Walnut st., before 1 o'clock Sunday or at 1422 Market st. Monday. 12

FOR SALE—Handsome young pony, very gentle, for children to ride; also jump seat surrey, very cheap. 1114 Morrison av. 12

FOR SALE—A fine gentle driving horse and surrey and harness; also some good draught horses, cheap, at 2337 S. Jefferson av. 12

FOR SALE—Five year old horse; good for collector and drummer; can go in 3:30; $100. Call at 2002 E. Grand av., opposite Water Tower. 12

FOR SALE—A good horse, wagon and harness; also a dump cart, scales, set of ice tools, and a lot of second-hand lumber, etc., at 606 Wash st. 12

FOR SALE—Handsome sorrel horse, handsome cut-under surrey, lady's road cart, set harness, etc., all for $250; a bargain. Apply at 3611 N. 9th st. 12

FOR SALE—At a barglan, to stop paying storage, 5 glass landau carriages in good running order; no reasonable offer refused, at stable 423 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—One fine, light leather-trimmed wagonette for 1 or 2 horses; the finest in the city for $250. A. Hobusch, 4983 Natural Bridge rd.

FOR SALE—Light top buggy, good as new; cost $275; will sell at $75; also the lightest road wagon in St. Louis, John O'Fallon's make, at $50. 4056 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—A stylish dapple-gray horse, silver-mounted harness and phaeton, in use but short time; very fine outfit for a lady; must sell at once. Inquire 2661 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—A gentleman about to go to Europe will offer for sale up to April 10 very fine single driving buggy. Inquire at Keyes & Watkins Livery Co., 1001 N. Grand av. 12

FOR SALE—A bargain; fine bay ladies' driving mare, 16 hands, 8 year old, surrey, top buggy, riding cart, all in good order, and fine new harness, on account of leaving city; will sell whole business for $110; call to-day; will separate. 1901 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—Elegant private turnout, has been used only one season; consists of Brockett & Tuttle (Bradford) no top surrey made to order, bay mare 8 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind, handsome harness, whip and mats—in fact the most stylish turnout in St. Louis. For further information address box 351, Post-office. 12

EXAMINE our fine stock of cut-under and jump-seat surreys, phaetons, buggies, park, spindle and storm wagons, Kensingtons, etc. Novelties in quartered oak. Largest manufacturers in the world of all kinds of grocer, butcher, laundry, milk and express wagons, furniture wagons, trucks, baggage wagons and wagonettes. Agents for Collins' carts. Prices lower than the lowest. Send for catalogue.
McCABE YOUNG & CO.,
12 1213 to 1223 N. Broadway

$65 BUYS a nice small team mules, farmer wagon and harness. 2711 Sheridan ax. 12

$65 BUYS a Shetland pony, pleasure cart and harness for lady and children. 2716 Sheridan av. 12

$75 WILL BUY a nice saddle horse. See Miller, 1017 Morgan st. 12

$95 BUYS a good team of work horses, good wagon and harness. 2716 Sheridan av. 12

$95 BUYS nice driving pony with top buggy and harness; $65 buys team of black mares; $17 buys dirt cart and harness. 1314 N. 10th st. 12

Open Your Eyes.

Wagons of all descriptions; the finest line in the city now in stock at
12 KINGMAN & CO., 200 S. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

A good 2d-hand open wagon; also a buggy; can be seen at R. HENNECKE, 200 S. 8th st. 12

FOR SALE.

1 LIGHT STORM BUGGY,

Suitable for small family. Apply

L. E. ANDERSON,
12 3635 Windsor Place.

BOOKS.

Books at Less Than Cost of Binding.

"Rag Pickers of Paris," 15c; "My Uncle Benjamin," 15c; "Money," by Zola, 15c; "Fruits of Culture," by Tolstoi, 10c; "Church and State," supplement to the "Kreutzer Sonata," by Tolstoi, 10c; "Dogs of War," by Woodward, 5c; "Original Lies and Quaint Conceits," 5c. For sale by A. J. Crawford, 312 N. 7th st , near Locust; books bought and sold. 28

DANCING.

ALBANY DANCING ACADEMY, Albany Hall, Garrison and Cass av., 24 lessons, $3; Park Hall, Park and Mississippi avs., 24 lessons, $6, for this term only; we teach every dance known and furnish book of instruction. Prof. F. H. Wood and daughters. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing School, 2341 Olive st.; private classes; fine waltzing. Call for terms. 76

THEATRICAL.

LYCEUM SCHOOL OF ACTING, room 604, Fagin Building, 810 Olive st., situations secured for pupils; terms reas.; entertainments furnished for all occasions. Call or write Chas. Sabor, tutor. 75

THEATRICAL—Lady partner wanted up in slate writing and rope-tying for expose work; clairvoyant or mesmeric subject preferred; season 92-93. Address N 66, this office. 75

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN incorporated company has vacancy for manager and cashier during banking hours; salary, $250 monthly; must qualify with $2,000 cash; best security given. Add. R 67, this office. 2

WANTED—A tenant for a brick and iron store, 40x60 ft., with cellar and living room; a splendid chance for a live groceryman; eight miles from St Louis. For particulars address E. Joy, Old Orchard, Mo., or L. J. Peck, 415 N. 7th st., St. Louis.

WANTED—Man to take the management permanent branch for established Chicago house; will pay all expenses and $125 per month salary; also percentage on all business done; must invest about $1,500 in stock of goods to be carried, and must give entire attention to business. Frank McKim, 605 Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill. 2

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

3 S. 22D ST.—Two nice 2d-story front rooms, furnished, with or without light housekeeping. 13

6 S. 22D ST.—Lower floor; 3 rooms and basement. 13

12 N. CARDINAL AV.—Two nicely furnished parlors with connecting bedroom; reasonable to good parties. 13

18 S. 11TH ST.—In rear, two rooms, unfur.; new building; every convenience. 13

105 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for one or two gents; all conveniences. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Nice back parlor furnished for two gents or man and wife; two rooms unfur. on 2d floor; all con. 13

114 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished rooms with baths, hot and cold water, gas and all the conveniences in the halls; house is newly furnished and newly painted; Brussels carpets in every room and new fixtures from top to bottom of house; for gents only; will be ready April 6; half block from Moser's Hotel. Inquire at 904 Pine st. 13

117 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents, where they can sleep through the day. 13

211 S. 22D ST.—Three rooms, bath and laundry. 13

219 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Neatly furnished front room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; $10 per month. 13

220 LOCUST ST.—3 rooms and attic, $12. 13

316 N. 11TH ST., near Locust.—One front parlor, furnished; fire and gas; for gents only. 13

321 PLUM ST.—Comfortably furnished room for one gent at $1 per week in private family. 13

313 S. 31ST ST.—3 nice rooms with hall, water and gas; 1st floor; rent, $14. 13

314 N. 11TH ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms for gentlemen; central. 13

412 S. GARRISON AV.—3 fine rooms for small family. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, day, week or month; reasonable. 13

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Furnished parlor on 1st floor, also 1 room for light housekeeping. 13

719 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished front room, $1.50 per week; suitable for two. 13

803 PINE ST.—Two newly furnished rooms for gentlemen only. 13

803 N. FIFTEENTH ST.—Room for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 13

814 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished front room for two gents. 13

831 S. 9TH ST.—A nicely furnished front room. 13

904½ LOCUST ST.—Two nicely fur. front rooms; central location and reasonable. 13

910 N. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

920 BENTON ST.—Nicely furnished room, cheap. 13

1002 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms, front and back; also hall room. 13

1004A PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1006 PINE ST.—Two nice front rooms and suite, furnished for light housekeeping or gentleman; cheap. 13

1007 OHIO AV.—Furnished front room 1st floor; $2 per week. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front nicely furnished, also one single room. 13

1018 N. 18TH ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor, with water in kitchen. 13

1105 N. 19TH ST.—Furnished front room for light housekeeping; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front rooms, $1.75 to $2.50 per week. 13

1113 GLASGOW AV.—3 rooms; $7.
TERRY, SCOTT & CO., 621 Chestnut st. 13

1118 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished parlor. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, southern exposure, from $1.50 up. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front rooms and several hall rooms, cheap. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furn. room and kitchen for light housekeeping; also other front rooms. 13

1123 N. COMPTON AV.—Near Easton av., furnished room and kitchen in rear, at $10 per month; convenient for light housekeeping. 13

1127 ST. ANGE AV.—Fur. rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

1131 N. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished room suitable for two gents; bath, etc., $2.50 per week. 13

1135 S. 7TH ST.—Furnished front room, for two or three gents in private family. 13

1221 DOLMAN ST.—Parterre; elegant front room, large closet; near Lafayette Park. 13

1224 MORRISON AV.—Eleven nice rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with stable. 13

1225 VICTOR ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front and hall rooms, single or en suite. 13

1237½ FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished front and bedroom, suitable for three respectable gents, with bath and all conveniences. 13

1308 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms; price reasonable; private family. 13

1324 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room for one or two gents. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Two rooms nicely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1416 HICKORY—One furnished and one unfurnished rooms. 13

1417 WEBSTER AV.—Comfortably furnished rooms in private family. Rent $6 per month. 13

1424 MORGAN ST.—Newly furnished rooms and transient. 13

1443 FRANCIS ST.—3 beautiful rooms newly papered; latest improvements; one block from Grand and Easton avs. 13

1504 CARR ST.—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1515 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, $1.50 and $2 for gentlemen, also nice room for gentleman and wife, $3 per week. 13

1516 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished front parlor for gent; private family; breakfast and tea if desired. 13

1528 PINE ST.—Front and back rooms, 2d floor; newly furnished. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for man and wife or single gents; southern exposure with bath; cheap. 13

1603 HICKORY ST.—Neatly furnished front room, suitable for two ladies or gents. 13

1605 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished parlor with privilege of light housekeeping; also other rooms. 13

1609 CHESTNUT ST.—Two very desirable rooms; hall, parlor and 2d-story front on reasonable terms. 13

1619 S. 9TH ST.—A neat, small furnished room. 13

1627 LINDEN ST.—2 nicely fur. rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1703 OLIVE ST.—Nice large fur rooms, suitable for 2 gents; exchange refs. 13

1710 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Finely fur. front room and alcove; also small room; all modern improvements; cable and electric cars. 13

1715 N. GARRISON AV.—Two nice, clean back rooms, with front entrance and use of laundry. 13

1719 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. back parlor, also room on 3d floor; all conveniences. 13

1721 CARROLL ST.—Six rooms, gas, bath and water closet. Apply at 1727. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—2 rooms for light housekeeping. Northern Central cars. 13

1800 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room for rent, suitable for two gents or man and wife. 13

1803 WASH ST.—Neatly furnished front parlor and bed-room combined. 13

1805 OHIO AV.—Two nice well lighted rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1805 CARR ST.—2 neatly furnished front rooms for light housekeeping in private family, no children, northern and southern exposure. 13

1807 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

1808 WASH ST.—Second and third floors of two rooms each, together or separate; water, bath, w. c. and c.; resonable. 13

1809 WASH ST.—3d and 2d-story parlors, furnished, for two gents or married couple. 13

1817 PAPIN ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, southern exposure; gentlemen only; all conveniences. 13

1908 BELLE GLADE AV.—2 pleasant rooms, 2d floor, $7; water included. 13

1908 BELLEGLADE AV.—4 pleasant rooms, 2d floor, $11.50; water included. 13

1931 OLIVE ST.—A double front room for gents. 13

1933 CARR ST.—Neatly furnished room in private family for gent; $5 per month. 13

2008 OLIVE ST.—Large neatly furnished front room; suitable for two gents. 13

2011 OLIVE ST.—Unfurnished room on 1st floor, with or without use of carpet. 13

2020 OLIVE ST.—2 small rooms, nicely fur. 13

2030 EUGENIA ST.—Neatly furnished room. 13

2117 CLARK AV.—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

2123 WALNUT—Furnished rooms for rent suitable for one or two gents, with gas and bath. 13

2123 EUGENIA ST.—2 unfur. rooms, 2d floor, with use of bath-room; cheap to party without children. 13

2124 FRANKLIN AV.—Large furnished front room; reasonable price. 13

2125 WALNUT—Two rooms furnished complete for housekeeping; also large front room for two or four gents. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2206 LUCAS PL.—Handsome furnished second-story front room, suit for couple or four gents. 13

2211 A CASS AV.—One nice furnished 2d floor back room; all conveniences; porch, bath, w. c., closets. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room, private family; references. 13

2248 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

2305 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold bath and gas; southern exp. 13

2306 BIDDLE ST.—2 rooms, or 3 rooms and kitchen; rent, $11. 13

2306 BIDDLE ST.—Three rooms, or 2 rooms and stable; cheap rent. 13

2316 PINE ST.—Fine large furnished front alcove room for one or more persons, also neat furnished hall room. 13

2321 WALNUT ST.—Fur. front room, first floor, for 2 gents. 13

2326 RUTGER ST.—3 or 5 rooms on 1st floor; 2 blocks from Lafayette Park. 13

2338 CARR ST.—4 rooms 2d floor; water and gas fixtures. 13

2410 BIDDLE ST.—6 rooms, $17. 13

2424 S. 10TH ST.—Nice fur. rooms, suitable for two gents; convenient to three car lines. 13

2508 N. 13TH ST.—Two rooms on second floor, newly papered, private family; rent, $7. 13

2606 MORGAN ST.—Three lovely rooms furnished for housekeeping; gas, bath, closets; also front parlor. 13

2612 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room in private family; gas, bath; for gentlemen only. 13

2613 LUCAS AV.—Two unfurnished rooms, 1st floor, with bath; terms reasonable. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Two good rooms in basement; laundry work taken in payment for rent. 13

2615 CLARK AV.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room; detached house; southern exposure; with or without board; exclusively private family. 13

2623 PINE ST.—Furnished second-story front room; southern exposure and all modern conveniences. 13

2629 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room on 2d floor. 13

2629 CHESTNUT ST.—One hall room, also other nicely furnished rooms; mod. conv. 13

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished 3d-story front room, northern and southern exposure; also, nicely furnished front and back parlor. 13

2640 PARK AV.—4 lovely furnished rooms, front. 13

2711 DAYTON ST.—Neatly fur. room, 2d story. 13

2716 BERNARD ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; gas and all conveniences. 13

2717 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished room. 13

2718 THOMAS ST.—Three elegant rooms unfurnished. 13

2802 LAFAYETTE AV.—Pleasant unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; cheap; references exchanged. 13

2819 ST. LOUIS AV.—Furnished room. 13

2834 GAMBLE ST.—Elegantly furnished second story front room; all conveniences; very desirable. 13

2835 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; terms moderate. 13

2901 GAMBLE—A furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms together or separate; all conveniences. 13

2914 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 13

2919 OLIVE ST.—10-room furnished house. 13

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—3 pleasant rooms for housekeeping; gas, bath, etc. 13

2930 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

2938 CASS AV.—3 rooms; $10.50. 13

2939 OLIVE ST.—Two elegantly furn. rooms; gas, bath, hot water, southern exposure. 13

3010 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

3021 A MADISON ST.—Nicely furnished front room, southern exposure, $8 per month; private family. 13

3031 OLIVE ST.—One furnished room with gas and bath, for gents, $10. 13

3032 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; all convens.; private family; cars at door. 13

3053 SHERIDAN AV.—One furnished room for one or two gentlemen in private family. 13

3115 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen, hot and cold bath; private family; terms moderate. 13

3127 OLIVE ST.—Large, well-furnished front room; southern exposure; hot and cold water, gas and fire; good attention; $15. 13

3149 OLIVE ST.—2 elegant 2d-story front rooms for gents; refs. exchd. 13

3205 OLIVE ST.—Fur. second-story front room; southern exposure; modern conveniences; reasonable. 13

3212 RUTGER ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor, new; water in kitchen; $10. KEELEY,
13 1113 Chestnut st.

3305 AND 3307 ST. VINCENT AV.—Only 2 sets left of those beautiful flats; front and rear porches. 13

3314 RUTGER ST.—3 rooms, 2nd floor, new; water in kitchen: $9. KEELEY,
13 1113 Chestnut st.

3438 FRANKLIN AV.—Room for 1 or 2 young ladies; also nicely furn. front room; hot bath. 13

3439 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room; southern exposure. 13

3723 VISTA ST.—3 nice rooms, first floor; $9. 13

3815 PAGE AV.—Suitable for young couple or small family; 3 rooms and use of laundry. 13

3913 EVANS AV.—Four beautiful room; water, etc.; newly papered; near Cass; rent low. 13

3963 FAIRFAX AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room in a private family, where there are no other roomers, suitable for 2 gentlemen or 2 young ladies. 13

4263 A GARFIELD AV.—Two extra rooms, 2nd floor, $7.50. 13

5344 EASTON AV.—3 fine large rooms, 2d floor, water in kitchen. 13

BEFORE moving sell me what household goods you don't want. Ashton, 1421 St. Charles st. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms to private parties. Address D 66, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, for particulars apply to 1017 Garrison av. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room to transients or to lady. Add. H 66, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms to quiet couples in a quiet locality. Add. A 6, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Laclede av., west of Sarah st., 5 unfur. rooms; $30. Add. P 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large well furnished rooms $8 per month, private family. Add. Y 64, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsome comfortable second-story front room; private family. Address F 56, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished parlor with folding lounge, suit. for music teacher; $12. Add. S 64, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room for very quiet transients. Ad. A 58, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Quiet lady will rent pleasant rooms to transients; very private. Address D 67, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. room on Olive st. near Compton av.; terms $6 a month. Add. L 63, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room for transients in quiet neighborhood. Address A 65, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Widow lady, living alone, has neatly furnished rooms for quiet transients. Address O 65, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 large, 2d-floor adjoining rooms, 3 windows fronting on Olive st.; suit for studio. Add. T 64, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two or three fine partly furnished rooms, southern exposure, newly painted and papered. Cor. Evans and Taylor av. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished rooms for transients in quiet neighborhood; to first-class parties only. Add. E 57, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One or two elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family in West End; rent reasonable. Address M 61, this office. 13

FOR RENT—For gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished; n., s. and w. exp.; private family; best of ref.; West End. Add. H 63, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Newly furnished 2d-story front room with bath and gas; no other roomers; on Garrison av.; near three lines of cars. Address H 59, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large handsomely furnished front room with board; 1st floor; gas, etc.; for married couple; $45 per month; private family. Add. B 67, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Near 31st and Chestnut, 2d story front and adjoining room, single or en suite, newly furnished; all conveniences; private family; gents only. Add. Y 57, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Will rent our 2d-floor entire, gas, bath, etc., for housekeeping to a couple that do not expect the earth for $15 per month, but do want a pleasant location. Add. C 67, this office. 13

I have an elegant second-story fronting south suite for man and wife or 2 gents; private family; home comforts; everything first-class, splendid location. Add. X 64, this office. 13

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED—A room-mate at 614 N. Beaumont st. 13

WANTED—2 or 3 unfur. rooms for light housekeeping; two adults. Add. W 64, this office. 13

WANTED—A young man for room-mate; have a nicely fur. room in the vicinity of Lafayette Park; board conv. and cheap; two car lines; must have good refs. Ad. S 56, this office. 13

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

Drink **SANCA.** Take home a bottle.

BOARDING.

26 N. COMPTON AV.—A nice room with very good board for two refined gents with good refs. 18

716 GARRISON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; first-class table board. 18

900 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for rent, with or without board; 2d floor. 18

908 N. 20TH ST.—Handsomely fur. 2d-story front room with or without board. 18

913 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; also day board; every convenience. 18

960 CHOUTEAU AV.—Newly fur. front room; also side room, with first-class board; moderate terms. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished rooms with board; also day board. 18

1102 MORRISON AV.—2d-story front room with or without board. 18

1108 AUTUMN ST.—A 2d-story room with board, central; gas; fire and hot bath; Union Depot cars. 18

1108 GRATTAN ST.—Nicely furnished front room for 1 or 2 gents, with or without board; very reasonable rates. 18

1109 ST. ANGE AV.—Beautiful 2d-story front room, fur. or unfur.; connecting room if desired; board in private family. 18

1130 N. 21ST ST.—Furnished front room, good board, for one or two ladies employed during day, or gent and wife, in quiet family; terms moderate. 18

1205 CHAMBERS ST.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board. 18

1217 GRATTAN ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—Beautiful second-story front room; all modern conveniences; with good board in private family; terms reasonable to a party with reference. 18

1314 LA SALLE ST.—A neatly furnished front room with board. 18

1405 N. 6TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms and 1st-class board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Desirable rooms with board. 18

1503 WASHINGTON AV.—Back parlor and one front room nicely furnished, with board. 18

1516 WASHINGTON AV.—Large fur. front room; quiet home for an elderly gent; private family. 18

1618 OLIVE ST.—Elegant and newly furnished rooms with board; everything first-class. 18

1626 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished suit of apartments, with both connecting; also first-class accommodations for regular, transient and day boarders; references exchanged. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

1746 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished room, 2d floor, with or without board; private family. 18

1756 CHOUTEAU AV.—One hall room with the best of board $4 per week; two lines street cars pass the door. 18

1803 LUCAS PL.—First-class accommodations for regular, transient and day boarders. 18

1803 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms with board. 18

1824½ BENTON ST.—2d-story front room with board in private family for a gentleman only. 18

1833 BENTON ST.—Nice fur. connecting front rooms, with or without board. 18

1900 LOUISIANA AV.—Have added the next door house to mine and will have more rooms with southern exposure; good board; beautiful summer residence; opposite Reservoir Park. 18

2000 MORGAN ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, $4.50 per week; table board, $3; meal tickets, 6 for $1. 18

2002 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; terms reasonable 18

2016 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, front or back, with board; terms very reasonable. 18

2028 MORGAN ST.—Three furnished rooms and first-class board. 18

2108 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room, with or without board. 18

2116 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with first-class table board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room with board. 18

2223 PINE ST.—Delightful 2d-story front room, with good board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 18

2307 OLIVE ST.—New and elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; reference required. 18

2328 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board at moderate prices. 18

2415 DAYTON ST.—Handsomely fur. 2d-story front room, with breakfast if desired. 18

2601 PINE ST.—Table boarders accommodated at $3.50 per week; excellent cooking; first-class attention. 18

2615 LUCAS AV.—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, very reasonable. 18

2620 LOCUST ST.—Nicely fur. hall room, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

2622 LAFAYTTTE AV., near park—Handsomely furn. room, gas, hot bath and good board, all conveniences and home comforts; 4th st. cable passes door. 18

2626 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front; also third-story south room, with board. 18

2628 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-floor rooms, furnished, accommodations first-class, with board. 18

2630 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; also table board; terms moderate. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; good substantial board, with comforts of home. 18

2633 WASHINGTON AV.—First-class rooms and board. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished front and other rooms; with or without board. 18

2646 PINE ST.—Large pleasant rooms, board, hot baths, gas, fire; $10 a week for two. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; first-class board and all con. 18

2706 WALNUT ST.—Neatly fur. room, with or without board; $7 a month. 18

2706 LOCUST ST.—Two newly furnished front rooms with or without board; gents only. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—Comfortable room, with board, for two gents in private family. 18

2716 DICKSON ST.—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping or room and board; references. 18

2722 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room on 2d floor, with board. 18

2730 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. rooms with board. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Desirable front room, second story; other rooms; with board for gentlemen. 18

2734 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; with board; hot water. 18

2742 DAYTON ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without first-class board; terms reasonable. 18

2743 MORGAN ST.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board and every convenience. 18

2800 LAFAYETTE AV.—Large, pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms, east and south exposure; very pleasant for summer; with or without board. 18

2806 LOCUST ST.—2 elegantly furnished parlors, 2d story, suitable for man and wife or 3 gentlemen; excellent board; also 1 small single room. 18

2808 LOCUST ST.—Furnished second-story front room with board. 18

2821 OLIVE ST.—Third story front room, nicely furnished; alcove, southern and western exposure. 18

2846 A LAFAYETTE AV.—One large front room unfurnished and two furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged. 18

2904 GAMBLE ST.—2d-story front room; one of the coolest rooms in the city, nicely furnished; good board. 18

2904 PINE ST.—Excellent table board at all hours; moderate rates; also furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 18

2923 CHESTNUT ST.—Large double and single rooms with excellent table; house modern and convenient in every particular. 18

2926 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board; bath, gas, every convenience. 18

2934 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d-story rooms with board. 18

2946 EASTON AV.—Elegantly fur. rooms, with first-class board; also table board. 18

3002 LOCUST ST.—A desirable second-story front, back and other rooms; first-class board; references required. 18

3018 S. 7TH ST.—Newly fur. rooms; convenient to 2 car lines; with or without board. 18

3035 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences, with board. 18

3038 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished front room with board 18

BOARDING.

3126 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; also a few day boarders accommodated; refs. ex. 18

3308 CHESTNUT ST.—Two furnished front rooms, with or without board. 18

3309 MORGAN ST.—Large, 3d-story front room with first-class board for 2 gents. 18

3335 PINE ST.—Alcove, southern exposure, second floor front and another room, with board. 18

3503 A FRANKLIN AV.—2 pleasant rooms, with board, for gents. 18

3837 DELMAR AV.—Second-story front or suite of two or three rooms, with board; references exchanged. 18

4047 FAIRFAX AV.—One nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

5815 PENNSYLVANIA AV.—With board, two front rooms, southern exposure; river view; 40 minutes south by 6th and Market st. electric line; apply afternoons. 18

FOR RENT—One or two rooms, furnished, with board, at 3234 Chestnut. 18

FOR RENT—Front room, 2d floor; private family; $40 with board; gas, bath, etc.; for married couple. Add. A 67, this office. 18

FOR RENT—By widow living alone, nicely furnished room to gentlemen, or will board 2 or 3 children. Address L 66, this office. 18

FOR RENT—3 or 4 large rooms, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; large yard in good neighborhood. Call at 6133 Michigan av. 18

FOR RENT—Two Christian young men can find nicely fur. front room, 1st floor, with board in private family; West End. Add. K 65, this office. 18

FOR RENT—On W. Pine st., 2 beautiful rooms; southern ex.; large yard; first-class board; house has just been furnished entirely new. Address W 55, this office. 18

FOR RENT—1 block from Olive, West End, 2 delightful 2d-story rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with excellent board; private family. Add. E. 63, this office. 18

FOR RENT—One or two newly furnished rooms, with or without first-class board, in a refined, strictly private family on Pine street, west of Grand av.; refs. exchanged. Add. F 55, this office 18

LAYFAETTE PARK HOTEL—2 nice suites of rooms fronting on park, suitable for gent and wife or 2 gents; bath-room in each suite; table first-class. 18

PARTIES desiring day board will find it to their interest to call at 3146 Locust st. 18

ST. JAMES HOTEL has been improved, refurnished and decorated; it has a limited number of rooms for winter boarders at moderate prices. 18

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

TWO young ladies employed during day can obtain board in private family; $3.50. Add. E 64, this office. 18

WANTED—At 1414 Olive st., boarders and roomers; $5 a week. 18

WANTED—A few children to raise in a suburb. Inquire at 1503 Singleton st. 18

WANTED—One young man to board in private family. Address C 58, this office. 18

WANTED—5 gentlemen for roomers; can have breakfast and supper, if desired. 1733 Carr st. 18

WANTED—Room-mate for large front room; best of board; everything A 1; reasonable price. 1756 Chouteau av. 18

WANTED—Lady living in western part of city would like one or more children to board. Address O 52, this office. 18

WANTED—A child to board; a good home and two good schools within one block; no other children. 4433 Garfield av. 18

WANTED—Boarders, also rooms for light housekeeping. Mrs. Herman, 1627 Linden st., between Lucas av. and Morgan st. 18

WANTED—One or two ladies to board in private family on Compton Hill; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address K 64, this office. 18

WANTED—Congenial room-mate and fellow-boarder by respectable young man; excellent neighborhood; reasonable rates. Add. N 62, this office. 18

YORKSHIRE HOTEL—Fine rooms with first-class board. 2635-37-39 Washington av. 18

Drink **SANCA.** Take home a bottle.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished house for some months at a nominal rent. Address G 64, this office. 15

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 9-room house, 3231 Washington av. Apply to 66 Turner bldg. 15

FOR RENT—A new, well fur., 6-room, detached, modern house, so. ex. Add. D 62, this office. 15

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Nicely fur. home in West End for summer or longer. Add. Y 59, this office. 15

FOR RENT—Furnished house, 6 rooms; furniture for sale; new, convenient and splendid location. 3869 Windsor pl. 15

FOR RENT—Furnished house of eight rooms in West End from May 1 to Sept. 1; owner would be willing to retain two rooms. Address F 61, this office. 15

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT, WEST END.

I have a new, 7-room brick house, elegantly furnished, for rent to a responsible party who will give bond from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1892, at $50 per month; gilt edged reference required; prefer a family with no small children. For further information see
JOHN S. KING, Real Estate Agent,
15 622 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—An elegant furnished flat in the most desirable part of the city. Address D 64, this office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—One share Pastime Club stock; will take $90 if sold at once. Address H 92, this office.

FOR SALE—$1,000 interest in syndicate owning good suburban property bought last fall; been improved since; need money. Add. O 56, this office.

SOME private funds may be borrowed by addressing O 63, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums from $5,000 to $50,000 on city real estate.
L. S. BROTHERTON,
31 417 Pine st.

5% Money 5%

We will loan any sum from $25,000 to $100,000 on first-class central business property at 5 per cent per annum.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
31 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

$80,000 TO LOAN

We have a "special fund" of $80,000 to loan at 6 per cent on good improved real estate, in sums of $5,000 upwards. Parties wanting money will find it to their advantage to see us immediately.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
31 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

Money to loan in sums to suit, and ready soon as we examine the property.
LEON L. HULL & CO.,
31 804 Chestnut st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. ☞ Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co. 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2890 and 4101.

ALL SORTS.

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c; worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

DEUBER'S pool, wine and beer saloon, s. w. cor. 20th and Salisbury sts. 32

FIRE INSURANCE, leading companies; Geo. A. Davies insures furniture, etc. 222 Pine st. Notary Public. 32

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas, stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A GENUINE massage bath; the best of new attendance. 1512 Olive st. Mrs. Dr. Silva. 74

ARTISTIC hairdressing; acknowledged millinery; bangs cut, curled; doll wigs; hat crowns; specialties; late novelty goods. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24 page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A" ANDRUS' Electric Belt, 919 Olive st., cures rheumatism, nervous debility; write for book.

A Well-Known Citizen Cured with ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Andrus:

DEAR SIR—I desire to inform you that the Electric Belt you sold me has done more than I expected. I have been a sufferer for over a year with the backache which was so painful at times it made me scream. I have been treated for lumbago, kidney trouble and one of the best doctors in St. Louis treated me for rheumatism without any permanent good. I wore the belt every night for four weeks and I am now entirely free from pain. It is over four weeks now since I last wore it. I have lived in St. Louis since 1866. Truly yours,
J. P. STAMM, 2604 Dayton st.
April 2, 1892. 74

BATHS of all kinds, 1417 Pine st., Mrs. Brooks; genuine massage treatment by skillful operators.

BATHS of all kinds; sea salt baths; medicated alcohol, bay rum, rubbing, massage and magnetic treatment. Miss Werner, late of Phila., 902 Pine st. 74

CENTRAL PHOTO CO. have removed to 816 and 818 N. 6th st., opposite Dime Museum. 74

CARPETS cleaned to look like new. J. N. Verdier, corner 19th and Pine sts. Telephone 1187. 74

DADO Window Shades, 50c to 75c, worth double. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, 29 S. 14th st., ladies' physician; board in con; skillful att. Call or write.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, doctor of midwifery, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st.; strictly con.

DR. LOTTA REINER, reliable regular graduate of 2 colleges; female complaints treated successfully; ladies received during confinement; business confidential; charges reasonable. 120 S. 14th st. 74

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash in spring poets, daisies and housekeepers open up; all have their admirers; would invite the whole crowd to inspect the stock of furniture I am constantly opening up, and not once a year as old fogy furniture men do. Meilis, 819 Franklin av. 74

GENUINE massage treatment given by Mrs. C. Ames of Omaha. Please call 26 S. 16th st. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Call or address N Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry and old gold by Frank Pearce, 1117 Olive st.; business confidential. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES' hair dressed; guarantee satisfaction, 1010 Armstrong av. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 324 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MME. E., the great European, tells past, present and future. Chgs, ladies, 50c; gents, $1. 1129 N. 7th.

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call. 2305 Market. 74

MRS. HOELKE, regular graduate of two colleges; receives ladies during confinement; charges reasonable. 328 S. 14th st 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years practical experience; skillfully treats and cures all female complaints with great success; call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

PSYCHOMETRIST, business and test medium permanently at 2933½ Olive st., 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. 74

PERSONAL—Persons intending getting married soon can learn something to their benefit by addressing E 4, this office. 74

PROF. LAROGE, developing of mediums; diseases treated by vital magnetism; reference. 807 N. 15th st. 74

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C Greer R. E. Co.

WHEN PHOTO STUDIO—Best cabinet photos from $2 per doz. 1631 Franklin av. You know the "When!"

WANTED—Dental work by a first-class operator of five years' experience at the chair; low prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. S. T. Peter, Dentist, room 304 Oriel Building, 6th and Locust sts. 74

3 CENTS Per Yard—Steam carpet cleaning. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust st.; awnings to order; cheap.

60C TO 75c a yard will buy nice Brussels. At F. H. Koch, 619 Franklin av.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., 815 Locust, printers; send for estimates.

PILES Radically cured without cutting by new method. Call or write. Bellevue Medical Dispensary, 1403 Vandeventer av.; take Franklin or Washington av. cars. 74

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis. Rejected claims a specialty.

Condon's Premium Bread

Ask your grocer for it. 74

MRS. NEY

Tells fortune by three kinds of cards and out of the hand. 1725 S. 3d st. 74

SHELP.

Teeth without plates. 612 Olive st. 74

GOLD WANTED.

Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver. Call or send to Hy. Loewenstein, 1609 S. Broadway. 74

ST. LOUIS
Dental Rooms
618 OLIVE ST.

The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for	$5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1 50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

LUCK.

MME. LA VETA,

2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. The greatest living medium and clairvoyant. Tells the past, present and future, with the utmost truth. She astonishes you from the outset by her remarkable influence over your mind. Nothing in love, business, marriage, speculation, law suits, debts or property that she does not see. She draws a powerful line between you and all repeated dangers. Her superior advice is always followed by astonishing success. She tells if friends are true or false. She has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. She sells the lucky belts at a reasonable price. Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 74

Paper Your Room for $1.

16 Rolls of Wall Paper for $1.

ROEHRIG & JACOBY,

Wall Paper, Carpets,

1312, 1314 & 1316 Franklin Av.

☞ Telephone No. 2891. ☜

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-Teller, removed to 2209 Market st. Business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells you lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 74

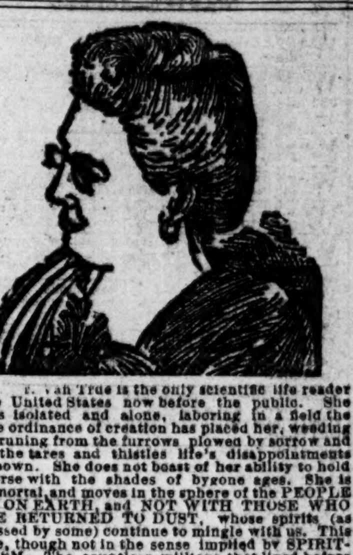
BRIDGE WORK

ALBANY DENTISTS,
421 N. Broadway.
Teeth extracted, 25c. Vitalized air free. Anyone can take it; young or old, nervous or delicate.
Teeth filled with gold, $1.00 and up. Silver and other filling 75c. Teeth cleaned, 75c. Best set of teeth, $8.00.
Office always open. Lady in attendance.
74 J. A. SHOBER, D. D. S., Mgr.

PROF. TAYLOR,

Medium and Clairvoyant, 2205 Olive st. This is the last week that Prof. Taylor will give sittings for 50 cents, after this week he charges his regular fee. Prof. Taylor, recognized by the press, medical faculty and scientists generally as the most celebrated medium of modern times, while entranced will reveal every hidden mystery of life, will give correct information on sickness, absent friends, law suits, divorces, stock speculations, etc., records, lost or stolen property, locates buried treasures and minerals of all kinds. Prof. Taylor thoroughly understands how to prepare and work the famous magic and mesmeric talisman, as prepared and practiced by the Buddhists, Hindoos and wizards of the Orient. These magic talismen when worn with Prof. Taylor's instructions and accompanied by his powerful work, are guaranteed to give good luck in business; all games of chance, remove evil influences, restores lost affection, unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, etc. A friendly chat costs nothing. Letters containing $1 answered. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.



MRS. DR. VAN TRUE is the only scientific life reader in the United States now before the public. She stands isolated and alone, laboring in a field the divine ordinance of creation has placed her, weeding and pruning from the furrows plowed by sorrow and care, the tares and thistles life's disappointments have sown. She does not boast of her ability to hold converse with the shades of bygone ages. She is only mortal and moves in the sphere of the PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, and NOT WITH THOSE WHO HAVE RETURNED TO DUST, whose spirits (as professed by some) continue to mingle with us. This is true, though not in the sense implied by SPIRITUALISM. The countless millions that lived before us continue still to reign, not in the mysterious form of GHOSTS or spirits, but in flesh and blood—IN OURSELVES—just as we will live in those that follow after us. The destiny of mankind is foreshadowed to be worked out here on earth, in corporeal rather than spiritual form. We are always pressing, gradually evolving, until eventually we will have reached the highest stage possible to attain. We are on the dawn of an era in which we will learn new methods of communication with each other, discarding our present cumbersome form of "speech" for "transmission of thought" by absorption, by intuition, by an instinct we will be guided by but not understand. It is this new trait of human nature that distinguishes Mrs. Dr. Van True from any other in her profession, and she is known to possess it in a remarkable degree of development, so much so that she never asks a question of her patrons—she tells everything, everything. She is a bunch of nerves from the sole of her feet to the crown of her head, and so sensitive that the most feeble sensation you feel is recorded at once in her mind. She takes upon herself your symptoms, she sighs when you sigh, and weeps when you weep; thrilled with the same emotion that agitates you, enters into every detail of your life. Over 2,500 people have called on her during her seven weeks in the city, and they still continue to come from far and near to drink from her fountain of wisdom and cheer. She gives advice on all affairs of life changes, travels, sickness, death, domestic troubles, lawsuits, disappointments, absent friends, speculations, describes friends and enemies and your future mate. Locates diseases, hidden treasures, lost or stolen property and mineral deposits. Tells what you should do to be successful, where you should go and whom to avoid. She unites the separated in harmony and love. Don't fail to see her, for you may never see her equal here again. Her stay is limited. Letter with $1 answered. 1226 Washington av. 74

CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM.

Mrs. Dr. Whitney, St. Louis' great reader of human destiny and forecaster of life with all its events, is established at her present address, where she continues to startle the skeptic and surprise the inquirer.

What is it you want to know or have done for you? There is nothing within the sphere of human power or intelligence that she cannot do for you. There is nothing within the aim of human ambition that she cannot place within your reach. True, she does not armor herself in full panoply against the Almighty to make right wrong nor wrong right. Neither will she cross the divine purpose regarding you, but she will weave around you a spiritual and magnetic aura that will be acceptable to heaven and all powerful with men.

Have you not noticed again and again how everything turns to the advantage of some persons? They are persons permeated with this omnipotent aura which, emanating from the medium thus gifted, is known by the medieval term MAGIC, or, in modern phraseology, GOOD LUCK. Now, you want this "good luck," and there is no time like the present for possessing it. This woman, so divinely gifted, has an abundance of superior power which she will impart to you. You will feel it in your bones that you have been benefited by her. You will find your vision clearer and your intuition so active that you will know where to make a successful move, and where to guard against the unsuccessful.

So powerful is this woman's prophetic sight that since 1876, at GRANT'S re-election, she has never missed a President that she did not predict six months ahead of his election, and so saved thousands of dollars to those who otherwise would bet unwisely. In every city where she has been she has predicted without fail the State and city officers next in succession. You cannot miss this opportunity of knowing your future, and not regret ever afterwards that you did miss it. You will possibly say, "O, yes, she is like others, an imposter!" You are mistaken, sir or madame. On the contrary you yourself will be one of her firmest supporters, and declare emphatically that as high as the mountains are above the sea, so high is this woman above all self styled "mediums" who are pretenders and quacks. Regarding MEDIUMS she will instruct you how to judge of the false and the true, so that you will not be again deceived. She will give you advice that is unfailing in all business matters, whether of money, speculation, contracts, deeds, wills, lost or hidden property, treasures, mines, law suits, divorces. She traces your antecedents to the third and fourth generation, gives you the location of your birth and the circumstances of your early life; gives you the location of your property, friends, enemies; describes to a hair your friends and enemies, and those of your own family; gives you the characteristics and actions of your acquaintances so that you will recognize them as if they stood before you; pictures your love or lover of the present time, and the person you will surely marry, also the amount of money your lover has—if any—and how it is invested and what he thinks of you. Young persons contemplating marriage should not fail calling on this woman as she will give them advice and knowledge about "the other party" which they ought to know and will be life benefit to them. She will tell young people a thousand things they never dreamed of and old people more than they ever knew. There is also a mystery in CHARMS and INFLUENCES that she will explain, and set the same to work vigorously for them. In fact, if you want to be master of yourself and your circumstances instead of being the victim of ILL-LUCK call and see this medium, and especially call before you undertake the new business you are entering into, or before you worry any more over the business you are in and does not pay you. Terms are very reasonable, and every courtesy shown you. Parties coming in from a distance should not fail to see her and learning of their "luck." Letters for advice containing $1 answered. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Full satisfaction guaranteed. 1805 Washington av. 74

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY.
Incorporated.
The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.
DR. H. NEWLAND,
2203 Olive St.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

Mrs. Ros. Sabine

1410 Pine St.,

Will Remove to 1114 Park Av. On or About April 14.

Undoubtedly the greatest living spiritual healer and business adviser. She cures ALL diseases by spiritual treatment and guarantees a cure in each and every case. Don't think your disease cannot be cured because your physician has told you so; Mrs. Sabine has cured a number of cases that had been pronounced incurable. Her superior advice is always followed by astonishing success. Consult her in all your affairs, for there are no matters pertaining to human destiny in which she could not aid and advise. Her spiritual assistance secures to her patrons: Luck and success in all business, lottery, and, in fact, all enterprises; protection against sickness and accidents; wealth as well as friendship, esteem and love. Send 4c stamp for her illustrated 12-page circular, which contains a number of sworn testimonials, a history of fortune-telling, etc. 74

DR. E. C. CHASE,

Dental Rooms,

904 OLIVE ST.

Gold Fillings $2, Plastic Fillings $1, Extracting 50c., gas free, Gold and Porcelain Crowns. All Dental operations at moderate prices. Office established 20 years.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS, from one to twelve months, on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc. No publicity, no charge for papers. Monthly payments received thereby reducing both principal and interest. Small short time real estate loans negotiated. J. W. Staley, 108½ N. 8th st., room 1. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

WANTED—Money advanced on chattel mortgages to the amount of $8,000 or $10,000. Address A 64, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. C. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

Advanced on Your Furniture or Piano?

If so, then call on us for low rates and easy terms; we make loans in any sum you desire, from $15 upwards in strict confidence, without removing your property from your residence; if you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, we will pay it for you. You can make payments at any time you desire.

If you are in need of money you will find it to your advantage to call on us before borrowing.

Eagle Loan Co., 714 Pine St.,
O. C. Voelker, Mgr., Room 14, 2d Foor.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Trunks, Valises and Musical Instruments
Unredeemed pledges for sale.
BARNETT'S LOAN OFFICE,
9 S. Broadway, between Market and Walnut.
Highest price paid for old gold and silver. 31

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO.

Money cheap. FURNITURE LOANS. Money quick.

We loan money on furniture, pianos, etc., under a system that enables you to pay interest and commission only on the actual amount due, and it is your privilege to make it smaller at any time you see fit. We do not require specified payments, and make a specialty of small loans at much less cost than can be had elsewhere. We make loans on all kinds of chattels, allowing you to keep the security in your possession.

619 Pine Street.

Money to Loan.

We have money to loan of any amount from 50c to $10,000 on personal property.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
204 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo., next to Globe Democrat Building. JAMES A. BRICE, Manager.

FURNITURE LOANS—Money loaned on furniture, real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed paper or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commiss'n charged

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Walker's LOAN OFFICE,
322 Locust St.

Liberal loans at lowest rates made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Old gold and silver bought.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 216 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Loaned on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons,

Etc., without removal or publicity, then call and get our rates, which are the lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. We will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payment taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.
515 Pine st., 2d Floor.
F. W. PETERS, Manager.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

415 A S. GARRISON AV.—Upper flat of 4 rooms. Apply at 413. 83

907 WARE AV.—6-room flat, gas and electric fixtures and gas stove, hot and cold water, laundry; rooms large and halls wide; examine it.
MCCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
83 112 N. 8th st.

1523 BACON ST.—Elegant 4-room flat for small family; water closet and bath; $18. G. H. Boehmer, 621 Olive st. 83

1815 N. GARRISON AV.—Four rooms, bath and 2 finished basement rooms, gas fixtures included; first floor; $25. 83

2320 ALBION PL., West Side of Lafayette Park—1st floor flat, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Inquire at 1116 Dolman st. 83

2609 SALISBURY ST.—Flat of 5 rooms, first floor; rent, $14. 83

2656 KEOKUK ST.—Cor. Ohio av.—Four rooms; every con.; bath, w. c., etc.; new; three lines of cars. 83

2715 MILLS ST.—Five-room flat, first floor; six rooms and bath, second floor. 83

2824 ST. LOUIS AV.—4-room flat, $14.
MCCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
83 112 N. 8th st

2919 MARKET ST.—First floor, 4 good rooms; basement, hall, bath and w. c., $23.
2219½ Market st., first floor, same, $23.
2221½ Market st., first floor, same, $23.
2219 Market st., second floor, 5 good rooms, hall, bath, and water closet, $23.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent,
83 812 Chestnut st.

3756 LACLEDE AV.—Upper and lower floors, with stable; parties without children. 83

3814 LACLEDE AV.—3-room flat. 83

4317 N. 11TH ST.—Four rooms and bath; front and side entrance. Apply to Geo. Strodtman, 4315 N. 11th st. 83

4323 MORGAN ST.—Most desirable 8-room flat in the city; hall, water, heating, electric lights, gas, etc. Call and examine. 83

CARPET cleaning, best process, lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, corner 19th and Pine sts. Telephone 1187. 83

FOR RENT—A five-room flat near Lafayette Park; no children; price, $25. Ad. M 55, this office. 83

FOR RENT—A very desirable furnished flat of five rooms; every convenience; hot and cold bath; rent low. Address M 64, this office. 83

FOR RENT—Grand and Cass av., N. E. corner We have a few flats of 3 rooms in nice order that we will rent to good parties at $15 per month.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
83 110 N. Eighth st.

FOR RENT—Second floor of new corner house, 5103 Wells av., four rooms and two finished attic rooms; gas, electric light, hall, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; separate entrance, with porch; owner occupies first floor.

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

2613 Walnut st., 4 rooms and bath; $18.
3203 Salisbury st., 4 rooms and bath; $16.
2620 Laclede av., 4 rooms; $16.
2620 Laclede av., 4 rooms; $13.
1424 Singleton st., 3 rooms; $10.
CHARLES H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.
Tel. 768. 83

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

2220A Hickory st.—Second floor, 4 rooms, every convenience, in good order, basement, dry cellar, etc.; front yard; electric cars two blocks.
83 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

Look at those two elegant flats, 1924 and 1924A Oregon av.; all modern improvements, beautifully decorated; within one block of Pine st. electric cars and a good locality; price $20 and $22.50 per month.
BARNARD-HAMILTON R. E. CO.,
83 19 N. 8th st. and 4101 Easton av.

3015 N. MARKET ST.

The best 4-room flat in the city, only $15.
JONES & SENTER,
83 812 Chestnut st.

CHARMING FLATS.

We have for rent two of those desirable flats on Prairie av. (38th st.) just north of Page av.; one on 1st floor at $22.50 and one on 2d, $23.50; they contain 4 and 5 rooms each; bath, w. c., laundry, cemented cellar, etc.; rooms nicely decorated. For keys call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
83 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

119 N. EWING AV.—Nice 6-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, etc.; rent $28 per month.
14 GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st.

905 CARDINAL AV.—Nice 6-room house; only $16. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

1018 N. 14TH ST.—A nice 6-room brick house, etc.; rent $15 per month.
14 GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st.

1025 LEONARD AV.—6 rooms, bath, etc., nice front and side yard.
CHARLES H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut.
Tel. 768. 14

1107 GLASGOW AV.—10-room house; $30. TERRY, SCOTT & CO., 621 Chestnut st. 14

1331 GAY ST.—6-room house; finished attic. E. C. Lackland, Laclede Building. 14

1421 CHOUTEAU AV.—Dwelling, newly papered and painted; every conv.; low rent to steady tenants; large side and rear yard; good stable, etc.

1610 PINE ST.—A good 8-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, etc.; rent $32.50 per month.
14 GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st.

2318 2320 AND 2322 WALNUT ST.—8-room houses with bath and laundry. E. C. Lackland, Laclede Building. 14

2602 CHESTNUT ST.—Eleven-room double stone-front house, with every convenience; low rent to good tenant 14

2621 MADISON ST.—6-room house and bath, closets, etc., $18; front and back yards. 14

2634 CHESTNUT ST.—Small 7-room house. Inquire next door, at 2636; rent cheap. 14

2642 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, all conveniences: $75.
2650 Washington av., 13 rooms, 85 ft. of ground; stable, etc.
2818 Washington av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $75.
1341 Garrison av., 9 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $35.
2945 Gamble st., 5 rooms; $20.
2901 Dayton st., 8 rooms; all conveniences; $42.50.
3146 School st., 6 rooms; hall, bath, laundry, etc.; $80.

FLATS.

2941 Gamble st., 6-room flat, 2d floor, bath, gas, etc.; $25.
HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO.,
14 805 Pine st.

2713 DICKSON ST.—Fine 6-room stone front front, with all conveniences and stable. 14

2719 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegant 12-room residence; furnace and all conveniences. Apply to H. Neuhoff, 3051½ Olive st. 14

2732 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice 10-room house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; only $55.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

2735 GAMBLE ST.—A 2-story, 8-room, stone front, brick building. Key at No. 2727 Gamble st. 14

2920 THOMAS ST.—Stone-front, 6 rooms; bath; gas fixtures and heater; adults only. 14

2939 MADISON ST.—Nice new dwelling; all modern improvements; $25.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

3153 BRANTNER PL., one block north of Easton av.—7-room house in first-class order, with hall, gas, bath, etc.; front and rear yards; southern exposure; rent $30. D. Hennessy & Bro., 906 Locust.

4338 DELMAR AV.—Elegant 9-room residence; stable and all modern improvements; $75.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

4428 SAN FRANCISCO AV. (one block north Natural Bridge rd.)—6-room house, big yard and stable; $25 a month. Call at premises. 14

4434 GARFIELD AV.—Very pretty seven room house, rent only $20.
THOS. F. FARRELY,
Real Estate Agent,
14 812 Chestnut st.

4529 RICHMOND PL.—New and finely decorated Queen Anne house, containing 8 rooms, besides bath-room, butler's pantry, laundry, hot and cold water and furnace; within half minute of Washington av. and Suburban elec. cars; open all day. 14

FOR RENT—Large stone front dwelling, 1009 Chouteau av., 17 rooms, large yard; double brick stable; $85 per month.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—By the year, a fine 9-room stone residence, heated with furnace; barn, carriage-house, vineyard, small fruits, beautiful lawn, 3 acres for vegetable garden; a complete home; $480 per year to good tenant. A. B. MCCUNE & CO.,
14 Room 3, 517½ Chestnut st.

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

3727 Page Av.—4 rooms, 1st floor; gas, bath, etc.; $20.50.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 207 N. 8th st.

3006 CHESTNUT STREET.

FOR RENT.

The best 10-room house in town for the money.
HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO.,
14 805 Pine St.

FOR RENT.

4358 Finney av., new 4-room modern flat, on first floor; bath, hot and cold water; $25.
2845 Arsenal st., good 6-room house; $12.
2900 Park av., 5-room modern flat, 2d floor; $22.50.
4300 Fairfax av., corner Pendleton, new store; $25.
1117 Joab st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $9.
D. B. BRENNAN,
14 816 Chestnut st.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

TENTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

4123-7 Gratiot st., 3-room frames.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
605 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3822 Delmar av., stone front, 11 rooms.
909 S. 11th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
4319 Virginia av., 2-story stone; 6 rooms.
714 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 8 rooms.
1731 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
2349 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.

FLATS.

3220 Pine st., flats, 6 rooms each; all conveniences; ready May 1.
1802A Rutger st., 6 rooms, 2d floor.
2834 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
415 S. Jefferson av., 4-room flat, bath.
1808 Rutger st., 5-room flat, 2d floor.

ROOMS.

1812 S Broadway, 2 rooms, 2d floor, rear.
3681 Manchester road, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
4124 Sarpy av., 1 room, 3d floor.
1533 Gratiot st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
931 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
712 S. Broadway, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
732 S. 6th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
919 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES, ETC.

716 Lucas av., 2d and 3d floor, for wholesale or light manufacturing purposes.
931 N. 7th st., small store.
810 S. 7th st., store and 2 rooms.
1812 S. Broadway, 2-story brick warehouse, in rear.
1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.
204 Chestnut st., small store.
2702 N. 9th st., large store-room. 14

Telephone 3925.

$1,000,000 $1,000,000

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

—WORTH OF—

The Finest Residence Property in the City of St. Louis Offered You AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH ANYONE.

COMPTON HEIGHTS

✦ ON THE SUMMIT OF COMPTON HILL. ✦

The Most Elevated Residence Property in the City.

The Most Substantial Improvements and the Most Highly Improved.

The Best Drainage in the City.

The Most Beautiful Outlook.

Transportation Facilities Unsurpassed.

The Purest Atmosphere in the City.

Free From the Smoke of the Railroad Valley

The Improvements made, the Character of the Property and the Surrounding Neighborhood make COMPTON HEIGHTS Equal, if not More Desirable than Westmoreland Place. We want you to examine our prices and we will convince you that we are making you a good offer with a sure profit in the near future. Call on

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
Telephone 4106. 207 North Eighth Street.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
Telephone 3943. 1005 Chestnut Street.

7% INTEREST.	**Paid for Deposits** OF FIFTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.	7% INTEREST.

Three Months or Longer.

Workingmen's, Oak, Washington Irving, New Plan and Red Cross

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

7% INTEREST.	*Office, 17 North Eighth Street.* **NAUGHTON & BERGFELD.**	7% INTEREST.

---

6 Per Cent 6 Per Cent

Is paid for money left on deposit for 6, 12, 18 or 24 months.

Western Union Building & Loan Assn's,

MILO T. BOGARD,
110 N. 9th st. Secretary.

WM. BOOTH & CO.,

617 Chestnut Street,

Real Estate Agents.

Negotiate loans, buy and sell real estate, collect rents and give personal attention to management of estates.

TELEPHONE 3997.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2 LET

—BY—

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN.

Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS IN GOOD ORDER.

4062 St. Ferdinand st., 6-room frame; $16.
1304 Chestnut st., 10-room brick.
1913 Hickory st., 9-room stone front; all conveniences; $35.
216 Dorcas st., 6-room brick; $15.
2501 N. 10th st., cor. 6-room brick; all con.
2330 Adams st., 6 rooms, bath, w. c., etc.; $22.
1817 Mississippi av., 10-room brick; all conveniences; will rent each floor separate if desired; $40.

FLATS.

2624 Caroline st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $12.
2347 Park av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences; $27.50.
2650 Lucas av., 3 rooms, 3d floor; bath; $12.
2645 Lucas av., 4 rooms, hall, bath, and gas, 2d floor; keys at 2643 Lucas av.; $17.50.
720 N. Compton av., 4 rooms, 1st or 2d floor, h. and c. water, bath, w. c., gas fixtures, etc.
4259 Gano av., new 3-room flat, 2d floor; $12.
2330 Eugenia st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, separate entrance; $20.
4009 Fairfax av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $16.
2332 S. 12th st., 6 rooms, 2d floor; elevator.

STORES AND OFFICES.

2735 Spring av., corner store and 4 rooms on 2d floor; $35.
2839 Manchester rd., store and cellar; cheap.
315 S. 14th st., shop; $5.
2800 Franklin av., corner store and 8 rooms above; a most desirable location.
848 Missouri av., (East St. Louis, Ill.) large store and cellar; $35.
1605½ Market st., store; $6.50. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.	
1731 MORGAN ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	30 00
2804 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52 50
3015 BELL AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc	......
FLATS.	
3201½ S. JEFFERSON AV.—4 rooms, hall, gas and bath, 2d floor	20 00
2631 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00
1910 OLIVE ST., 2d floor, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath	28 00
1908 OLIVE ST., 1st floor; hall, gas, bath, etc	28 00

FOR RENT.

1625 MISSOURI AV.

An elegant 10-room house; all modern conveniences; furnace; side yard, stable, etc.; will put in good repair.
CORNET & ZEIBIG.
14 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

2739 Wash st., 6 rooms; $18.
2230 Wash st., 6 rooms; $18.
4129 Evans av., 6 rooms; $25.
1631A S. Jefferson av., 2d floor, 3 rooms; $12.
2820 Easton av., 2d floor; 3 rooms; $12.
1529 N. 8th st., 2d floor, 3 rooms; $9.
Please call at our office and examine our list.
MEAGHER & NAGLE,
14 S. E. cor. 9th and Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. EIGHTH ST.

We solicit rent collections. No charge for advertising

DWELLINGS.	
2515 Glasgow av., 7 rooms and stable	$30 00
10 S. 22d st., 6 rooms; gas, bath, etc	25 00
4015 Dunnica av., 3 rooms, large yard	8 00
4017 Dunnica av., 3 rooms and large yard	8 00
1007 and 1009 Collins st., 8 rooms, in good repair	20 00
1431 N. 16th st., 6 nice rooms	18 00
1515 Florence av., bet. Easton and Theodosia avs., 6-room frame; city water in house; bath, etc	20 00
3024 Bell av., 12 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace and good stable	75 00
FLATS.	
Baldwin st., n. e. cor. Montgomery st., 4-room, 2d floor, water, etc., new	16 00
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., 2 new flats	......
4359 Evans av., 1st floor, 5 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water	25 00
4359A Evans av., 2d floor, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water	23 00
2923 Olive st., 5 rooms, 3d floor	16 00
ROOMS.	
112 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	6 00
114 Plum st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
725 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
Walnut st., s. w. cor. 20th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
1011 Collins st., 6 rooms, 1st floor	11 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms; rear; 1st floor	4 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms, and attic	7 00
OFFICES	
Fine offices in Frank building, s. w. corner 5th and Washington av	......
STORES	
706 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	23 00
103 S. 20th st., large store, good location	10 00
1234 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
1250 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
2923 Olive st., nice store, in good repair	25 00
612 St. Charles st., one-half or all of 2d floor, 34x140, well heated, good light, use of elevator; suitable for sample room or office	......
705 S. Main st., 3-story building, suitable for warehouse purposes or wholesale business	......
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., 2 new stores and flats above	......
302 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, formerly occupied by Richardson-Taylor Drug Co	200 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms above and large hall on 3d floor, newly furnished for lodge purposes	......

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT	
4812 Laclede av., 10 rooms, modern	$50 00
3512 Laclede av., 12 rooms	75 00
218 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	50 00
3603 Lindell av., 6-room flat	50 00
ROOMS AND FLATS	
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
1042 S. 8th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	20 00
2601 Cass av., 4 rooms 3d floor	9 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
208 S. Main st., 5-story building	75 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	75 00
305 and 307 N. 14th st., store and 2d floor	......
2307 Franklin av., store	18 00
303 and 305 N. 3d st., 3-story building	90 00
313 Olive st., 2 office rooms, 2d floor	25 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00
S. e. cor. 9th and Howard	......
703 N. 12th st., store and room	35 00
703 and 705 Locust st., upper floors	......

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.

2014 Hickory st., 5 rooms; $22.
25 S. Compton av., 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; cheap.
519 Spruce st., 6 rooms; $25.
1317 Grattan st., 8 rooms, all improvements; cheap.
1118 Pine st., 15 rooms. $75.
3552 Olive st., 8 rooms, all conveniences; furnace, etc.; $75.
1604 Park av., 6 rooms; $20.
721 S. Broadway, 5 rooms; $20.
2339 Whittemore pl., 10 rooms; all improvements; $55.

FLATS

1208 Grattan st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $18.
2804 Walnut st., 4 rooms; new flat; $16.
2615 St. Vincent av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; all improvements; $25.
412 S. 3d st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $12.
16 N. Leffingwell av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
2345 Hickory st., 4 rooms; new flat.
824 N. Channing av., 7 rooms, all conveniences; $30.
1323 Grattan st., 6 rooms; $22.50.
1429 Wright st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, separate entrance; $16.
2656 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
1304 Clark av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, all improvements; $21.
2108 Walnut st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, etc.; $15.
2513 Spring av., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.

STORES AND OFFICES.

122 Pine st., large building for commission purposes.
2602 Park av., large store; cellar and heat; $35.
22 S. 17th st., 3-story building, large basement; cellars for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; $75.
3150 Chouteau av., large warehouse; for feed store, etc.; $30.
10 S. Commercial alley, 3 large floors.
Small hotel, 901 and 903 S. 4th st., and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached; $125.
113 Market st., building, 4 large floors and cellar.
Elegant office rooms in Hagan Opera-house, steam heat elevator, gas and electric light.
Elegant stores in Hagan Opera-house Building. 14

For Rent

—BY—

J. E. KAIME & BRO.,

House and Real Estate Agents,

610 Olive St.

3804 Washington av. very desirable 8-room brick house; with hall, gas, bath and furnace; all in good order; $55 per month.

531 Cabanne st. very desirable 8-room house in good order; hall, gas, bath and furnace; $50 per month.

Very desirable small houses on 31st and Morgan sts., 6-rooms each, in fine order; bath room and all modern comforts; rents from $25 per month to $35 per month.

3143 Franklin av. 8-room brick house; hall, gas and bath; $28 per month.

FLATS.

4114 Finney av. 5-rooms; with bath and laundry on the 1st floor; $25 per month. 14

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

JOHN McMENAMY.

1138 Leonard av., 8 rooms; water, gas, etc.; $30.
3756 Cook av., magnificent new stone-front, 10-room house, with every modern convenience, furnace, etc.; $65.
2930 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, stone-front, hall, gas and bath, furnace, newly papered; rent low.
4243 N. Market st., 6-room brick house, hall, gas, bath; $20.
1532 Warren st., 6-room brick, hall, gas and bath; $20.
3736 Finney av., 8 rooms, stone-front, hall, gas, bath, water; large yards, etc.; $50.

FLATS.

1120 N. Compton av., 5 rooms; every modern convenience; rent low.
JOHN McMENAMY,
14 3128 Easton av.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

TELEPHONE 890.

804 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT:	
1825 Lafayette av., 10-room brick, hall, bath, gas, large yard	40 00
3063 Thomas st., 6 rooms, stone front, all improvements, possession April 8	32 50
1123 N. 16th st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas, finished attic, in good order	25 00
1224 Elliott av., 6-room brick, corner house, hall, bath and gas	22 50
1114 N. 24th st., 3-room brick cottage	10 00
4159 Olive st., new 8-room brick, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water, laundry, furnace; newly papered throughout	45 00
4167 Olive st., new 8-room brick, all modern improvements; newly papered	45 00
3327 Laclede av., 8 rooms, stone front, hot and cold water, Baltimore heater; newly papered and whitened	38.00
3047 Thomas st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas fixtures, and front and rear yards	30 00
2821 Thomas st., 7-room brick, hall, bath, gas fixtures; newly papered and whitened; front and rear yards	30 00
2910 Dickson st., 6-room stone front, all improvements and yard	35 00
3230 Morgan st., 6-room brick, corner house, hall, bath, gas, laundry and furnace	47 50
3325 Laclede av., 8-room stone front, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water and yards	38 00
3100 St. Louis av., 6-room brick, detached; in good order; large yard	25 00
1926 Morgan st., 6-room brick, attic, etc., front and rear yards	27 50
2702 Clark av., 6-room brick	20 00
1212 Elliot av., 6-room brick, hall, bath and gas; in good order	23 00
FLATS.	
3867A Easton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; in good order	14 00
3844½ Page av., elegant flat, 7 rooms, 2d floor; all modern improvements	40 00
3844 Page av., 7 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry, etc	36 00
2800 Olive st., 6 large rooms, 3d floor; corner flat; all improvements	35 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
217 N. 14th st., new store; steam heat; electric light	40 00
214 N. 14th st., new store; steam heat; electric light	35 00
1931 Franklin av., large store, with good cellar	25 00
1400 Olive st., 2 new offices, 3d floor; steam heat and electric light	25 00
304 Olive st., office, 2d floor	15 00
1400 Olive st., 2 offices, 2d floor	35 00
501 N. 2d st., 3-story building	60 00
3867 Easton av., store with cellar	19 00
216 N. 8th st., near Olive, desirable offices, 3d floor front.	
804 Chestnut st., 2 large rooms, 2d floor, suitable for real estate office	40 00

FOR RENT.

3221 Locust street, 9-room stone front; all modern conveniences; in first-class order; $37.50.

1914 N. 13th st., 6-room brick house; in first-class repair, water and gas, water license paid; $18.

5100-06 Easton av., opposite Christian Brothers', handsome new 4 and 5-room flats, with all latest conveniences; water license paid; must rent, rent low, if taken quick; cars pass the door, keys in store at corner.

3235 Morgan st., beautiful new 4-room flat; all latest conveniences, janitor, etc., water license paid; rent low, if taken at once.

2116 Adams st., 2 large rooms, in good order; $8.

4973 Easton av., near King's highway, large store, very low.
KEANE & GRACE,
14 923 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2915 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, conveniences; $25.
2625 Lafayette av., 7 rooms, conveniences.
2803 Chestnut st., double 10-room dwelling.
5419 S. 6th st., 10 rooms, hall, bath, etc.
613 S. Broadway, 8 rooms, hall.
1009 Chouteau av., 17 rooms, large yard.
Also other dwellings, flats and stores.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

IF YOU WANT HELP!

If You Want a SITUATION'

The Post-Dispatch Want Columns will supply either.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

Give Us a Trial in the Renting of Your Property.

110 N. Eighth St.

PHONE 753.

DWELLINGS.	
4860 Delmar av., elegant 11-room brick, fine stable, large lawn, all modern conveniences	$85 00
3921 Delmar av., 10-room, 2-story and mansard, stone front, all conveniences	75 00
3323 Washington av., fine 9-room stone front, all conv.; will rent cheap to good party	...
6006 Cates av., 12 rooms, double 2-story brick and shingle house; has all conveniences; 1 block from electric cars	...
3942 Delmar av., 2 story and mansard, 9-room house; will put in good order; all conveniences	...
3620 Cook av., 11 room, 2d story, mansard stone front; all modern conveniences; good order	65 00
1625 Missouri av., 3 story house; in fine order	65 00
3117 Franklin av., 2-story, 8-room and finished attic, stone front	45 00
1615 Missouri av., fine 11-room dwelling	60 00
3029 Chestnut st., 2 story and mansard stone front; all conveniences; possession April 15	40 00
FLATS.	
3539 Cass av., 3-room flat, 1st floor	15 00
1434 N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	6 25
2319 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
3004 North Market st., 4-room flat, 2d floor, in good order	14 00
1636 Helen st., 3-room flat, 1st floor	13 00
324 S. 8th st., rooms in suite of 3 and 4; will rent cheap to good parties; put in good order	...
3533 Cass av., 3-room flat, 2d floor	15 00
4035 Lucky st., 3 room flat, 1st or 2d floor	10 00
ROOMS.	
3106 Nebraska av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1434 N. 12th st., rooms in rear building at cheap rents.	
OFFICES.	
712 Olive st., office on 3d floor	$8 00
100 N. 4th st., fine corner office, 4th floor; only	25 00
609 Chestnut st., nice office 2d floor	10 00
STORES.	
3002 Chouteau av., large 3-story building, containing store and 11 rooms, fine location for boarding-house	60 00
122 Olive st., large 3-story building; suitable for any business; possession April 1	...
N. e. cor. 8th and Spruce sts., nice corner store; also store adjoining same; cheap	...
714 Clark av., store	15 00
623 O'Fallon st., store and room	10 00
822 S. 8th st., store and cellar	15 00
2123-9 Lucas av., large ground floor, 80x100; sheds, etc.; will sell boilers, etc., now in same, cheap	......

TO LET.

DWELLINGS.

4761 Labadie av., cozy, large porch, cottage; 5 rooms; 100 foot lawn, (Marcus av. cars); $25.
1819 N Grand av., 5 rooms; halls, water, etc.; $20.
3917 Lincoln av., 6 rooms; $20.
1410 Pine st., 8 rooms.

STORES AND OFFICES.

112 N. Second, bet. Pine and Chestnut, office store on ground floor; low rent.
2842-44-50 Easton av., store for small business; cheap rent; $18 each.
621 and 623 N. Main st. (corner) 3-story stores; $90.

GREER R. E. CO.,

PHONE 890. 902 CHESTNUT STREET. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

WM. BOOTH & CO.,

Please Call at Our Office for Keys.

617 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.	
3059 Glasgow pl., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., large yard	$50 00
2627 Pine, 10 rooms, stone front, all conv	45 00
2348 Eugenia, cor. Jefferson av., 10 rooms, all conv., yard, etc	45 00
2026 Pine, 8-room, stone front, hall, gas, bath, etc	40 00
2311 Eugenia, 9-room stone front, hall, gas, bath, etc	40 00
2112 Chestnut, 6 rooms	22 50
2709 Washington av., 10 rooms, furnace, hall, gas, bath, and all modern conveniences; has been newly painted and papered throughout	......
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
2028 Morgan, 5 rooms, 2d floor, all conv	26 00
1411 Papin, 2 rooms, 3d floor	7 50
1406 Papin, 2 front rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1626 Carr, 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1927 Morgan, 3 rooms, 1st floor	6 50
602 S. 2d, 2 rooms, 3d floor	5 00
425 S. 15th, rooms on three floors cheap.	
1814 Oregon av., new 4-room flat, all conveniences	21 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
408 N. 7th, store room	45 00
213 Pine, store	30 00
9 S. 2d, store, 2d and 3d floors	25 00
203 Pine, 1 room, 2d floor	10 00
623 Locust, 4 office rooms, 2d floor, each	10 00
208 Pine, 1 room, 3d floor	......
304 Convent, near South Market st., 1 store, and very cheap at the price	10 00
S. w. cor. 10th and St. Charles sts., 4-story building, 63x100, will be leased for 5 or 10 years on favorable terms; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Call and see us about this.	
FOR COLORED TENANTS.	
425 S. 15th, 10 rooms	30 00
201 S. 10th, 3 rooms, 2d floor	6 50
201 S. 10th, 3 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
201 S. 10th, 3 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
201 S. 10th, 2d floor	6 00
STABLES.	
317 S. High, stable in rear for 10 or 12 horses	8 00
2119 Cass, stable in rear	2 50

DWELLINGS AND FLATS FOR RENT

—BY—

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 4228. 515 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.

4364 Vista av., 8 rooms; beautiful ground and shrubbery; $40.
4591 Kennerly av., 4-room cottage; $15.
2418 N. Grand av., 7 rooms; all conveniences; $35.00.
2914 Kossuth av., 6 rooms; good order; stable, etc.; $15.
4553 Richmond pl., 8 rooms; laundry, bath, etc.; $40.

FLATS.

3132 Clifton pl., 5 rooms; $16.
2920 Chouteau av., new 3-room flats, 1st and 2d floors; $13.
1948 N. 9th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
3206 Minnesota av., 3 rooms; $8.
120 Lombard st., 2 rooms, $6.

STORES.

2606 Cass av., large store-room; $20. 14

15 Cents a Week,

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Daily and Sunday,

Delivered at Your Home or Office.

NO SOOT, NO DUST--FRESH BREEZES FROM FOREST PARK!

The Best Speculation--The Best Residence Property in the City!

FOREST PARK PLACE

Adjoinining Westmoreland Place and Portland Place, where lots are selling from $150 to $250 per foot, which were bought two years ago for $65 to $100. We are selling lots fronting on WASHINGTON AV.—street, granitoid pavement, granitoid curbs and gutters, sewer, water and gas guaranteed—at $70 per foot, price to be advanced to $75 April 15. A sure profit of 25 per cent within a year. Now is the time to buy before prices advance. Convenient to Olive Street Cable and Washington Avenue Electric cars. Several customers have already made handsome profits on their investments.

BUYERS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS:

350 feet to Leonard Mathews.
100 feet to Henry Wyman.
100 feet to Henry Gardner.
100 feet to J. S. Finkenbiner.
300 feet to J. W. Dreyfus.
50 feet to H. S. Edmunds.
60 feet to Dr. R. S. Leonard.
50 feet to Chas. W. Gause.
100 feet to Edward Cory.
150 feet to S. H. Burrell.
100 feet to F. H. Hunicke.
100 feet to S. H. Burrell.
100 feet to John Booth, Grain Commission.
175 feet to C. C. Nicholls, Real Estate.
200 feet to Wm. A. Rutledge, Real Estate
100 feet to W. M. Horton, Real Estate.
150 feet to H. S. Scammell, Publisher.
50 feet to Wm. S. Bryan, Publisher.
50 feet to Mrs. Hattie B. Field.
100 feet to Mrs H. B. Crane.
50 feet to Miss Sarah Boyden.
200 feet to Geo. W. Wilson of Simmons Hardware Co.
190 feet to I. W. Morton of Simmons Hardware Co.
106 feet to J. R. Dougherty of Burrell & Comstock.
100 feet to R. Ghiselin of Wood-Maude Milling Co.
100 feet to Wm. H. Weller of Hopkins-Weller Drug Co.
100 feet to O. H. Peckham, Candy Manufacturer.
200 feet to L. R. Blackmer of Blackmer and Post.
100 feet to Wm. G. Boyd of D. R. Francis & Bro.
200 feet to Dr. H. N. Spencer.
50 feet to Mrs. M. E. Cory.
100 feet to E. Argo.
50 feet to William L. Atwood.
100 feet to J. L. Weston.
110 feet to E. R. Offutt.
100 feet to E. M. Murphy.
50 feet to Jos. Vincent.
50 feet to William Conway.
60 feet to J. A. Kelly.
100 feet to Dr. Thos. S. Hawley.
100 feet to J. E. Pilcher of Simmons Hardware Co.
100 feet to George T. Parker.
100 feet to C. W. Barnes.
50 feet to Wm. H. Vaughn.
100 feet to John F. Randall.

☛ Seven houses are now being erected on the property, and all the above purchasers HAVE BOUGHT FOR HOME SITES. Improvements are contracted for and being pushed rapidly. ☛ Buy at once or you will pay liberal advance. You cannot make a mistake at present prices. ☛ SEE

RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 1005 Chestnut.

TELEPHONE 3943.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELINGS.

3434 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and laundry.
3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 10 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc., rent reasonable.
2113 Pine st., 3-story stone front; 12 rooms,; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; laundry, stable, etc.
514 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.
517 Ware av. 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.
215 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry and furnace.
225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
1721 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
838 S. 7th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
830 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
1002 Pine st., 3-story brick, 13 rooms.
612 Carr st., 2-story brick; 2 rooms and stable.
2326 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and laundry, hall, gas and bath.
1419 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick. 6 rooms.
200 S. 12th st., 2-story brick; 7 rooms.

ROOMS.

2008 Walnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, and stable.
749 S 2d st., 2 rooms.
1006 Lynch st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

415 Washington av., 5-story building.
305 Locust st., 3-story building.
N. w. cor. Jefferson and Laclede avs., 3-story building; store on 1st floor; 9 rooms above.
526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story brick building.
N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors: light and heat included.
1616 Market st., store.
749 S. 2d st., store.

OFFICES.

S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floors. 14

FOR RENT.

Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.

3668 Cook av., 8 rooms	$40 00
4254 Page av., newly papered, 8 rooms	30 00
3220 Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00
3222½ Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms	22 50

FLATS.

3136 Clifton pl., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $16.

STORES.

4946 Easton av., nice store	25 00

Jas. M. Carpenter & Co.,

108 N. 8th St.,

HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS:

3728 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
2241 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 1st floor; $16.
3207 Washington av., 8 rooms; $60.
3420 Pine st., 8 rooms; $55.
2704 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
2706 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
2619 N. 12th st., 6-room house; $20.
700 N. 23d st., 4 rooms, bath; $20.

STORES AND OFFICES.

809 Locust st., 2d and 3d floors.
Cotton Exchange, s. w. cor. Main and Walnut sts.; fine office rooms; all conveniences.
812 N. 11th st., 2d and 3d floors.
726 Vandeventer av., store.
Mitchell Building, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., fine offices. 14

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

1219—1221 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Suitable for any business; rent reasonable. Inquire at 1313 N. Jefferson av. 17

FOR RENT—Stable for two horses. Apply 3742 Evans av. 17

FOR RENT—A two-story shop. Inquire 2920 2d Carondelet av. 17

FOR RENT—Corner store, 4881 Easton av., suitable for bakery and confectionery. 17

FOR RENT—Desk-room, 2d floor, 3d st. front, Republic building. Inquire room 21. 17

FOR RENT—With power, room on 2d floor, 15x32; rent only $20. Apply at 209 N. 10th st. 17

FOR RENT—Large factory, with or without power. Apply to Eagle Iron-works, 610 N. Levee. 17

FOR RENT—2 elegant rooms, suitable for doctor or lawyer; 803 Pine st. Inquire in drug store. 17

FOR RENT—Two-story brick store, No. 2434 S. 2d st. and dwelling rooms above; very cheap. Inquire on premises. 17

FOR RENT—To a good tenant; the lower floor or more floors of a good factory building; big large place; 80-ft. sheds and a big yard room go with it; fine place for manufacturing or for store room. Keys at the place, 2123-2129 Lucas av. 17

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES.

3209 Salisbury st., elegant new store, 20x60, good location for boot and shoe store.
17 CHAS. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

718 N. Broadway. for light manufacturing, 2d, 3d and 4th floors; $60. McLARAN R. E. & I. CO.,
17 722 Pine st.

Large 2d-Floor Front Offices

For rent in building northwest corner Broadway and Market with all modern conveniences; steam heat, fast passenger elevator. Apply to room 19. 17

FOR RENT.

809 N. 7th st., large store for jobber or dry goods; $50.
1806 Cass av., 5 rooms; $17.50.
Apply to JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,
17 821 Chestnut st.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

LODGE ROOMS

For rent in the new Bowman building, northeast corner 11th and Locust sts.

These are the most complete and elegant lodge rooms in the city and most centrally located. Trustees of lodges occupying inferior quarters are invited to inspect our halls.

We furnish electric light, steam heat, ice water and first-class janitor service. Rent very reasonable. Apply to SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
17 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

FOR RENT—STORES.

707 Chouteau av., ground floor.
1700 Austin st., cor. 17th st.; $8.
103 N. 2d st., 3-story building.
603 Spruce st., with cellar.
207 N. 2d st., 4-story building, elevator.
517 Poplar st., with cellar.
1700 Austin st., corner 17th st.
Also other stores, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. 8th st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Elegant 8-room residence, 3 acres, well improved; one block from depot.
16 E. W. LEE, 815 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE.

99-YEAR LEASE.

We have several pieces of property east of 12th on Chestnut, Pine and Locust sts., that we can make straight 99-year leases on, at very favorable terms.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
10 110 N. 8th st.

2632 EUCLID AV., 2 ACRES.

10-room brick house; hot and cold water; good stable; fine fruit of all kinds; possession given April 1; can have premises with carpets on floor; will lease for term of years if desired. For particulars call at

FLORIDA, HAMMETT & CROSSWHITE,
821 Pine St.

WHOLESALE BUILDING

On Washington av. For Lease.
Nos. 1100, 1102 and 1104 Washington av., corner of 11th st.

Building has an area of 69x150 feet and fronts on three streets. Four stories. Keys at our office.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
10 105 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

5374 THEODOSIA AV.—New 4-room house, vestibule, 3 closets and pantry, front and back porches; 25x142; $900 cash; balance easy. Inquire on premises. 7

5639 THEODOSIA AV.—Nice little home for sale; owner leaving city. 7

FOR SALE—3-room brick house, attic and cellar; lot 32x120. 3335 Missouri av. 7

FOR SALE—2748 Rutger st., 2-story brick (new), 6 rooms; all conveniences; $2,700. 7

FOR SALE—4439 Lucky st., 2-story, 6-room brick, at a bargain; 50x132. Bradley & Quinette, 721 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—4150 Lexington av., 3-room frame, city water, grape arbor, fruit trees; lot 25x180; price $1,000. 7

FOR SALE—A nice home for small family, Cook av., near Grand, fine neighborhood. Address X 55, this office. 7

FOR SALE—A nice horse just in from the country, for a butcher, grocer or any business; $50 takes him. 2814 Bernard st. 7

FOR SALE—Excellent neighborhood—10-room house; rare bargain; liberal terms; must be sold.
7 M. L. NEWMAN, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Net 10 per cent; business corner; dwelling rooms above; must be sold.
7 M. L. NEWMAN, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For vacant lot or acre property, ten-room house, arranged in flats, 3838 Delmar av. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—House and lot; 7 rooms, bath, attic, cemented cellar, beautiful location; one block from cable; lot 39x145. Call on premises, 1716 Cora pl. 7

FOR SALE—5599 Bartmer pl., containing 9 rooms, bath, reception hall, cemented cellar, furnace, laundry; lot 60x162. Cavender & Thompson, 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—Nice set of flats, 1403-5 Tower Grove av., rent $480 per year; price $4,500; terms easy. J. A. SCHISLER,
7 Room 202, Commercial Building.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—New 6 room brick house; hall, marble mantels, sliding doors, bath, gas, cemented cellar, porch, etc. Call 4618 Page av.; $3,500. 7

FOR SALE—$6,000 will buy 1305 Linden st. and 1304 Morgan, renting for $624 per year; a good future to this. J. A. SCHISLER,
7 Room 202, Commercial Building.

FOR SALE—4253 Cook av., new house, 8 rooms, large hall, finished laundry, hardwood mantels and cabinets; h. and c. water and all conveniences. Inquire at house. $6,500. 7

FOR SALE—Small investment paying 10 per cent, Valentine st., east of 4th st.; $2,500; will trade for vacant property. J. A. SCHISLER,
7 Room 202, Commercial Building.

FOR $6,000 you can buy that attractive, well built and finely finished 2 story 6-room dwelling, No. 3432 Franklin av.; front porch, furance, etc.; on easy terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—3131 N. Goode av.; family leaving for Europe; a nice 4-room house, with extra room for bath; lot 50x132; granitoid sidewalk, s. e. exposure, large porch, easy reach of electric and other cars; price, $1,700; a bargain. 7

FOR SALE—3803 Finney av., n. w. cor. Krum; lot 50x140; 2-story stock brick house, 9 rooms, finished laundry, gas, bath and furnace; 13-inch walls all around; easy payment or monthly payments if desired.
7 McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO., 722 Pine st.

FOR SALE—Alsace st., between Marcus av. and Kings highway, new 3-room cottage on s. s. Alsace st. (which is the first street south of Natural Bridge road), for $1,100; $100 cash, balance $10 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—6140 Bartmer av., new 1½ story 4-room brick house; this is a very nice house about 300 feet west of St. Louis & Suburban Electric track; lot 50x150; price, $3,500; on easy terms.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—1112 2d Carondelet av., near Lafayette Park; 2-story stone front house, 8 rooms, with bath, new sanitary plumbing, furnace, carpets, gas fixtures, range, window shades and screens.
7 McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO., 722 Pine st

MUST BE SOLD—Finest corner residence in West End; great bargain; modern house. M. L. Newman, 810 Chestnut st. 7

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

$50 TO $100 CASH and easy payments buys 4 and 5-room houses; West End. S. H. Morton & Co., 1007 Chestnut st., Room No. 2. 7

$100 CASH, $10 a month, buys 3-room new brick, good cellar; lot 41x125; southeast corner of Tennessee and Cherokee sts. Call Sunday. Owner, 4021 Kossuth av. 7

Central Business Property.

You can buy 717 and 719 Chestnut st., 42.6x114, for $50,000; this the cheapest property offered for sale east of 8th st. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

HOME $1,600.

New 6-room frame house. Call 2219 Cooper st., near Reber pl. 7

For Sale—Corner Property.

Five 2-story brick buildings; 2 being corner stores; also one store adjoining, and 27 rooms; Cass av., s. w. cor. Jefferson; good investment; $20,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

CALL on or address

L. S. BROTHERTON,

417 Pine st., for catalogue of choice real estate for sale. 7

ST. FERDINAND ST.,

No. 4272A. lot 31x130. a 1-story, full basement, 6-room detached dwelling; owner lives there. Call and see it to-day. LOHMEYER & STORM,
7 114 N. 8th st.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

If you want to buy or lease property in the central part of the city, call on us as we have charge of what is unsold in hands of original owners.
CORNET & ZIEBIG,
7 110 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME HOME, WEST END,

50x125.

BRICK HOUSE—ARLINGTON, S. of EASTON.

5 minutes walk to Page av. electric road, a 6-room Queen Ann; reception hall, bath room and laundry, with all modern improvements; Hardwood stairs and mantels; gas, electric wire and bell and furnace arrangements; hard plastering. Open for inspection Sunday. 7

For Sale on Monthly Payments.

4220A, 4226A and 4232A Kossuth av., these three new pressed brick houses, 6 rooms, cellar and laundry, electric lights and bells, must be seen to be appreciated.

Also 4209A and 4211A Margaretta av., two new pressed bricks, 6 rooms and hall, city water upstairs and down; parties wishing to buy model homes with the rent they are paying should see these houses before they pay another dollar in rent. Price $2,600 with terms to suit. Open to-day.
CHAS. A. NIEL,
7 4277 Margaretta av.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

3106 North Market st., on line Northern Central Railway; desirable 2-story 6-room brick house in first-class order, a bargain at $2,100; favorable; terms. Apply on premises. 7

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

3117 Hickory st., 6 rooms, all conveniences, arranged for one or two families; lot 25 ft.
CHARLES H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.
Tel. 768. 7

FOR SALE.

$3,000 will buy a 7-room 2-story brick dwelling, No. 2220 Adams st. Apply to
HILL & HAMMEL,
7 6714 S. Broadway.

CHEAPEST HOUSE ON GARFIELD AV.

9-Room House and 25-foot Lot for $2,600

4227 Garfield av., between Goode av. and Whittier st., a 2-story brick residence containing 9 rooms and cellar, with all conveniences; large frame stable; splendid place for a teamster; lot 25x125; $2,600. Property in first-class condition.
7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st

BROADWAY.

For sale—Two-story frame house, with 7 rooms and 2 stores and stable; hydrant, gas and sewer. Inq. of
7 HILL & HAMMEL.

5735 COTE BRILLIANTE.

A fine two-story six-room frame dwelling, with hall, porches and large yard; sewer connections made; lot 30x170; price only $2,000.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

2831 ARLINGTON AV.

A new frame cottage, with five large rooms and front porches; everything in first-class condition; large barn in rear; large lot, 50x180; price $1,700.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

4025 Ashland Place $3,000.

2-story brick house, 6-rooms, water in yard, lot 50x125.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

APRIL CATALOGUE

OUT THIS WEEK,

Send Postal for One.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

7 10th and Chestnut Sts.

PINE AND WARE

A Large and handsome residence.

3412 Pine St.

Containing TEN large rooms—laundry, cellar, attic and large closets; every convenience; handsomely furnished rooms. Lot 25x128. Open for inspection on Tuesdays from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Price, $8,000. J. T. DONOVAN & CO,
7 513 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE.

A PROMINENT CORNER.

West of Grand and north of Olive st.; lot 150x70; rent $465 per month; price $50,000; one-fifth cash.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

LOVELY HOUSE.

4120 West Bell pl., a lovely 10-room house, with all home comforts that can be put into a nice house; lot 31x140 feet. JONES & SENTER,
7 813 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE

BY

ROBERT W. FRANKE.

1008 Chestnut St. Telephone 853.

3959 Evans av., 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, water, gas, etc	$4,000
S. e. cor. Neosho and Nebraska, frame house of 4 rooms and lot 25x125 feet	1,600
2648 and 2650 Rutger st., 2 two-story, 6 room brick houses, water, bath, etc., lot 28x125	3,800
2223 and 2225 Indiana av., 2 two-story, 6-room brick houses, hall, gas, water, bath, etc.; each $3,500, $200 cash, $35 per month	7,000
VACANT LOTS.	
S. e. cor. Neosho and Oregon av., 35x125 feet	$18 00
S. e. cor. Gasconade and California, 51.6x125 feet	22 00
N. w. cor. Accomac and Jefferson avs., 60x150 feet	50 00
Minerva av., s. s., 125 feet west of St. L. & Suburban Railroad, 75x137 feet	12 00
California av., s. of Wyoming, 80x125 feet	35 00

OWN A HOME.

Parties owning a lot or having a small amount to pay down, can borrow the balance to buy or build and pay it back in small monthly payments about equal to the rent. St. Louis Loan Syndicate, 307 Globe-Democrat Building. 7

PLANS $25

For any style modern 4 to 8 room house; we guarantee no extras; 100 references. Folk & Co., architects, 1007 Chestnut st., second floor. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

STOP PAYING RENT.

I build houses on monthly payments; will buy you a lot in any part of the city and build to suit you on monthly installments. J. V. MAJORS,
7 1007 Chestnut st., room 11.

COTE BRILLIANTE AV.,

Near Goodfellow av., elegant new 4-room frame cottage; lot 30x170; for cash or on easy payments. Apply to T. F. Baerseldt, builder, 5737 Garfield av.

8 PER CENT

APRIL SERIES,

SUCCESS

AND

COMMON SENSE

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

8 per cent interest paid on advance dues or money loaned the Association.
7 K. C. BLOOD, Secy., 509 Fagin Bld'g.

FOR SALE—

CLEMENS PLACE HOUSE AT $5,500.

2-story 6-room frame cottage, hard-wood finish, furnace, etc.; lot 60x185; house 5572 Cates av. Call and get card to inspect.
7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

5572 CATES AV.

A two-story Queen Anne house of SIX rooms; finished in hard wood throughout; reception hall, hot and cold water, furnace and sewer; lot 60x185; convenient to Lindell Railway. Price, $5,500, Open to inspection.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th St.
7

FOR SALE.

No. 3626 DODIER ST.

A modern 7-room brick Queen Anne style house; slate roof, reception hall, bath, gas; lot 30x140; one block of 3 car lines; $4,500.
7 TERRY BROS., 613 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

No. 4763 GREER AV.

A new 6-room brick house, all improvements, such as bath, hot and cold water, furnace; lot 25x166; price $3,500. TERRY BROS.,
7 613 Chestnut st.

$4,200

Will buy a 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, etc., with large lot, 34x153, in good neighborhood and only one block from street cars.

MUELLER & FARIBAULT,
7 17 N. 10th st.

$7,000

Will buy a 2-story stone-front house, with 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, cellar, etc., near Garrison av. Lot 25x131. MUELLER & FARIBAULT,
7 17 N. 10th st.

ONLY $3,500.

No. 1456 Francis st.; new house, arranged in flats of 3 rooms and finished basement on 1st floor; 3 rooms and large porch on 2d floor; inside w. c., separate halls and side entrance; city improvements in full; usual terms. Big bargain.
J. CAVANAUGH & BRO.,
7 905 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

4350 Cook av., lot 31x145, new Queen Anne, 9 rooms, reception Hall.

OPEN TO-DAY.

FISCHER & CO.,
7 714 Chestnut st.

$4,000

Will buy that elegant 7-room and attic, slate roof, brick dwelling. No. 2429 Coleman st., if taken at once; open for inspection to-day. 7

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Northwest corner 15th and Market sts; 50x75; well rented; $25,000.

Three elegant 7-room stock-brick-front houses on the north side Reber pl.; all new and newly papered; lot 50x200 for each house; we can sell these houses at a bargain, either for cash or on time payments—$6,250 each.

4004 Delmar av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x142; $16,500.

2124 S. Compton av., 8 rooms; lot 50x125; price $7,250.

3646 Finney av., 10 rooms; lot 25x162; price $9,000. RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 1005 Chestnut st.

JUST WEST OF TOWER GROVE PARK

A Splendid Speculation---$12 a Foot Only.

Arsenal st., north side, between Brannon and Macklind avs.; lot 100x190 feet; chance for builder to put up some houses, as there is quite a damand for them in this locality. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

E. S. WARNER Real Estate Co.,

304 N. Eighth Street. Phone 438.

WITHIN ONE BLOCK EAST OF

FOREST PARK!

The handsomest piece of ground owned in St. Louis and the biggest speculation. About 10 acres. Come and see us for full information.

A SPLENDID SUBURBAN HOME,

Situated on one of the Highest Points about the city. Beautiful Grounds, House Modern, with all conveniences, near two lines of cars, and is one of the best opportunities to secure a good house offered for some time. Full particulars at our office.

OLIVE ST.

NEAR JEFFERSON AV.

Well improved with stores and flats, can be secured at a sacrifice to the present owner. Property in this section is bound to increase in value.

607 and 609 South Second St.

A desirable piece of improved property which can be purchased at reasonable figures.

WASHINGTON AV.,

141x137 1-2 FEET.

Situated Opposite Fourteenth street.

$850 Per Foot

WILL BUY IT.

BEST BARGAIN ON THE AVENUE

Also

The Northwest Corner

of Thirteenth and Washington av., 40x137½ ft.; a good investment.

Lucas Av. Business Property

44x100 ft., improved, between 8th and 9th sts.

Seventh Street,

Between Olive and Locust sts., will soon be the finest improved square in the city; 53x127½ ft. to an alley; price $2,250 per foot.

Forest Park Frontage.

At southeast corner of King's highway and Laclede avenue, 156x180 ft., also at northeast corner of

KING'S HIGHWAY & FOREST PARK BOULEVARD,

156x180 ft.; full improvements made.

Forest Park Boulevard,

Between Sarah and Vandeventer, north side. 100x200 ft.; owned by non-resident; make us an offer.

Also, on same boulevard, north side, 200 ft. west of Newstead av., 140x187½ ft.; easy terms.

Lindell Avenue,

West of Cabanne, 100x213 ft., on the south side; a fine lot in a settled neighborhood; reasonable as to price and terms.

Pine Street.

At the northeast corner of Boyle av., 133x213 ft. Also 50x213 ft. 233 ft. east of Boyle avenue on the north side.

Maryland Avenue,

Southwest corner of Boyle, 150x213 ft.; a fine business location.

Maryland Avenue,

South side, 150 ft. west of Boyle av., 100x213 ft. to an alley. Also 150x213 ft. 250 ft. west of Boyle avenue.

Blaine and Cabanne Avs.

Four 50-ft. lots on the southeast corner; partial improvements made; city water; easy payments.

For Sale in Chamberlain Park.

115x160 ft., south side of Bartmer av., 158 ft. west of Union av.; $47.50 per foot.

75x196 ft., north side of Bartmer av., 186 ft. west of Union av., facing also on Page av.; $55 per foot.

200x105 ft., north side of Bartmer av., 567 ft. west of Florence av.; $50 per foot.

100x153 ft., north side of Maple av., 500 ft. west of Union av.; $47.50 per foot.

169 ACRES

On the north line of the Burlington R. R., situated on the bluffs above Baden.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,

Phone 438. *304 North Eighth Street.*

"WHO'LL START 'ER?"
Copyrighted.

"WHO'LL START 'ER?"
Copyrighted.

We Will Offer During the Next Two Months, Some of the Choicest Property in the City At Public Auction.

Prospective Purchasers Will Do Well by Waiting for Our Sales.

MAY 5.

EXECUTOR'S SALE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a renewed order of sale, made by the Probate Court, on the 3d day of March, 1892, I will, in obedience to said order, on Thursday, the 5th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, at the east front door of the Courthouse, sell at public auction all the interest of Charles Todd, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot of ground in city block 981, on the northeast corner of Morgan street and Leffingwell avenue, fronting 155 feet 3 inches on Morgan street by a depth of 134 feet 8 inches on Leffingwell avenue to an alley, and being seven 3-story 12-room brick houses, Nos. 2735 to 2747 inclusive.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in cash and the balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years respectively from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, and to be secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or, at the option of purchaser, the entire purchase money or more than one-third thereof may be paid in cash. Sale subject to approval of Probate Court.

CHAS. A. TODD,
Executor of Chas. Todd, Deceased.

NOTICE.

The above sale will be conducted by Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., 213 N. Eighth street. They will show property and give full particulars.

Auction on Premises.

Saturday, April 16, at 2 O'Clock P. M.

4,000 Feet Front.

Castleman Av.,

Opposite Compton Hill Reservoir, west of Grand avenue. This property has all improvements, sewer, water, gas, granitoid walks and Telford streets. AS A SPECULATION the sale of this immense and beautiful tract will be followed by the erection, by the purchasers, of handsome residences, which will increase the value of the property at least 50 per cent within one year, and thus it will be an excellent speculation, as well as an investment, for a lot in such a place is as good as a 10 per cent bond. In the purchase an excellent financial arrangement is made. The notes given for deferred payments can be paid off whenever desired, interest being computed from day of sale to day of payment only. This gives Speculators, Building Association Stockholders, Builders, Investors and buyers generally unusual opportunities to secure property at a very low figure which is bound to rapidly and steadily increase in value. This Great Sale offers rare opportunities to those seeking choice Home Sites, being adjacent to Tower Grove Park, one of the handsomest parks in America, and the renowned Botanical Garden, now and forever to be maintained by the city.

Title Absolutely Perfect.

Restriction clauses in all deeds, establishing building line and classes of improvements to be erected. Taxes for 1892 to be paid by the purchasers.

Terms:

One-fourth cash, balance on or before one and two years, interest 6 per cent on deferred payments; $50.00 cash required on bidding off each lot.

Take Fourth Street Cable or Market Street Electric Road.

For further information see

Hammett-Anderson-Wade,
213 North Eighth street.

MAY 7, AT 2 P. M.

We have been authorized by the owners to sell on the above date that elegantly located block of ground fronting 841 feet on Laclede avenue, 384 feet on Grand avenue and 879 feet on Forest Park Boulevard, destined to be one of the finest streets in the country. We will sell this property in lots to suit, and

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

The Grand av. front of this property is destined to become the most valuable business property in the West End. The property as a whole offers a rare opportunity for the erection of a modern apartment house or family hotel and for residence sites, fronting on Forest Park Boulevard and Laclede av. The property is the finest and most attractive in the West End. The various railroads running underneath the Grand av. bridge contemplate the erection of a passenger station on Grand av. in the near future. The property is contiguous to the Olive st. cable, Market st. and Laclede av. electric railways.

Do not fail to look at this property. The terms of sale are only one-fourth cash, balance in one and two years with 6 per cent on deferred payments semi-annually.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. 8th St.

"WHO'LL START 'ER?"
Copyrighted.

We Have Some Choice Lots at Private Sale in Westmoreland Place.

Call or Write for our April Bulletin of Property at Private Sale.

"WHO'LL START 'ER?"
Copyrighted.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.'S

LIST OF

NEW HOUSES

RANGING IN PRICE FROM

$1,500 to $15,000.

5705 Cote Brillante av.

A large four-room frame house with broad hall and front porch. Lot 30x170.

PRICE, $1,500

4446 St. Ferdinand st.

A one-story press-brick front house of four rooms and cellar, electric bells, water in basement and kitchen. Lot 27x130.

PRICE, $2,300

4048 Lincoln av.

A two-story six-room frame cottage, with finished basement, large front porch. Lot 25x120.

PRICE, $2,300

4425 Cottage av.

A large new six-room dwelling, with electric bells, water, sewer, etc. Lot 25x134.

PRICE, $2,400

3940 Lincoln av.

A one-story five-room brick dwelling, cellar, sewer, water, gas, etc. Lot 25x120.

PRICE, $2,400

Cote Brilliante, N. E. cor. Goodfellow.

A new two-story brick house of seven large rooms. Lot 52x170.

PRICE, $3,200

3738 Lucky st.

A new eight-room dwelling with reception hall, etc., water, sewer, and every convenience. Lot 25x125. Stable in rear.

PRICE, $3,600

1008 Aubert av.

A two-story brick house with reception hall, seven nicely finished rooms, large cellar, water, sewer, etc. Lot 70x160.

PRICE, $3,800

4738 Cottage av.

A beautiful two-story modern brick and slate house containing six large rooms, reception hall, water, sewer, electric lights, granitoid walks and Telford street. Lot 40x115.

PRICE, $4,000

4474 Evans av.

A new two-story press-brick house of eight rooms and hardwood reception hall, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, large cellar. Lot 25x153.

PRICE, $4,600

5089 Ridge av.

A new eight-room press-brick dwelling, with reception hall, cemented cellar, bathrooms, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes, laundry, furnace. Lot 25x166.

PRICE, $4,800

4821 Cote Brilliante av.

A seven-room modern plan house, with reception hall, bath, finished laundry, attic, hot and cold water, gas, electric lights; furnace arrangements. Lot 33.3x205.

PRICE, $5,600

1363 Euclid av.

A two-story slate roof house containing eight large rooms, large reception hall, large pantries, hardwood finish, cemented cellar; all city conveniences. Lot 35x180.

PRICE, $6,000

5328 Maple av.

A finely finished ten-room press-brick house with heavy 13-inch walls, large reception hall, open grates and furnace, cemented cellar, hardwood finish; all city conveniences, granitoid walks and Telford street, water, sewer and electric lights. Lot 60x140.

PRICE, $8,500

5355 Maple av.

Similar to above.

PRICE, $8,500

5346 Vernon av.

A large substantial ten-room brick, finely finished in hardwood, large reception hall, open grates, furnace, cemented cellar; all city conveniences, street and sidewalk made. Lot 60x140.

PRICE, $8,500

5340 Vernon av.

A handsome brown-stone and press-brick house, with slate roof and fine brown-stone porch, large reception hall, ten rooms, hardwood finish, all conveniences, city water, sewer and electric lights. Lot 60x126.

PRICE, $8,500

4338 Washington av.

An elegant three-story brown-stone press-brick and slate-roof house, with handsome brown-stone porch, oak-finished reception hall, hardwood finish throughout, furnace, open grates, hardwood mantels, well finished in every detail. Lot 40x240.

PRICE, $15,000

All the above houses are new, of modern construction, well finished and in every respect equal to any dwellings now on the market at the prices. We will sell them on very liberal terms—10 per cent in cash and remainder in a three-year loan and monthly payments. The buildings are open for inspection to-day. Don't fail to see them. The very best property on the market.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

513 North Sixth Street.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.,

720 Chestnut st.

CHAS. H. GLEASON, EMILE A. BECKER, JOHN P. HERMANN, JR.

720 Chestnut Street.

AFTER APRIL 10 AT 211 N. 8th St.

1918-22	CORA PL., 10-room bricks each, lot 33x125	6,500
3057-63	MARCUS AV., 8 rooms, brick, lot 33x125	4,500
2709	GAMBLE ST., 8-room stock brick, lot 25x118	6,000
3126	LUCAS AV., 11-room stone-front, lot 30x134	9,500
3025	MORGAN ST., 12-room stone-front, 50x135	13,000
1800	KENNETT PL., 10 rooms, brick, 35x125	9,500
3726	N. 11TH ST., 2-story brick. 22x137	4,500
2920	LOCUST ST. 10-room stone-front residence, 50x135	10,000
3731	LINCOLN AV., new, 7-rooms, 25x140	2,500
1022	LEONARD AV., new 6-room brick, 20x120	4,500
5332	EASTON AV., 6-room brick house; lot 50x230	4,500
1426	N. 8TH ST., 12 and 8-room brick, rents for $900 a year; lot 26x125	5,600
3008	DICKSON ST., 8-room brick house; lot 25x118	5,800
4347	WASHINGTON AV., 9 large-room stock-brick residence, lot 34x150	12,500
407-409	S. 12TH ST., 2 brick stores, lot 30x120	12,000

VACANT LOTS.

GRAND AV., S. w. cor. Castleman; 125x200; $125.

GRAND AV., N. w. cor. Russell; 125x200; $115.

FOLSOM AV., S. e. cor. Klemm; 100x128; $30.

CABANNE AV., s. s., s. w. cor. Academy; 260x155; $30.

CATES AV., N. s., 75 feet e. of Delmar; 200 x157; $25.

CLEVELAND AV., S. w. cor. Klemm; 300x123; $30.

HESTNUT ST., 300 ft. e. of Channing; 50x125; $75.

COOK AV., 510 ft. w. of Taylor av.; 25x165; $50.

BLAINE AV., S. s., 250 feet e. of Klemm; 50x128; $25.

AUBERT AV., E. s., bet. Delmar and St. L. & Sub. R. R.; 60x180; $35.

AUBERT AV., S. s., 413 feet s. of Knight; 150x190; $35.

LABADIE AV., S. w. cor. Goode av.; 60x147; $13.50.

MORGAN, S. s., 410 feet w. of Academy; 50x170; $35.

MICHIGAN AV., E. s., 143 feet Rappahannock; 100x87; $12.

RUSSELL AV., S. s., 504 feet w. of Grand; 50x122; $45.

TAYLOR AV., N. e. cor. Greer av.; 60x150; $30.

7

Price Has Been Reduced.

We Must Sell This Property.

1550 Mississippi av., between Park av. and Kennett place, a three-story stone-front residence of 12 rooms; hall, bath-room, stationary washstands, furnace, laundry, vegetable closets and cellar, hot and cold water; a model house in every respect; lot 37½x120. Will take in part payment vacant ground or a small house.

7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

3734 Cook av., 2-story, 8 rooms, 25x145.

3822 Cook av., 2-story brick, reception hall, hot and cold water, 9 rooms; 25x145.

3807 Cook av., 2-story, stone front, 8 rooms; lot 25x163.

3716 Evans av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms (4 on each floor); 25x125.

3728 Evans av., 2-story brick house, 7 rooms and bath; lot 25x125.

3816 Evans av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and bath; lot 25x153.

3838 Evans av., new 2-story brick, 7 rooms and bath; lot 25x153; bargain at $4,000.

1220 Taylor av., 2-story brick house, 8 rooms; 4 on each floor, lot 30x140; big bargain.

Special bargain in lots on Page av. and Easton and Cook avs.

JOS. HACKMANN,
821 Chestnut st.

7

$25,000

Will buy one of the nicest modern built houses on Lindell av., about 3 years old, hardwood finish, parquet flooring, all improvements and conveniences, billiard room, wine cellar, etc.; 2-story brick stable, carriage driveway; lot 60x213 feet.

The owner wants to dispose of this on account of sickness in the family, and is willing to sell on easy terms, or to take other improved or salable unimproved property in part payment. Here is a chance to get a first-class residence at your own price. For further particulars apply to

LEWIS A. J. LIPPELT,
620 Chestnut st.

7

FOR SALE.

Two elegant finished 2-story 7-room frame houses; hall, bath, water, electric bells, etc.; each lot 33.6x147; on the west side of Michigan av., between Bates and Caldwell sts., South St. Louis; good neighborhood, schools, churches; 3 blocks west of South St. Louis electric road; 30 minutes to 6th and Market sts. Apply to HILL & HAMMEL,
6714 S. Broadway.

7

FOR SALE.

4243 Page av., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms and bath, water, gas and sewer; lot 25x152 feet; $4.500.

1162 King's highway, 2-story, 6-room stock brick; lot 60x155 feet; $4,600.

4210 Finney av., 6-room brick house, hot and cold water, all modern improvem'ts; 25-foot lot; $4,500.

4211 Fairfax av., 6-room brick house; $3,500.

BUILDING LOTS.

Page av., n. s., 25x153 ft., 46 ft. west of Whittier st., $48. King's highway, e. s., 50x176 ft. north of Page av., $43. Cora av., s. w. cor Garfield, 50x140 ft., $50. Easton av., s. s., 50x120 ft., op. Christian Brothers' College, $45. Cote Brilliante av., n. s., 40x130 ft., 323 e. of Cora av., $34. Bell av., s. e. cor. Compton av., 125x111 ft.; make an offer. Apply

JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,
821 Chestnut st.

7

For Sale--New Residence

Lots, 30 feet front, houses detached, with lawns in front, Harper st., east of Grand av., 7 rooms, reception hall, finished laundry; all conveniences; neighborhood restricted for private residences.

C. H. PECK, JR.,
1002 Chestnut st.

7

Houses Built on Monthly Payments.

Established 1883.

Lots furnished and houses built to suit in any portion of the city on a very small cash payment (private offices). Call and consult me before going elsewhere. Hours, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. T. F. MARLEY,
202½ N. 8th st., 2d floor.

7

A SNAP.

For sale—No. 3961 St. Ferdinand av.; new cottage 3 rooms, large pantry and closet, city water in kitchen, sewer connections all made, first-class in every respect; $1,250; ½ block from Washington av. cars; open Sunday. 7

ANOTHER BARGAIN IN A HOME

On St. Ferdinand st. 6 rooms, all conveniences, $4,000. This property is in a Building Association and will require very little cash.

A. R. Schollmeyer & Co.,

Phone 3911. 927 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE.

A newly finished 8-room house, No. 2838 Eads av., lot 25x130, with all modern improvements. Apply to A. C. MUELLER, 2835 Eads av.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE SNAPS

Business corner and flats on Madison st.; three-story brick, store on first floor and two two-story flats, comparatively new; large stable in the rear; lot, 54x130.

Six new flats in good locality, renting for $1,060 per year.

1818 N. 18th st., two two-story brick houses renting to families for $600 per annum.

Three new flats in southern part of the city, renting for $90 per month.

CHEAP RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Ohio av., two-story frame, 4 rooms and basement; $2,200.

Madison st., one and one-half-story frame, 4 rooms and attic; lot, 25x107; $1,500.

Kennerly and Pendleton avs., 4-room frame cottage; $1,500.

Madison, near 20th, 6-room frame; $1,800.

Kossuth av., 4-room frame; lot, 50x—; $2,000.

2914 Kossuth av., 6-room brick; $2,000.

La Salle st., 6-room brick; $2,400.

Wyoming st., 6-room brick; $2,600.

North Market, near Newstead, 5-room brick cottage; $2,650.

Benton st., 2-story 6-room brick; $2,600.

Garfield av., 5-room brick, bath, etc.; $3,500.

Richmond pl., 8-room brick; all conveniences; lot, 25x150; $5,000.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

Alberta st., n. s., east of Arkansas; 100.

Bates, cor of 6th; 100x137.

Bell av., between Vandeventer and Sarah; 31x155.

Evans av., s. s., west of Newstead; 50x105.

Evans av., corner of Pendleton; 44x150.

Keokuk, west of Alexander; 30x163.

Maple av., n. s., near Hamilton; 100x155.

North Market, west of Taylor; 100x130.

Olive, between Boyle and Newstead; 200x162.

Page av., corner Whittier; 65x153.

Prairie, between Page and Cook; 25x137.

Richmond pl.; lot 25x150.

SUBURBAN.

Six-room frame dwelling at Old Orchard, lot 100x175, at a bargain.

Five-room cottage, with 2½ acres, at Fairview; stables, etc.; five minutes' walk from station; forty-five minutes' drive by Rock road into city; monthly payments.

Four acres, suitable for nursery or garden; good house and barn; near electric suburban line.

Twenty-five acres, eight-room house, eight miles from Court-house; one-fourth mile from Missouri Pacific Railway.

Forty-eight acres on Gravois road, seven miles from Court-house; six-room stone house, barn and out-buildings; orchard and small fruits of all kinds, suitable for gardening purposes.

100-acre farm on Olive street rd., 16 miles from Court-house; $60 per acre.

Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates of interest. PONATH & CO.,
515 Chestnut st.

7

FOR SALE.

Place Your Rent as Part of the Purchase Money for a Home.

Look at 764 Euclid av. and 767 Bayard av.—New 8-room houses; No. 1 in every respect; part cash and $40 per month; lot 30x180 feet; open for inspection.

$18,000 will buy 6 new houses; will pay 10 per cent net; rent $2,200 a year.

$70 per foot—150 on Morgan by 170 on King's highway, northwest corner, opposite church.

2514 Goode av.—Lot 50 feet front, with frame house; monthly payments.

$5,300 will buy 1216 Armstrong av.—8-room stone-front house in flats; lot 53 feet front.

D. B. BRENNAN,
816 Chestnut st.

7

SEE THIS HOUSE BEFORE YOU BUY! Can Be Bought on Monthly Payments.

2744 Meramec st., between California and Iowa avs., a new 2-story and mock mansard brick residence (stock brick front), containing 6 rooms and cellar; conveniently arranged for one or two families; slate and wood mantels, sliding doors, water and gas on both floors. This house is substantially built, the front and side walls being 13 inches thick. Lot, 25x125. Price, $2,900.

Convenient to schools and churches of all denominations and one-half block from the California avenue and two blocks from the South St. Loui electric street car lines.

Here is a nice, cheap home. Building association members should not fail to see this property. House will be open for inspection all day.

Further particulars can be had by calling on

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.

7

6 ROOM BRICK HOUSE

On Easton Av. Cable.

Cozy Home, City Water, Sewer, perfect home, $2,600. Easy terms.

IT MUST BE SOLD QUICK.

A. R. Schollmeyer & Co.,

Phone 3911. 927 Chestnut st. 7

AN OPPORTUNITY

For A 1 Investment in Down Town Business Property, Paying a Handsome Rental and Increasing Rapidly in Value.

No. 18 South Sixth St.

A four-story modern business structure with 24x135 feet of ground in excellent repair and under lease. Such property is never long without a purchaser. Investigate at once.

TERRY, SCOTT & CO.,
621 Chestnut St.

7

Price Reduced from $6,200 to $5,700

A Bargain On Sidney St.

1908 Sidney st., between Cambria and Liberty sts.; a new 2-story and mansard brick residence containing 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry, 2 attic rooms and cellar; gas, water and all improvements; house arranged for 2 families; lot 30x117½.

CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

Rents for $994 a Year--Price $8,000

No. 1036 S. 11th st., bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st., a 2-story stone-front residence, with 10 rooms, 2 attic rooms, 2 bath rooms, laundry and cemented cellar; arranged for 2 families; also a new 3-story brick house in rear of the above, with 7 rooms, attic and cellar; water and gas; arranged for 2 or 3 families; lot 30x144; paved yard.

CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

A 16 Per Cent Investment.

For Sale—A double two-story building, containing four flats of 5 rooms and bath room to each, situated in a good locality, and are always rented to a good class of tenants. This property is new and the lowest price is $8,000. There is an incumbrance of $4,500 on this property, at 6 per cent interest; it is now rented for $91 a month, and $3,500 is all the cash that it requires to purchase the property. Call and get description and location if you are looking for something good.

7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

HOUSES AT MODERATE PRICES.

4343 St. Louis av.—New 5-room frame; lot 26.6x150; $1,500; easy terms.

1807 Taylor av.—Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, bath and furnace; lot 25x135; $4,500.

St. Louis av.—Northeast corner Newstead, 2-story brick, store and 4 rooms; lot 27x120; $5,000.

5088 Ridge av.—New 9-room brick, slate roof, hot and cold water; lot 25x155; $4,000.

Von Versen av., near Manchester road—3-room frame; lot 20x110; $1,100.

1217 St. Ange av.—12 rooms, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 38x150; $6,000.

1653 Old Manchester rd.—3-room frame; lot 25x130; $1,500.

1504 Boyle av.—5-room brick; lot 22x150; $2,100.

1135 Kentucky av.—4-room frame; lot 23x150; $1,900.

Other houses and vacant ground in various localities.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 Chestnut st.

7

For Sale on Monthly Payments.

2 very pretty 4-room brick cottages.

3 very pretty 3-room brick cottages.

3 very pretty 6-room brick flats.

These houses are in healthy locality; city water, sewer, etc., in fact everything appertaining to comfort; all are new houses; a small cash payment and the balance to suit you; location, Hunt av., corner Mt. Vernon av. Owner on the premises to-day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. T. F. MARLEY,
202½ N. 8th st.

Office hours, 10 a. m. 3 p. m. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

If you want to invest call or write for one of our new April Bulletins.

MECHIN & DIETMEYER,
Real Estate and Financial Agents, 623 Chestnut st. 7

8%. The Continental BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

(Authorized Combined Capital $12,000,000.)

Incorporated under the laws of Missouri and Kansas. 8 per cent allowed on time deposits in sums of $25 to $5,000 or more, secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation; 20,655 shares in force Jan. 1, '92; maturity value $100. Cash payments per share 40c per month. Fourth semi-annual dividend of 15 per centum per annum declared Jan. 1, '92.

General Office, 515 Chestnut st., with Ponath & Co., Real Estate.

A Beautiful Home Cheap One Block South Washington Av. Electric Road.

4320 Fairfax av., a 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; bath, gas, water, etc.; lot 25x155.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 Chestnut st.

7

$50,000 WILL BUY

A first-class West End Olive st. corner, improved with stores and flats and rented to pay a fair income on price asked. For particulars call on

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

7

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

We offer for sale a piece of business property on south side of Easton av., just west of Sarah st., bringing a rental of over $1,700 a year, at a price to pay not fully 10 per cent. on the investment. This is "gilt-edge" now and is growing steadily better; very little such property can be found on the market. For particulars call on

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

7

JEFFERSON AV. AND HICKORY.

We offer for sale the choice property at southeast corner of Jefferson av. and Hickory, under lease at $720 per year; can be bought at a price to net fully $870; and vacant ground can be improved to excellent advantage.

SAMUEL T. BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

7

$12,500 WILL BUY

Two modern reception hall dwellings on Morgan st., east of Grand av., under rent at $1,320 per year to first-class tenants; these houses contain each 7 fine rooms, large reception hall, elegant cabinet mantels, cemented cellar and laundry, furnaces, electric light, etc.; nothing nicer or more substantial in the market. Terms to suit.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

7

CENTRAL OLIVE ST.

We offer for $28,000 a piece of first-class business property, located opposite the Exposition building, on Olive st., east of Fourteenth st. This will be "gilt edge" investment property in a short time, and it will pay capitalists to take it in while they have the opportunity. Call on us for particulars.

7 SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.

WEST END FLATS.

We will sell for $11,000 a set of four new and modern flats in the "West End," with a guaranteed rental of $1,600 per year. This is an exceptionally fine piece of property; would take desirable vacant ground in part pay. For particulars call on

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

7

$8,200 Will Buy

The most desirable pair of flats in the West End on Bell av., east of Grand av., a fashionable location, occupying a lot 35x135, and bringing a rental of $900 per year. Call on us for particulars.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

7

OUR PRICE CURRENT.

Buyers in the market for investment property, residence property, flats or vacant ground, will find it to their advantage to consult our new Price Current, which is now ready. Call for one at our office.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, Ninth and Olive.

7

12 % INVESTMENT.

Those magnificent flats, just completed on Laclede av., just west of Grand av., these flats have a separate entrance each, and a separate yard; lot 29x213 to paved alley; these flats contain 6 and 7 rooms each, and every modern convenience; Laclede av., with its Telford street and granitoid walks, is one of the finest streets west of Grand av. to-day, and anyone wanting a good investment will find this A1.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

7

$36,000 WILL BUY

A block of first-class investment property, a West End business corner, on a prominent thoroughfare, and rented at over $4,000 per year. For particulars call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

7

WASHINGTON AV.

We have for sale a piece of prospective business property on south side of Washington av., west of 16th st., 30x150, through to St. Charles st.; will enhance in value largely in the near future.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

7

"A REALTY SNAP."

We offer for $7,500 a piece of improved property on Carr st., bringing a rental of $960 per year—this is a first-class investment in every way.

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

7

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A nice, new, 9-room house, No. 1492 Stewart pl.; hot and cold water, bath, Telford st., granitoid sidewalk, elegant shade trees; lot 50x125; only $5,500.

JONES & SENTER,
813 Chestnut st.

7

WHY PAY RENT WHEN $200

Will get you your own home? The balance in monthly payments.

RYAN & SHEPPARD,
Real Estate Agents,
1003 Chestnut st.

7

ALL BARGAINS.

2700 and 2702 Clark av., two 6-room houses, choice renting property	$ 4,000
4287 Finney av., choice 6-room house; lot 25x140	4,700
Chestnut st., near 15th st., 2-story brick	3,750
415 S. 6th st., central property, 8 rooms	7,000
2818 Chestnut st., 8 rooms; lot 50x131	6,000
2818 Gamble st., stone front, 10 rooms	6,500
Gamble st., near Garrison av., double house, 10 rooms, large front porch, excellent order; lot 50x118	6,500
Finney av., near Vandeventer, 10 rooms, furnace, good stable, etc.; lot 32x160	7,000
Chestnut st., near 15th, lot 25x109, brick house, 8 rooms	7,500
Olive st. and 31st st., two good 8-room houses, choice bargain	10,500

LEON L. HULL & CO.,
804 Chestnut st.

7

WASHINGTON AV.,

Southeast Cor. Newstead.

Three new houses; 12 rooms; hard wood; hot and cold water; $2,000 cheaper than any similar house in the city. Special bargains.

McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
112 N. 8th st.

7

$3,000

Will buy the nice new 6-room frame dwelling No. 1482 Florence av. See JONES & SENTER,
813 Chestnut st.

7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$16,000 WILL BUY

4209 WEST MORGAN STREET.

The most beautiful residence on this street; 9 rooms, square hall and every modern convenience; also fine stable for 3 horses and carriage-house.

This is a home that was not made to sell and is a decided bargain.

Lot 46x195 feet.

Apply at once. RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
1005 Chestnut st.

7

FOR SALE.

3306 Pine Street

376x128.6.

Fine 8 rooms, reception hall, storage room, bath room, etc.; concreted cellar, A No. 1 furnace; house only two years built and in best of repair.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent,
812 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot within four blocks of Forest Park for $10 per foot. Address C 65, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Russell av., just west of Grand, a bargain; 50x142. J. A. SCHISLER,
8 Room 202, Commercial Building.

FOR SALE—Forest Park boulevard, west of Newstead av., 50x200; for sale at a bargain. T. A. BENEKE, 616 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE—5 acres in Carondelet; liberal terms; good manufacturing site; near railroad switch. M. L. Newman, 810 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 50-foot building lot on Washington av. electric line, north of Chamberlain Park; lays well; price, $1,000; exchange for equity in improved property.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

MUST BE SOLD—Excellent manufacturing site; lots over 200 ft. deep; good railroad facilities.
8 M. L. NEWMAN, 810 Chestnut st.

SHOULD you want to borrow a small amount of money, wish deeds written or acknowledged, call on M. W. Catchings, Notary Public, with R. C. Greer R. E. Co.

WELLS AV.—S. s., 124 ft. east of Academy; 100x156; $24; water, sewer. Hull, 804 Chestnut st.

DELMAR AUCTION,

South side, east of Vandeventer, a beautiful 35-foot front; a bargain. LOHMEYER & STORM,
8 114 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--Suburban Electric Road.

Central av., s. s., west of Hodiamont, 1 block from electric cars, 100x220; lays well; $30 per foot.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.
8 107 N. 8th st.

WEST BELL PLACE, 70x135 FEET,

200 feet west of Newstead av.; south side; a bargain. Apply to owner, Jos. H. Barr, 520 Olive st. 8

THE BACHLE PLACE,

At Tower Grove Station, on the Manchester rd., opposite Mo. Pac. R. R. depot, will be sold in the next 30 days at a bargain, two fronts of about 220 ft. each; choice location for business.

LOHMEYER & STORM,
8 114 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

On Chamberlain av., n. s. Goodfellow, lot 50x155; easy terms; $31 per foot.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

ST. LOUIS AV.,

—NEAR—

MARCUS AV.,

North side, 270x160 feet. Will sell in lots to suit.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

A BLOCK ON FRISCO R. R.

1,300 front feet opposite Cotton Compress property; a full block; suitable for a manufacturer.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

BAYARD AV.

A lot 125x175; 300 feet north of Page av., east side. Price $30.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. Sixth st.

BUSINESS BARGAINS.

Grand, s. w. cor. of Washington av., 100x150 ft. The finest corner on Grand av. remaining unsold.

Vandeventer, s. e. cor. of Finney, 155x122, entirely covered with a 2-story brick; a splendid corner.

Lucas av., n. e. cor. of 21st, 100x144 ft; two streets, two alleys, light and air all around. Choice for manufacturing.

Jefferson av., w. s. south of Lafayette; 100x150, instructed to sell at once.

Manchester rd., s. e. cor. of McKee; 4½ acres, partly improved, can be subdivided and made to pay good profit.

Bayard av., s. w. cor. of Suburban Electric.

8 LOHMEYER & STORM, 114 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—CABANNE PLACE.

West of Belt av., lot 50x202.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

CHEAPEST LOT ON DELMAR AV.

PRICE IS REDUCED TO $42 A FOOT.

Delmar av., south side; lot 50x146 ft.; bet. Taylor and Walton avs.; a splendid residence lot.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
8 716 Chestnut st.

BELL AV.,

Northwest corner of Newstead, a lot 132x147; a big bargain at $80.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. Sixth st.

SEE OUR LIST OF VACANT LOTS.

Arlington av., s. w. cor. Wells, 483x125	$ 18 00
Angelica st., n. e. cor. Blair, 177x130	25 00
Aubert av., n. of Delmar, 60x180	35 00
Albion pl., s. e. cor. Jefferson av., 43x132	80 00
Berlin av., w. of Taylor, 100x213	75 00
Blaine av., w. of Cabanne, 50x128	26 50
Bell av., n. w. cor. Whittier, 96x153	95 00
Clemens av., w. of Hamilton, 50x185	26 00
Delmar av., w. of Taylor, 50x146	50 00
Evans av., e. of Grand, 110x113	60 00
Evans av., w. of Taylor, 250x153	25 00
18th st., bet. Cass and O'Fallon, 350x127	55 00
8th st., bet. Walnut and Clark, 100x127	500 00
Finney av., e. of Union, 50x185	25 00
Grand av., s. of La Salle, 50x218	80 00
Grand av., s. w. cor. Russell, 123x200	100 00
Hammett pl., w. of Marcus, 215x193	26 00
Kennerly av., w. of Taylor, 25x145, for lot	375 00
Lincoln av., w. of Spring, 25x140	25 00
Labadie av., s. w. cor. Goode av., 60x147	13 50
Morgan st., w. of Academy, 50x170	35 00
Maryland av., e. of Euclid, 29x213	80 00
Olive st., e. of Vandeventer, 100x162	100 00
Pine st., e. of Sarah, 100x213	100 00
Page av., bet. Whittier and Pendleton, 35x153	50 00
Regal pl., 50x141	7 00
Russell av., w. of Grand, 50x121	45 00
Rutger st., bet. Joab and Ewing, 50x125	......
St. Ferdinand st., w. of Taylor, 50x130	20 00
St. Ferdinand st., w. of Whittier, 100x132	18 00
Tyler av., e. of Klemm, 100x123	25 00

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

8 After April 10 at 211 N. 8th St.

3 1-2 ACRES RIVER FRONT.

421 feet on Bremen av., by a depth of 325 feet on City Levee, with double tracks of the C., B. & Q. Railroad running the whole length of the property on the Levee. To close a partnership estate will sell for less than property is selling for in this vicinity. Will divide commission with any agent making sale. For further particulars apply to OSCAR REID,
8 22 S. 9th st.

WATSON'S FRUIT HILL.

Buy now, best and cheapest property on market. On Page av. and Suburban Electric Road. Look at it and select lot to-day. Agent on ground to-day.

J. C. DARST,
822 Chestnut.

8

JUST WEST OF TOWER GROVE PARK.

A SPLENDID SPECULATION---$12 A FOOT ONLY.

Arsenal st., north side, bet. Brannon and Mackland avs.; lot 100x190 feet; chance for builder to put up some houses, as there is quite a demand for them in this locality CHAS. F. VOGEL,
8 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Southwest Corner of GARFIELD and WARNE Avs.; $30.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. Seventh St.

REAL ESTATE.

Entire Block on Pine,

From Taylor to Euclid, 213 feet in depth, only one square from Forest Park; every security and restriction for purchasers; no money required to buy a lot.

Near the College Church,

On Pine st., east of Grand av., one of the most desirable home places in Western St. Louis, everything modern and first-class; 40-foot lot; owner about leaving the city offers a bargain, asking $25,000.

3738 Westminster Place.

New modern Queen Anne, with every convenience, 12 rooms; lot 35x120; can be had at a bargain if applied for soon. Call for card to inspect.

Westmoreland Place.

A fine home, north side, built by Peabody & Stearn. Greatest bargain in Westmoreland at $50,000.

Fine Residence—Morgan St.

Just west of Garrison av., south side; every modern convenience; nice lot and stable; non-resident offers a great bargain, sure.

Residence in Vandeventer.

70-foot lot, north side, a fine double house and stable; $28,000 will buy this desirable place.

Residences on Lindell.

One near Newstead, modern, finished in hardwood; stable; lot 65x213.

One on the hillside, west of Grand av.; magnificent house, splendid lot, large stable.

Manufacturing Plant—Lucas Place,

2017; lot 70x150 to St. Charles st., 3-story-and-basement building; engine, shafting; complete outfit for manufacturing.

4215 Pine St.

A new modern first-class residence, built by the owner for his own use; contemplating leaving the city, offers this splendid house and lot at a great advantage to the buyer. It is finished in hardwood; parlors white and gold; billiard-room, and closets on every floor.

3969 Westminster Place.

A modern house, finished in hardwood; every convenience, splendidly arranged, very substantially built; invite inspection.

Building Lots

On Lindell—Taylor to Euclid, 246 feet deep.

On Pine—Corner Sarah, northwest, 117x213.

On McPherson—South side, west of Sarah, 180x170.

On King's highway—East side, Duncan to Barnes, 322x150.

On Cates av.—North side, east of Hamilton, 100x157.

On Von Versen—East of Hamilton, both sides.

Vandeventer pl.—South side, east of Vandeventer av., 80x145.

Easton av.—North side, west of 27th st., 50x135.

Seventh and Elm.

A central business corner, 115x145; right in the line for future wholesale grocery district.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

CHAS. H. BAILEY.

Hello 1563. 7

BUILDING LOTS.

Bell av., n. s., east of Taylor, 103x147; $65.

Union av., e. s., north of Ridge av., 32x160; $35.

Bell av., s. s., west of Newstead, 150x135; $70.

Bell av., n. s., bet. Cardinal and Compton, 50x165; $75.

Blaine av., n. s., bet. Vandeventer and Thurman, 100x128; $25.

Blaine av., s. s., bet. Thurman and Klemm, 100x128; $25.

Cote Brilliante av., bet. Taylor and Cora; 50x130; $25.

Horton place, n. s., 50x156; $25.

King's highway, in Reber place; north of Magnolia, 50x180; $38.

Park av., s. s., bet. Louisiana and Theresa, 50x120; $40.

Page av., s. w. cor. Pendleton, chance for builders and speculators, 140x192; $50.

Chamberlain av., s. s., bet. Florence and Clara, 50x155; $40.

Chamberlain av., n. s., bet. Clara and Goodfellow, 50x158; $30.

Clemens av., n. s., bet. Clara and Goodfellow, 60x180; $32.

Park av., n. s. bet. Missouri and Jefferson, 60x130; $70.

Pine st., n. s., bet. 16th and 17th, 42x109; $3.50.

Oregon av., s. e. cor. Gasconade, lots to suit, 80x124; $20.

Iowa av., w. s., south of Chippewa, 50x125; $25.

Virginia av., e.s., bet. Osceola and Meramec, 319x170, in lots to suit, beautiful shade trees, every variety, 30 years old; $30 to $45.

Chamberlain av., s. s., bet. Clara and Goodfellow, all improvements made, 50x155; $25.

Maple av., n. s., bet. Clara and Goodfellow, all improvements made, 50x155; $25.

Louisiana av., n. e. cor. Winnebago, at speculative price, 125x125; $10.

Lemp av., n. w. cor. Wyoming, dirt cheap, 39x125; $28.

Magnolia av., n. w. cor. Thurman, opp. Tower Grove Park, 90x360; $55.

McPherson av., n. e. cor. Warne, 39x142; $80.

Westminster pl., s. e. cor. Warne, 30 x142; $100.

Chippewa, Dunnica av., Keokuk st., bet. Louisiana and Arkansas, in lots to suit, 2,062 ft.; $10 to $20.

Bartmer av., s. w., cor. Union, 129x220; $65.

Clemens av., w. s., 337 ft. east of Delmar, 50x185; $27.

Russell av., s. s., 275 ft., east of Vandeventer, 50x124; $35.

California av., e. s., north of Gasconade, 130x125; $25.

Cottage av., s. s. last lot in Hogan pl., 80x115; $20. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
8 10th and Chestnut st.

ACRES

BY

TUCKER & TESSON,

Room 316 Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis.

ACRES on the Surburban Electric R. R.
ACRES on the Wabash R. R.
ACRES in the city and out.
ACRES at the North End.
ACRES for manufacturing.
ACRES for poultry raising.
ACRES foa suburban residences.
ACRES for subdivision.
ACRES in East St. Louis.
ACRES is our specialty.

Call or write. 8

FOR SALE.

25 beautiful lots in Shields' Tower Grove Park pl. fronting on Arsenal street and facing Tower Grove Park, Hortis and Alfred avs.; granitoid sidewalks; city water in front of each lot; building line and other restrictions; prices from $16 to $25 per front foot; each lot has a depth of 152 feet to an alley; agent on ground to-day from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock; Union Depot electric railway passes by the property. HILL & HAMMEL,
6714 S. Broadway.
B. F. SHIELDS,
8 804 Chestnut st.

BUY THIS.

7 1-7 acres at northwest junction of Wabash R. R. and Page av.; can be bought cheap if taken within 10 days; street railroad, to be operated by electricity, just laid in front of this property; will subdivide profitably. TUCKER & TESSON,
8 Room 316, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis.

IMPROVING RAPIDLY.

2619-21-23 Laclede and 2630-32 Market st.

50x150 Laclede av., through to Market st., just west of Jefferson av.; it now brings a good rental; for sale at a bargain. ADAM BOECK,
8 207 N. Eighth st.

CHEAP LOTS.

313 feet cor. of Easton and Aubert avs.
50 feet on Florence, south of Easton av.
50 feet on Lee av. west of Grand av.
25 feet on Fall av. near Montgomery.
50 feet on Lincoln, west of Vandeventer.
25 feet on Laclede av. west of Cabanne.
50 feet on Finney av. through to Fairfax av.
100 feet on Bell av. near King's highway.

Mueller & Faribault,

8 17 N. 10th st.

Cote Brilliante av. between Warne av. and Sarah st., north and south sides, $25 per front foot.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

We have a choice lot to offer for sale in

Westmoreland Place,

South side, west of Lake av.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE

We will give a round-trip ticket to Chicago during the World's Fair to the purchaser of any of the following pieces of real estate:

Market St.

Only one piece left, between 20th and 21st sts., lot 35x73 feet 8 inches. A bargain at $275 per foot.

Washington Av.

An elegant building and lot 45x150. Reasonable at $90,000.

Chestnut St.,

Between 15th and 16th sts., lot 20x73 feet 9 inches, with a good 10-room house. $250 per foot.

Olive St.

About the best thing on the street east of 10th st., with a good building. First come, first served on this piece, and it will go quick.

Belle Pl.

A beautiful new residence, No. 4442, 8 rooms, everything modern, furnace, etc.; lot 26x135 feet to alley; $5,400; open on Sunday; go look at it.

A Cheap House on Evans Av.,

No. 4567, west of Taylor av., 4 rooms and basement finished; stone front cottage; lot 25x135 feet; price $2,650; $500 cash and your own time for the balance; open.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

105 N. 8TH ST.

NOONAN,

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO.

800 Chestnut St.

N. e. cor. Pendleton and Bell, 65x155. This lot is on a beautiful grade; street and sidewalk made. Corners are getting scarce, boys. Per foot	$100 00
Jefferson av., Shenandoah st., 50x108; per foot	50 00
Shenandoah and California, 25x135; per foot	35 00
Armand st., between California and Jefferson avs.; new street; granitoid sidewalk, sewer; will sell in lots to suit; per foot	45 00
De Hodiamont Station, one block north of depot, 97x148; at low price	......
Laclede av., near Sarah, 50 feet; per foot	50 00
Delmar av. and Taylor; 50 feet; per foot	85 00
Delmar and King's highway, beautiful 50-foot lots, only	60 00
Westminster pl. and King's highway, 50 x155	75 00
Washington av. and King's highway, 50 or 100 feet	75 00
13th and Carr st. bargain; 4 brick house, rented at $80 per month; lot 72x76; see us about this.	
Down-town business corner to trade; price $15,000.00; equity $5,000; will trade for dwelling or vacant property worth $5,000.	
Corner lot, Broadway and Elm st., renting for $2,700 per year; price	40,000 00
Taylor and Easton avs., in lots to suit; street, sidewalk and sewer; per foot	25 00
Clark av., near 7th st., beautiful corner lot, 127x127, with improvements; well rented; price	75,000 00
Pine st. and Boyle av., n. w. cor.; 50x213; the only corner at, per foot	100 00
2825 Olive st., 8-room house, 25x134	7,000 00
2214 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, stone front	4,000 00

8 NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st.

CLARA AV.—1,654 feet north of Easton av.; 200x148 feet, at $8.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

Manufacturing Property on Railroad.

We have 350x225 Wabash R. R. and Vandeventer av. that we can sell at a low figure.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

Builders of Small Houses Take Notice!

We have 200x98 ft. on Plymouth and Isadore avs. that is in a fine location to build small houses to sell. The neighborhood is built up nicely and this lot is just one block from St. Louis & Suburban Railroad. This can be had for $2,800.

8 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

UNION AV.—S. E. cor. Ridge av., 80x140. This special corner lot can be had for $40 per foot.

8 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

Main st. manufacturing property between Cornelia and Douglas sts.; 100x140 feet, $65.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
304 N. 8th st.

8

EASTON AV.,

North side, just east of Warne av., 100x117 feet to the alley. Will sell 50 feet. Price $55.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
304 N. 8th st.

8

EVANS AV.,

S. e. cor. Newstead, a lot 96x153; fine location. Price $40. J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. Sixth st.

FOR SALE

OR

WILL LEASE

For business or manufacturing purposes, 80 feet on east side of Broadway, 82 feet south of Dock st., by a depth of 236 feet 8 inches to Wabash tracks, on Second st.; good fence, offices and sheds, suitable for lumber or coal yards; switching facilities easily obtained; granite pavement in front and double street-car track.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent,
8 812 Chestnut st.

COMPTON HILL.

We are authorized to offer for sale a limited amount of the very choicest ground on Compton Hill, on the corner of Lafayette av. and Compton av. This is an opportunity seldom offered to any one desiring a choice home location.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

CLEMENS PL. CATES AV.

A lot 60x185, on the south side of Cates av., 600 feet east of Goodfellow av. Price $35.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE—

Bargain in a Corner Lot on

WESTMINSTER PLACE,

west of Kings highway; secure this quick.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

LOCAL ADVERTISING PAYS WHEN PLACED IN THE POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 32.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1892.

DEATH'S LIST.

Over 100 People Killed by the Cyclone in Kansas.

The Estimate of the Number Injured Placed at 200 to 300.

WHOLE TOWNS WIPED OUT AND CARRIED AWAY BY THE WIND.

Seven States Feel the Destructive Touch of the Tornado—Kansas, Texas and Nebraska the Most Severely Visited—Property Losses Cannot Be Correctly Estimated—They Will Reach High Up in the Millions—Freaks of the Mad Wind.

Reports received of Friday's storm show it to have been the most general in recent years. It swept over a wide extent of territory, leaving the trail of its destructive touch in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory, Wisconsin and Illinois. At some points it assumed the phase and fury of a tornado, and in no locality did the wind fall below the danger line of velocity.

Some time must yet elapse before the full effects of the visitation will be known, owing to the almost unprecedented interruption of telegraphic communication. Enough is, however, now known to justify the statement that the list of fatalities will be appalling, the death roll reaching probably 200, while the list of injured people will surely go to 500. The loss in the way of property—buildings, stock, fences, etc.—cannot as yet even be surmised, but there can be no doubt that when all the reports are in the figures will reach high up into the millions.

Kansas leads the list in the matter of fatalities. The storm scourged that commonwealth in all its length and breadth. It is known that almost one hundred persons lost their lives, and that 200 to 300 were injured in that State. These are the figures based upon authenticated reports. What the additions will be when news comes from outlying counties and districts remote from railroad and telegraph communities with which no communication has yet been had, is a matter for conjecture. Certainly, judging from the facts at hand, it is to be feared the list will be doubled, and it would not be surprising if the figures should run even higher.

Advices from Omaha indicate that next to Kansas Nebraska was the greatest sufferer. The fatalities were not many, but the destruction to property was great. At Nelson, Sutton, Norfolk and Plattsmouth the damage was heaviest, but Beatrice, Elkire, Beaver City and Nebraska City aslo suffered heavily. As in Kansas little has been heard from the farming districts where the wind raged all day and night over the plains with unobstructed fury.

The news from Texas points indicate that the State felt the strength of a general tornado. The towns of Rockport, Bangs and Santa Anna were heavily visited. Four persons lost their lives at Bangs and ten were injured at Santa Anna. Little has been heard from the interior of the State, and the gravest apprehension is felt as to the condition of affairs in the cattle district toward the Indian Territory, where the storm raged in great fury.

Throughout Iowa a hurricane prevailed a greater part of Friday, and although, so far as heard from, there was no loss of life, the property damage will be heavy.

The most serious effect of the storm in Illinois was felt at Chicago. The fall of a huge seven-story building on Pierce street which crushed an adjoilinng cottage, is responsible for the death of eight persons and the injury of a dozen others. In the suburb of Grand Crossing four persons were injured by the collapse of a house and at Wood Lawn several others were hurt in a similar manner.

Missouri escaped lightly in comparsion with the other States in the path of the storm.

Kansas City was roughly shaken up, and unroofed houses, uprooted trees and tangled telegraph wires bear testimony to the strength of the wind. Sedalia suffered heavily, but the rest of the State escaped practically unscathed, from the wind until it reached St. Louis, where four people were injured by the collapse of a wall of an unfinished building.

When the storm reached Wisconsin and Minnesota its force was spent and little damage was done.

THE KANSAS DEATH ROLL.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND THREE TIMES THAT NUMBER WOUNDED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—With the going down of the wind the telegraph is again brought into service and the storm-stricken district of Kansas is heard from. The wire service is still very bad, but there is enough news coming in to show that the terrible work was far reaching and very destructive. A careful estimate regarding the number of killed and wounded throughout the State, the result of the wind's havoc, makes it nearly one hundred killed and between two and three hundred injured. All that territory being west of a line through the center of Kingman County, is still cut off from the world, and just what has occurred in that territory cannot be learned for some days yet. The tornado came from the southwest and went across the western part of the State spreading destruction clear up into the Nebraska line. The first damage by the storm is noted near the southwest corner of the State and the last report is from the northeast corner. In addition to this principal storm there was a second of less intensity, which went across the eastern part of the State not taking so many lives, but doing fearful damage to crops, trees and farm buildings. The following is the estimate placed on the dead and wounded as near as it can be ascertained at this time.

South Haven—Eight dead and thirty-two injured.

Wellington—Four dead and twenty-three injured.

On farms between these two towns—Five dead and nine injured.

Towanda—Seventeen dead and forty-five wounded.

Augusta—Seven dead and nineteen injured.

Homestead—Five dead seven injured.

Strong City—Two dead and eight wounded.

Salina—Fifty injured, three fatally.

These towns are the only ones from which anything like a definite report has been obtained and the possibilities are that when the western towns and villages are heard from the death-list will be swelled to nearly one hundred.

Among the strange stories told of the queer antics of the wind is that of Miss Ella Thornton of Towanda who was blown away by the storm and carried a distance of half a mile, carrying a pillow. She was blown through the side of a wrecked barn and deposited on the back of a horse unhurt.

Here is the list of the names of the killed and injured as far as it has been possible to secure them from special correspondents at the towns named;

The dead at Towenda:

DR. JOHN D. GODFREY, aged 78, retired physician.

HERSCHELL CULP, aged 21, farmer's son.

JOHN BAILEY, aged 21, railroad laborer.

JOHN BLAKE, aged 47, merchant.

GEORGE BLAKE, aged 6, the latter's son.

MISS ANNIE ROBBINS, aged 35, Postmistress.

EARL KARR, aged 11.

C. L. WESTGATE, aged 32.

The list of the wounded contains:

FERN MAXWELL, 6 years, fracture of the skull; will die.

LUCY POORBAUGH, 25 years old; hips crushed; crippled for life.

BABY HALL, leg fractured.

N. H. GIBBS, three ribs broken.

EFFIE KERR, gash in head.

MRS. CAREY, three ribs fractured.

MRS. WALTER MOONEY, fractured clavicle.

WALTER MOONEY, gash in side, scalp wound.

EDDIE MOONEY, scalp wound.

MRS. J. P. KERR, injured internally; will die.

ELMER HALL, badly bruised about the head.

MRS. GEO. CORNELIUS, three ribs broken.

WM. MITCHELL, hurt internally.

MRS. WM. MITCHELL, collarbone broken, injured in back of head.

SHERMAN CUPP, bruised about the head.

MRS. PORTER, badly burned and hurt internally.

MRS. CHANNETTE, badly bruised.

MRS. BLAKE, internally injured.

HARRY ROACH, two ribs broken.

MRS. HARRY ROACH, burned and injured about the head.

MR. AND MRS. TED ROACH, an aged couple, badly hurt.

MR. T. W. SORTER, shoulder crushed.

Scores of others were less seriously injured.

The dead at Augusta;

ALBERT BARNES, aged 23, farmer.

Infant son of WM. ROADES.

HARMON HOSKINS, aged 30, farmer.

Infant son of latter.

MRS. HERBERT ABBOTT.

A complete list of the injured cannot be obtained.

Those killed at Strong City are:

JOHN GLOSSER.

MRS. JOHN GLOSSER and infant child.

The injured are:

MISS G. A. ROBBINS.

ELMER HAM.

MRS. WALTER MOONEY.

H. ROACH.

MRS. TENE COREY.

ALICE THORNTON.

MRS. JOHN KERR.

MR. GIBBS.

GEORGE CORNELIUS and wife.

C. G. WESTCOTT.

LUCY POORBAUGH.

MR. and MRS. J. N. SORTER.

FRANK CHENEY and wife.

MRS. H. H. GIBBS.

GEO. MAXWELL and three children.

WM. MITCHELL, wife and one child.

MRS. HORNER BLICK.

MRS. HORTON and son.

POSTMASTER GODFREY and several others whose names could not be learned.

The following are the names of those killed at other points:

At South Haven:

BENJAMIN H. MAPLE.

JAMES H. MAPLE, his son.

At Wichita:

PAT MARTIN, farmer.

At Eureka:

MISS MARY RIZER.

Near Wellington:

MRS. JOSEPH SHOWALTERS and infant child.

WM. LITTLE and his four children.

At Wamego seven persons were killed. The dead are:

MRS. ALBERT EGGERS and two children, aged 3 and 5 years respectively.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, a laborer on the Eggers farm.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

MRS. CHARLES TAYLOR and her 9-year-old child.

THE TEXAS TORNADO.

LIVES LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY —TOWNS LEVELED.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 2.—Reports from the sections of the State visited by the cyclone show that lives were lost and an immense amount of property destroyed. At Santa Anna the house of Mrs. Haven was completely demolished. Next J. C. Lamb's house was wiped out of existence. Mr. Health's house was strewn all over the prairie. The residences of J. W. Hall and Mr. Rass were also destroyed. Mr. Story had died only five minutes before the storm struck the house. The house of L. L. Woodward was demolished and badly injured Mr. Woodward, and C. Reed's house was entirely destroyed; all the family of five were injured.

The following is a full list of the victims:

WILLIE MCCULLOM, aged 14, was killed. The injured are:

MRS. MCLAUGHLIN.

SALLIE MCLAUGHLIN.

R. S. MCLAUGHLIN.

J. G. MCLAUGHLIN.

ROSA MCLAUGHLIN.

MAY MCLAUGHLIN.

JOHN TAYLOR.

MRS. BASS.

MRS. STORY.

MISS V. WOOD.

F. H. BASS.

A report from Rockport says the cyclone dealt death and destruction there, but no particulars could be obtained up to 6 o'clock this morning.

At Bangs, another neighboring town, Miss Jackson and Louis Brooks were instantly killed, Frank Brooks and Mrs. Frank Brooks fatally injured.

NEBRASKA SUFFERED.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, BUT FEW FATALITIES REPORTED.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—Reports from all points in Nebraska show that the storm was a very serious one and that a great deal of damage was done. Fortunately but a few fatalities are reported. The wind started in at Nelson and traveled north and west through Meckolls, Clay, Filmore, Polk, Platte and Madison Counties. All along the line damage to farms, houses and property is reported. One farmer is said to have been struck by lightning.

At Nelson, Neb., five people were seriously injured and several buildings wrecked, and at Nebraska City business has been brought to a standstill.

CHICAGO'S DEATH TRAP.

ONE MORE NAME ADDED TO THE LIST OF DEAD OF FRIDAY'S DISASTER.

CHICAGO, April 2.—To-day the people reported last night as dangerously injured in the terrible disaster at Halstead and Pearce streets, caused by the collapse of a new seven-story building in a giant whirlwind, appeared to have a fair chance of recovery with the exception of Alice Hulette, who died this afternoon. It is charged that the collapsed building was four stories higher than it should have been. The permit issued by the authorities to the owner, Samuel Young, was for a three-story structure. The walls overthrown with such fearful results had been put to a height of seven stories. In behalf of the owner, it is asserted, however, that notwithstanding the discrepancy regarding the permit, the strength of the building was fully up to the municipal requirements. Just before 3 p. m. the first of the corpses buried under the ruins was reached. The body was so frightfully crushed that identification was well-nigh impossible. The remains were thought to be those of Miss Walsh. Eight people were killed.

Great Pants Sale at the Globe.

2,000 pair men's cassimere pants, just received, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. Finest Baltimore tailor-made pants, $4 to $7.50.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Christian Scientist Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 2.—When Mrs. Jennie Nichols, a widow, aged 85, died to-day after a week's illness, the police promptly arrested Mrs. Stebbins, a so-called Christian scientist, who has been in attendance. Last night Mrs. Nichols' fellow boarders learned that she was in a dying condition and that no physician had been called. They notified Police Lieutenant Healy, who, with Dr. Van Pelt and two officers, immediately went to the woman's room. The doctor was refused admission by Mrs. Stebbins and by Mrs. Nichols' sister, Mrs. Winifred Jones. Entrance was forced, however, and the poor sufferer found swollen to twice her natural size. Mrs. Stebbins in handling the case had as an assistant a Mrs. Noyse, who is known as a "silent helper." The Stebbins woman was graduated in "Christian science" by the noted Mrs. A. B. G. Ordy of Boston.

JOHN W. LOADER, hatter, removed to 517 Olive st. Sole agt. celebrated "Dunlap hat."

A BRIGHT STAR THAT SHINES FOR ALL!

1009 Olive Street.

SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW TO ALL CALLERS.

INGRAIN CARPETS. BEDROOM SETS PARLOR SUITS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. FOLDING BEDS. STOVES. PICTURES. BABY BUGGIES. LAMPS. PORTIERES. RUGS. LACE CURTAINS. SIDEBOARDS. WARDROBES. BEDDING. GASOLINE STOVES. HAT RACKS. CENTER TABLES. CABINETS.

THE GREAT HOUSE FURNISHERS

St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati.

EASY PAYMENTS.

MAY, STERN & CO.

EASY PAYMENTS.

Salesrooms, 1009 Olive Street.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW TO ALL CALLERS.

1009 Olive Street.

Terms to Suit Everybody!

Prices Always the Lowest!

CHINESE RETALIATION.

Celestials Living in America Petition Their Emperor.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Chinese residents of this country have for some time been circulating a petition among their countrymen praying the Emperor of their kingdom to "retaliate on America," and that the petition has already received 400,000 signatures. The Celestial residents in this country fear even greater hardships in the future than those they now endure and accuses us of breaking our faith. The blame for this is laid on immigrants from Europe and not in the native born population. Interviews with the leading Chinese merchants in this city indicate that they consider the situation as very serious.

Mr. Wo Kee said: "My friends write me from China that the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking have taken up the matter very energetically. Restriction and no work are the action to be taken by the Chinese government toward Americans in China if they once decide upon retaliatory measures. Within thirty days, and perhaps even less time, after the passage of the anti-Chinese law in the United States, there will not be a single American citizen resident in China.

"I think there is hardly a Chinaman in the United States" continued Mr. Wo Kee "who has not signed the petition to the Emperor. We Chinese try to live peaceably and go about our business, interfering with nobody. It is true we live economically and frugally, yet we do not hesitate to spend money when the occasion requires it. Look at your white aliens in this country. Don't they do as we do, or even worse?

"Letters have been received in this country from foreigners in business in China and from Chinese officials high in authority concerning the reception of the petition. In one letter from an official connected with one of the six boards of the Chinese court, the writer says that not alone will restriction take place, regarding the residence and sojourn of Americans in China, but special discrimination will be made in the matter of the whole importation of articles of American manufacture introduced in the celestial empire as all treaties will be at an end."

A New Issue of Bonds.

When contemplating an issue of bonds, it is not good judgment to get them lithographed as cheaply as possible. The handsome appearance of a bond often attracts the attention of a buyer. Geometric lathework borders, elegant vignettes and tasty arrangement are things that distinguish such work when furnished by August Gast Bank-Note & Lithographing Co.; salesroom and stationary store, 208 North Third street; general office and plant, Twenty-first and Morgan street.

The Jap, He Understood.

From the Boston Herald.

One of the Japanese students at Harvard has been taking some philosophy courses. The discussion turned upon spiritualism, one day, and though he seemed to be listening to the arguments understandingly, the professor did not feel sure that it was all intelligible to him. Accordingly, he asked if they knew about the subject in Japan, and what a "medium" was?

"Mejum—mejum—ah, yes," was the reply. "Mejum—a—a sort of—crazy person."

The professor and the class concluded that the Jap understood.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

More Interesting Features Added Daily to the Great Exhibit.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The World's Fair appropriations by foreign countries, as far as reported, aggregate more than $4,500,000.

Several additions have recently been made to the appropriations made by the States and Territories, which now aggregate $3,180,000. Maryland and New York, respectively, have voted $60,000 and $300,000; New Jersey has increased its appropriation of $20,000 by $50,000; Iowa its $50,000 by $125,000, and Massachusetts has doubled the $75,000 which it had already appropriated.

A herd of live elk will be taken from Idaho to the Exposition. In the Montana exhibit will be shown about 100 specimens of wild animals and birds, native to that State, and set up by a skilled taxidermist.

Minnesota will supplement its World's Fair appropriation of $50,000 by $100,000 raised by subscription. Nearly three-fourths of that amount has already been secured. Hennepin County, in which Minneapolis is situated, has contributed $25,000. Minnesota will expend $25,000 for a building.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will exhibit at the Fair a model passenger train and also models of the fine ocean steamers in that company's service.

More than 7,660 car loads of building material have been received on the Exposition grounds.

From the Royal Nurseries for Ireland John Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture has received information that two cases containing 1,550 plants have been shipped to the World's Fair. The announcement came through Alexander Dixon & Co., who maintain the nurseries. Mr. Thorpe believes that his floral display will eclipse anything of the sort which the world has ever seen.

A choral building, 160x260 feet, and costing $100,000, will be erected near Horticultural Hall. It will be devoted to musical attractions, chiefly large choruses.

The Exposition company will pay $20 per lamp for the 5,000 to 6,000 arc lamps required for electric lighting. About 100,000 incandescent lights will also be used, but have not yet been contracted for.

Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, is in receipt of communications through the State Department showing that the women of Russia are greatly interested in the woman's exhibit at the World's Fair. Secretary Blaine, at Mrs. Palmer's request, had asked the appointment of an imperial commission of Russian women to collect an exhibit of woman's work in the empire. Minister Smith, who presented the request, informs Secretary Blaine that the request was received most graciously and the commission was appointed with Mme. Vishnegradski, wife of the Minister of Finance, as President. Mme. Vishnegradski is greatly interested in the peasant lace industry of Russia, and has already had considerable correspondence with the Board of Lady Managers on the subject of an exhibit.

The Italian Government has selected its war ship, America, to convey to the United States the Italian exhibits to the Exposition free of charge. The Rome Chamber of Commerce has invited other chambers to form committees to promote the securing of Italian exhibits.

Norwegians living in Chicago, with the help of their countrymen in other parts of the country, are engaged in raising sufficient money to erect a building for Norway at the Exposition. Norway's appropriation of $56,260 is to be devoted entirely to securing an exhibit.

An East Indian village and exhibit will occupy 200,000 square feet of space on Midway plaisance.

The Silk Association of America and the silk Industry Association have decided to combine in making the finest possible exhibit of silk goods and products.

At an expense of $79,300 contracts have been let for furnishing the Fair with boilers of 10,000 horse power capacity. The Exposition power plant will burn oil instead of coal. About 225,000 barrels will be required, for which the Exposition Co. will pay 72½ cents a barrel. The contract has been let for putting in about twelve miles of sewerage pipe in the grounds for $57,736.

One million signatures of people directly and indirectly connected with the Exposition are being collected by the World's Fair Mammoth Autograph Album Co. Copies of these collections of autographs will be bound in three volumes of 2,500 pages each, to be presented, respectively, to the President of the United States for the Smithsonian Institute, to the Governor of Illinois for the State Library, and to the Mayor of Chicago for the City Public Library. The names will be collected from all parts of the world.

The Methodists have decided to hold an international camp meeting of a month's duration at the time of the Exposition. It will be held half the time at Desplaines and the other half at Lake Bluff. Both places are a few miles out from Chicago.

Globe Hat Department.

Latest spring style Derbys that others advertise at $1.90, our price $1.50. The finest made, $2, $2.50 and $3. Latest silk hats, $3. Newest designs in boys' hats and caps, 25c to $1.25. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Glenn gave a birthday party to her little girl on Friday, at her home, [illegible] Washington avenue.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

THOSE WHO KNOW LITTLE OF ART WILL LEARN MUCH AT THE EXPOSITION.

More than ever in the past the art department of the coming Exposition will abound with interesting features. A highly educational character will be observed by showing the best works of various schools in groups of canvases from the best exponents, and the feature that will make it interesting and entertaining to all will be the splendid diversity of subjects that will be thus illustratively handled.

There is to be shown the school of the greatest animal painters of the world, the three Bonheurs, Rose, Auguste and Julia, Van Marcke, the clever Belgian, Troyon, Vuillefroy, and Brascassier, the greatest of them all. With the Bonheur style St. Louisans are already familiar, Troyon's vigorous brush and Van Marcke's have also been exhibited, but the rest will be new, none of their works having been shown here.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

In another room will be hung the most important canvases of the pre-Raphaelites—Dante Gabriel Rosetti, Holman Hunt, Sir Frederick Leighton, John Millais and Burne-Jones. Anent the term pre-Raphaelites, an explanation may not come amiss. They are a school of artists who banded together for the purpose of infusing into their work that minute detail and conscientious elaboration that characterized the works of art of the period prior to Raphael. In some instances, as, for instance, in some of the works of Holman Hunt, this minutiæ becomes almost painful. The great Rosetti's fame as a painter and designer began to grow in 1853. His pen and ink designs of "Gretchen" and "Taurello's First Sight of Fortune," from Browning's "Sordello," excited great admiration, and challenged the most favorable criticism of his contemporaries. One of his best known oil paintings is the "Girlhood of the Virgin Mary," and "Found," which is an uncompleted canvas, Rosetti having died in 1882. His "Dante's Dream" was the most ambitious design the master undertook. He completed but few of his pictures, yet his influence among his followers was immense.

HOGARTH'S "PUNCH CLUB."

Holman Hunt, the second disciple of pre-Raphaelism, and Rosetti's boon companion, immortalized the tenet of his faith in his "Strayed Sheep" and "The Shadow of Death," two of his greatest masterpieces.

Sir Frederick Leighton, another member of the brotherhood, has since become a renegade to his early convictions, and has embraced a style more like that of his compatriot, Alma Tadema. Prior to to the '60's Leighton was an unknown talent. His "Cimabue Procession" heralded his fame among the pre-Raphaelites. Ruskin, the great art critic, struck the key-note in his magnificent and magnanimous criticism of it. From that time on Leighton became one of the most vigorous and successful contributors to the French Academy. European tourists are well acquainted with his autograph portrait on the walls of the Uffizi Palace at Florence. He has painted his own portrait as that of a very handsome man—possibly too handsome—attired in the scarlet robes of the D. C. L. degree, over which hang the golden chain and medal of the president, with the white and black of collar showing at the neck.

An Old Silver Tankard.

With Millais we are all more or less familiar through his portrait of Dorothy Tenant, now Mrs. Stanley, and the free and easy way in which he procured for his wife one of the most beautiful women of Europe. This woman was first married to Ruskin, the cynical scribe, who late in life fell under the spell of her magic charms. Ruskin was at all times the most earnest champion of the pre-Raphaelites and invited Millais to paint Mrs. Ruskin. Painter and model fell desperately in love, and Ruskin cut the Gordian knot without fume or fuss, simply divorcing his wife and giving her to Millais, and they all lived together afterwards on the best of terms and in perfect harmony.

FAN FROM THE PERIOD OF THE ROCOCO, LOUIS XV., REPRESENTING JUPITER AND CALLISTRO.

Latterly Millais has renounced the austerities of that realistic style of painting that is shown in his "Eve of St. Agnes," seen at the Exposition of Paris in 1878. As a portrait painter Millais is particularly famous. Several years ago he completed a life-size portrait of Miss Sadie Waters of St. Louis, and that beautiful canvas graces the home of her brother, Mr. W. D. Waters at the Grand Avenue Hotel. It is possible that it will be loaned to the exposition for the coming exhibit.

Burne-Jones, the last of the pre-Raphaelites, made his first success in water colors, but passed to oil painting, and followed the trend of the English school. He soon became the weird expositor of mysticism in pictorial form which the world recognized at the Champs de Mars in his "Merlin's Beguiling." Since then he has toned down, refined and tempered his brush, and what he paints to-day is the quintessence of nature when she is at her loveliest. He might be called the "Keats" among the English artists, so delicate and exalting is his brush. An exhibit of his canvases is one of the treats of this year's display.

Of the works of modern artists belonging to diverse schools and countries there will be about five hundred pictures. Two of the rooms will be devoted entirely to American artists.

A FAMOUS HOGARTH.

One hundred compositions, sketches, engravings, etc., will show how famous artists illustrated fiction, history, humor and current events. Among them will be a famous Hogarth, a gastronomical picture, illustrative of a "punch club," one of the most celebrated engravings from the hand of that great designer. The punch has done its work and intoxication runs the gamut, and intoxication portrayed by Hogarth means the acme of comedy on paper.

IN SCULPTURE HALL.

Sculpture Hall will contain various branches of art. There will be a case of Rodin bronzes; another filled with the masterly compositions of Emanuel Fermiet, the greatest animal delineator in bronze of the world. Beautiful Barye bronzes which have long since ceased to have a commercial value, commanding a price of $4,000 for small 10x12 designs, will be exhibited in another case. During his life-time Barye bronzes were held in high esteem by the public, and he was considered as dangerous and persistent an innovator in his line as Delacroix was among the painters. Gardet, the coming man in bronze sculpture, will also be represented by some of his best works.

One large case will contain beautiful specimens of the celebrated Sevres porcelains, running all the way back to the time when the factory was removed from Vincennes to Sevres and the period of Louis XV., when that Monarch became proprietor of the great industry.

Meissen will be represented with a magnificent collection of her ware, dating back to the time of John Boettcher, who discovered the process which has made the Meissen ware so famous, and the equal and rival of the finest Chinese and Japanese specimens of that class.

FAN, PAINTED ON RED SILK BY REISS-LEIPZIG, ONE OF THE GREATEST MODERN FAN PAINTERS.

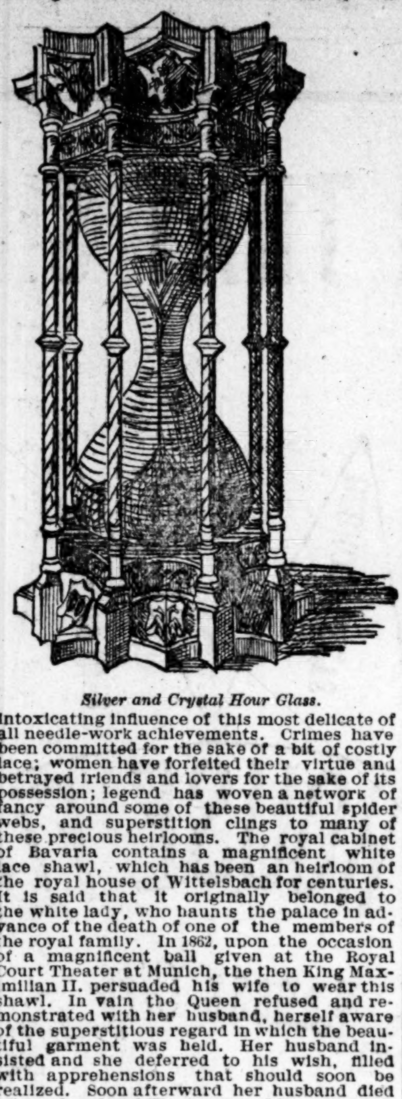
In still another case will be shown beautiful specimens of the old Josiah Wedgwood ware, the famous Etruria pottery of the eighteenth century.

In close proximity to these cases will be found an array of 100 exquisite miniatures of the latter part of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, composed principally of rare old master-pieces that were originally designed for missals and altar decorations. Everything in this case will be of an ecclesiastical character.

Another very interesting exhibit will be that of the silversmith art under the reign of Queen Anne and the Georges. When in 1606 Christian, King of Denmark, visited England he gave to James I. a rapier and hanger worth £7,000, set with gold and jewels; basins, ewers, bowls, cups, salt-cellars, tankards, hour glasses, etc., were made of silver beautifully chased and inlaid with jewels. The South Kensington Museum holds exquisite specimens of that rare art, and several historical pieces equal to any at that museum will be exhibited at the coming exposition. Besides, there will be an exhibition of old colonial silver, interesting to every American.

HISTORICAL LACES.

The exhibit most dear to the feminine heart will be that of beautiful bits of laces—delicate wefts with royal pedigrees and historical significance. These laces are loaned by members of the distinguished set of New York's "Four Hundred," and comprise practically the same collection that was exhibited in New York at the time of the Bartholdi statue movement. This is certainly a privilege of which St. Louis ought to be proud. This collection is simply priceless. Suffice it to say that a Southern gentleman alone has placed at the disposal of the Exposition a collection of laces which he inherited from his mother, a legacy worth having to even a man, for it is now stored in the Safe Deposit Co. and insured for the snug sum of $40,000. Among these laces are magnificent specimens of the famous Venetian raised point, the most exquisite production of the needle. It sprung from the Venetian flat point, which it resembles very much, but the choicest designs of the flat point were always reserved for this lace. The designs are of the Renaissance style. There will be bits of French and Spanish point, the Point d'Alencon and the Brussels point, partaking of the Rococo school. The Brussels "point gaze" is an inspiration, resembling the loveliest frost-work that ever glistened upon a window pane and transferred upon a ground of spider's web in regular patterns of wreaths and sprays. Costly and beautiful laces have at all times exerted a subtle and alluring influence over women. Lindau's highly interesting novel, "Lace," which has been translated into English, is a telling illustration of what is meant by that intoxicating influence of this most delicate of all needle-work achievements. Crimes have been committed for the sake of a bit of costly lace; women have forfeited their virtue and betrayed friends and lovers for the sake of its possession; legend has woven a network of fancy around some of these beautiful spider webs, and superstition clings to many of these precious heirlooms. The royal cabinet of Bavaria contains a magnificent white lace shawl, which has been an heirloom of the royal house of Wittelsbach for centuries. It is said that it originally belonged to the white lady, who haunts the palace in advance of the death of one of the members of the royal family. In 1862, upon the occasion of a magnificent ball given at the Royal Court Theater at Munich, the then King Maximilian II. persuaded his wife to wear this shawl. In vain the Queen refused and remonstrated with her husband, herself aware of the superstitious regard in which the beautiful garment was held. Her husband insisted and she deferred to his wish, filled with apprehensions that should soon be realized. Soon afterward her husband died after a few days' illness caused by a scratch from a flesh brush. The fate of her two unfortunate sons is too well known to be detailed here.



Silver and Crystal Hour Glass.

THE EXHIBIT OF FANS.

Zephyr, the mischievous youth, robbed a kiss from the lips of Pysche, whom he found asleep. Cupid surprised him at his trick, caught the offender and threatened dire vengeance. Zephyr escaped, but in the fray he lost one of his wings, and sought refuge in the seclusion of a dense rose-hedge to nurse his wound. Not a breath stirred the sultry air, and Pysche, awakened by the noise of the scuffle, fell swooning into her husband's arms. Cupid gazed helplessly about; there was no spring of bubbling water nor a cooling breeze to revive his loved one. Suddenly his eyes fell on the Zephyr wing which he still held in his hand, and he began to move it gently up and down against Pysche's face. Thus the first fan was created. This charming myth was found inscribed upon an ancient Spanish fan. There is no doubt that tropical countries were the home of the fan, and the palmleaf was its first suggestion; and there is not so wide a step after all from the fan that wafted refreshing breezes over the heads of the Egyptian Kings to the dainty trifle in the hand of the fin du siecle dame. But men were the first whose hands wielded the folding fan of our day, although this mistake was soon rectified, and the fan became the exclusive toy of woman's hand.

Following the lead of the Carlsruh exhibit of last year, the exposition will display a magnificent collection of fans similar in character to those of that world-famed show, which was honored with contributions from all the crowned heads of Europe. There will be shown among others old Indian, Japanese and Chinese fans, as well as beautiful types of the Watteau style, upon which that famous artist spent his rarest art. Like that of the laces the exhibit of fans will comprise many historical gems and masterpieces from the noted aquarellists of our day, as well as the period of Louis XV. and XVI., and it will be difficult to decide which of the two exhibits shall be awarded the palm of superiority.

E. S. H.

Fido Was an Expensive Passenger.

From the Boston Herald.

A lady boarded a street car the other evening with a pet dog which was slightly overgrown. His paws were covered with mud and he seemed to be on springs.

"Madam," said the conductor, "you will have to leave that dog on the platform; it is against the rules of the company to allow dogs in the cars."

"I don't care if it is. He shall not ride on the platform. He is not feeling just right this evening and it would be inhuman to put him out in the cold," returned the lady.

"A number of gentlemen are out there."

"Gentlemen! Why, I smelled whisky and tobacco smoke when I passed them. You don't suppose I would put my Fido on a level with them, do you?"

"If the dog stays in here I will suffer."

"You need have no fears on that score. If Fido does anything wrong you may hold me responsible for it."

The conductor here started to collect his fares and Fido at the same time concluded to give an exhibition of his friskiness. The first thing he did was to jump upon the lap of an elderly lady who wore a new black silk dress.

"Get away! get away, you brute!" she exclaimed, as the dog began to poke his nose into her face.

"Come, Fido, don't disturb the lady," said his mistress, and the dog jumped down and came back to her. But he apparently liked new black silk, for a moment later he was again up in the lap of its wearer. She pushed him to the floor, and, glancing down, saw a dozen marks upon the front breadth of the dress left by the dog's paws. Indignantly she arose, gave Fido her seat and called the attention of his mistress to the fact that her dress was ruined.

"Well, collect your damage from the company," was the tantalizing reply.

The matter was laid before the officers of the company, and they, without hesitation, assumed responsibility for the damage done.

She Saw Quite a Novelty.

A Harvard professor's wife was going to take her little girl to see the Agassiz museum the other day. She thought she would prepare the child against fright, and told her that the lions, tigers and other animals could not harm her, they were only stuffed.

On their way home they stopped to make a call, and the child was asked where she had been.

"To the Agassiz museum," she replied.

"And what did you see there?"

"Oh, I saw—I saw a stuffed rainbow."

LANDSCAPE ART.

DESIGNING A GARDEN MORE DIFFICULT THAN DRAWING A PICTURE.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Last week I said that the taste of New York in matters of art has improved very much during the past few years, and that the improvement can largely be traced to the personal influence of art, however, these missionaries are in need of conversion themselves. They know about a good many things and care very sincerely for them. But if they had known and cared about one more, possibly New York would not have had so many unhappy days as it has just experienced, with the fate of the Central Park hanging in the balance.

"What is landscape gardening, anyhow?" I heard a well-known painter ask the other day. "Doesn't it simply mean cutting down trees?" "No," said another painter, "it isn't that; it's digging holes everywhere and putting trees in them."

They were a good deal surprised to be told that landscape gardening is an art of design in as true and high a sense as the one they practice themselves, and that many intelligent persons called Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted the most remarkable artist who has yet been born in America. But they had no business to be surprised. Ordinary mortals cannot be expected to recognize art when they see it until they have had it pointed out and explained to them a great many times. But the artist's trade is to use his eyes and to use his mind to explain what his eyes behold. His life's task is to learn to recognize the difference between the results of chance and those of intelligent design; between beauty and ugliness as such, and between the kinds of beauty which nature on the one hand and which art on the other can produce. If he cannot see when landscapes are beautiful, he has no eyes in the artistic sense; and if, in a place like our park, he cannot understand that much of the beauty must be due to art, his mental powers are for the moment very weak.

Of course, our painters know that there is a great deal of beauty in the Central Park, and some of them have delighted to put it upon canvas. But I have never heard one of them speak as though he fully recognized the share that art had in producing the things he admired.

These things had been admired simply as "charming bits of nature." But none of them really deserve this title. Some of them are bits of nature improved by the hand of man, and others are entirely of man's creating. All the area of the Central Park south of the reservior has been created as truly as any landscape upon canvas—not only all its buildings, bridges, roads and paths, but all its stretches or sward and its plantations and lakes, and not only all of these, but the actual conformation of its surface. Once it was a rough, broken, absolutely barren expanse of ugly rock and swampy hollow, devoid of grass and trees, and to the average eye devoid even of the possibility of reclamation for the purposes of a park. Now it is a little paradise of landscape beauty. The most able landscape architect who has ever lived tried to make it look as though nature had intended it precisely for a park, and he succeeded so well that nature, not he, now gets the credit.

It is hard to plan a landscape well upon canvass and manipulate one's paints so that the eye will be pleased by the lines and the color of the composition, and delighted by breadth of general effect, combined with variety in detail. But it is a good deal harder to plan thus on a mile-wide canvass, which has itself to be modeled before painting begins, and then to compose and color with actual trees and shrubs, grass and water, roads and bridges—depending upon blasting-powder and spades as one's principal tools, forced to wait for the slow action of coming seasons to perfect one's intentions, and obliged, moreover, so to compose one's scenes that they will be beautiful from a hundred different points of view.

Good collections of American pictures have recently been shown at the Aldine Club and the New York Athletic Club. The Grolier Club will soon display a large collection of books-of-hours, missals and old manuscripts. And next week I shall be able to speak of the Academy exhibition, which I am told will be unusually good.

Meanwhile I may say a word about the group of old English drawings and water colors which has been brought together in the Keppel Gallery on Sixteenth street, and which includes 145 examples.

The Turners are chiefly pencil sketches made face to face with nature for future use, and in some instances there is more writing than drawing on the paper. But lovers of Turner may find the most rudimentary ones especially attractive, as showing upon what slight data his memory and imagination could depend. The most interesting specimen seems to me one called "Maples in Sunshine," but the Turners as well as the Gainsboroughs show that men of their generation could not indicate, in black and white, strong effects of light as well as modern draughtsmen can. As regards the convincing portrayal of sunshine, perhaps the most praiseworthy thing is a little sepia study by David Cox.

Gainsborough seems to have worked in a good many different ways, sometimes broadly and freshly, but sometimes in a very hard, stiff, mechanical manner, as in the carefully finished crayon drawing, which is as ugly a piece of work as I ever saw, and not at all "true to nature."

The Blakes are numerous, but, as a whole, not very good, and when Blakes are not of the best they have little value, save as curiosities. Even the secondary "unimportant" drawings of a great technician are precious, but Blake was very far from being even a good technician. Occasionally he drew in an admirable way, but usually he drew badly, and sometimes with worse than childish inefficiency. And many of the present examples show him, technically, at his weakest, while they have not the imaginative or psychological interest that often redeems even a poorly executed Blake. A number of colored originals for the illustrations to Blair's "Grave" are, however, very interesting, and others things almost as good may be picked out here and there. Particularly fine is a study for the three angels, which, differently and less beautifully arranged, form the central group in the big picture of the "Day of Judgment" in the "Grave." Drawings by Seymour Haden had never been shown either in England or this country until this present exhibition. These are studies for his etchings. The black and white ones are extremely clever and suggestive. The colored ones seem to tell that he has been wise to come before the public only in black and white.

All the pictures which have been published of the Fair buildings at Chicago, and even the original drawings shown at the Architectural League exhibition, gave me no idea of what the real size of the structures will be. But I got an idea of it a few weeks ago from a series of large photographs which had been sent to the landscape architect, Mr. Olmsted, to show what progress had been made during the winter. Some of the chief buildings looked about half complete as regarded their actual construction, and they looked simply gigantic. Even the exterior views were not so impressive as the interior ones, where the eye lost itself in immeasurable vast spaces. One felt that all the products of all the climes in the world could not more than suffice to fill a single structure, and yet how many there will be! And, big as the art building is, it has already been judged insufficient, and large annexes have been designed.

To consider these photographs almost made one vow that no power on earth shall draw one to Chicago. What mortal muscles, what mortal brains will stand the effort to look even superficially at the outside and inside of a fair as big as this? Who can hope to see the contents of even one building thoroughly, though he ignore those of every other? Paris in 1889 was bad enough. One could stay three weeks and work pretty hard and yet leave with the knowledge that he had not adequately seen even the works of art. But Chicago will be worse. It will be a great deal bigger, and the art collections promise to be, if not quite so interesting as those in Paris, at least not very far behind them.

If the Spitzer collection comes, as people who ought to know, predict, that alone will need days and days of study. It is the largest and finest assemblage of works of the minor arts which exists outside of the great European museums, and in some departments it is the best collection in the world. Then, as regards pictures, France has asked for 82,000 square feet of wall space, and some one has computed that this means nearly as much as is covered at those monster annual shows in Paris which are called Salons. Recent pictures will come by the hundreds, and we may believe of the very best, and I am told that M. Proust, who is at the head of the French committee, says that, if we want it, he can send a retrospective collection, not identical with the one that was the glory of the Paris Exposition, but as large and as good. Indeed, if museums and private owners in this country would contribute liberally, we might make up an admirable retrospective collection of French art ourselves without borrowing from any one else.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
cured by the use of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Tones the system, makes the weak strong.
Cures Others will cure you.

England's demand for space in the art department is more moderate than France's—20,000 square feet; but this will accommodate quite as much English work as we need want to see, and a good committee is to do the selecting. It includes Sir Frederick Leighton as chairman and other artists as well known as Calderon, Seymour Haden, Ouless, Poynter, Marcus Stone, Thornycroft and Stacy Marks. Even into Greece has penetrated the fever of transatlantic display, and one promise that comes from there is especially interesting. It speaks of a most valuable loan and it shows how a big exhibition, even in Chicago, may profit people in many other lands, although they neither exhibit nor buy at the exhibition itself.

In a recently written letter to a friend Dr. Waldstein, the director of the American School at Athens, recited the tribulations of museum directors and others who, during the past few years, have wanted to procure casts of the antiquities preserved in Greece. Some years ago the Italian died who had a license to make such casts, and the work deteriorated so under the control of his widow that the casts were not worth having. The Government refused to license anyone else, promising always to set up an establishment of its own, but the foreign archæologists in Athens had worn themselves out in futile efforts to induce it to keep its promise. Nothing was of any effect until our Fair loomed up in the near future. But then the Government bestirred itself; its factory is to be established in order that casts of all the interesting antiquities it owns may be sent as a national exhibit to Chicago and, of course, when once the work is begun all the rest of the world may purchase duplicates.

And one wonders how many of the fine things that will come to Chicago next year will go home again. How many will stay in America purchased by institutions or individuals? And how many will be given to Chicago out of pure generosity or to save the expense of taking them home again? The Japanese Government has already formally proposed to build a stone temple, duplicating an historic structure; to fill it with works of art and surround it with Japanese gardens, and when the Fair is over to present it to the city, guaranteeing an annual sum for the maintenance of the gardens. Again, a big collection of casts costs a great deal to buy, but it also costs a great deal to transport, and is of little intrinsic value to a government which can turn out duplicates at will. So it does not seem improbable that such a collection as the Greek one will simply be left in Chicago or will be sold very much below the usual price, and no person who has not carefully inquired into the results of recent explorations can have any idea of its artistic value. Truly there are some anticipations which make us sorry that the Fair is not to be held in New York.

The Cutting collection sold remarkably well, $111,130 being obtained for eighty-nine pictures, many of which were very small. It is rather surprising that Zamacoi's picture of the monks with the refractory donkey should have brought the largest sum, $16,000, for there were many better pieces of painting. But as it was bought by a firm of dealers who know the taste of Paris as well as the taste of America, we may believe that an amusing subject still counts for much in the picture market. Gabriel Max's life-size "St. Cecilia" brought only $1,000, though once before it had sold for $10,000. This is a good sign, as showing that sentimentality upon canvas is going out of fashion even if humor is not. A fairly representative Bouguereau with two life-size figures went for $3,400, which, again, in comparison with previous American prices, was a low figure; and in general this sale and the Schaus sale have proved that big canvases are in lesser demand just now than small ones, and that the might of academically famous names is no longer so great as it was.

The tiny water color by Boldini—the blue-stockinged embroidering girl—sold for $800 and was well worth the price, while his "Teasing the Parrot" brought $1,900, and Rico's beautiful "Spanish Houses" $2,150. The highest price paid for a landscape was $4,600 for Troyon's "Cliffs, Normandy Coast." The fine early Madrazo, "Coming Out of Church," was cheap at $5,500, and so was Vollon's "Parrot" at $1,950. This was a more brilliant and, I think, a finer piece of work than Vollon's "Fruit," though the latter brought the larger sum, $2,375. But in a very delightful small picture by Rossi some one got a most astonishing bargain. For a reason which no one can explain it was knocked down for $30, though it was easily worth ten or twelve times as much.

A very clever thing is the portrait of M. Daubray, of the Palais-Royal Theater in Paris, published in *Scribner's Magazine* for April. It is reproduced from a drawing made by Mr. Kenyon Cox from a photograph, and I should like very much to see the drawing itself, for of course it must be a good deal finer than the print. Mr. Cox is a painter, not a draughtsman, by profession and preference, but nevertheless his skill with the pen and ink is the skill of a master. Yet the technical excellence of this portrait is no greater than its veracity and vitality as a study of human individuality. To get so living a likeness from a living man would be much; to get it from a photograph is a remarkable achievement. Those, however, who remember Mr. Cox's previous efforts in this direction, and especially his portrait of Thackeray after the familiar full-length statuette, will not be surprised by his new success.

An old drawing or print is usually thought more trustworthy in its testimony to the manners and customs of the past than an old novel or even a contemporary historical treatise, for artists are supposed to be chiefly concerned with the outward aspect of things, while writers are credited with views and aims that may color their accounts of the life they have observed. But if modern draughtsmen in these days of realistic theory and photographic observation cannot be trusted, how shall we dare credit those of an elder and less conscientious time? Here is Mr. Reinhardt, for instance, whose profession it is to report upon contemporary life boldly misrepresenting that life in a big two-page picture recently published in *Harper's Weekly*. It is called "After the Theater—A Welsh Rarebit," and is a very good picture of some very handsome young New Yorker in full evening dress. The picture itself is all right, but the title makes it all wrong. Had it been called "After the Opera" its witness to our manner and custom would have been veracious. But New York women never go to the theater without bonnets and in low-cut gowns. Future historians, however, may say that they did, just as we declare many things about our ancestors on the evidence of "authentic" old prints.

M. G. VAN RENSSELAER.

She Was in Luck.

From the Boston Herald

A young lady walking along Kingston street last Thursday in the snow storm stepped on a manhole and slipped. There was a frantic grab for draperies and an evanescent picture of whirling lingerie and black et ceteras, but the fair pedestrian kept her feet.

Two gentlemen of a Hebrew cass of countenance watched the incident from a neighboring doorway in open mouth wonder and admiration, and as the young lady resumed her journey, unruffled and unwet, one of them broke forth enthusiastically:

"Vell, dots vot I calls luck."

The other assented with a disappointed inflection.

A Carload of Boys' Pants
From 25c to $5.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

If Anybody Knows Let Them Tell

Why it is that people are charged for all other Wrought Iron Ranges nearly two prices when the "MAJESTIC," which is made almost wholly of Wrought Steel and Malleable Iron, is sold at from

$33.00 to $42.00

For four and six holes, and guaranteed both by the dealer from whom it is purchased and by ourselves to give absolute satisfaction, or money refunded.

FOR SALE BY
Simmons Hardware Co., Ninth and Washington av.
A. C. Stifel, 802 S. Fourth st.
G. C. Werckmann, 3946 S. Broadway.
Wm. Blissner, 215 S. Broadway.
Fred S. Bolte, 1310 N. Broadway.
Neimeier & Kistenmacher, 906 N. Broadway.
Charles Niedringhaus, Tenth and Franklin av.
Fred H. Ingalls, 1103 Olive st., and others.

MAJESTIC MFG. CO., 2004-2008 Morgan St.

MEAD'S
CATARRH CURE
HAS NO EQUAL FOR
CATARRH, COLDS, DEAFNESS,
Headache, Offensive Breath, Loss of Taste & Smell.
PLEASANT TO TAKE.
Absolutely Sure! PRICE, 75 CENTS.
Get it from your Druggist. MEAD REMEDY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Room 306, TEMPLE BUILDING, Corner Fifth and Walnut Streets.

ST. LOUIS ARTISTS.

THEY ARE TAKING PROMINENT POSITIONS IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 19.—Mr. William H. Howe, formerly of St. Louis, who has lived for a number of years in Paris, France, intends to have an exhibition of his paintings at the St. Louis Art Museum early in May. He is now getting his studies and works ready to send from his Paris studio to the city where he first studied art, and having heard of this I went to see him recently at his home in the French capital in order to tell the readers of the POST-DISPATCH about his contemplated visit home. Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, who is now the Art Commissioner for the Chicago World's Fair, was recently in Paris, and he urged Mr. Howe to send a number of his paintings out to St. Louis this spring.

Mr. W. H. Howe will have on exhibition at the Art Museum studies of landscapes, studies of landscapes with cattle, his large "medal" pictures, and about half a dozen others that he will borrow from Mr. Dan Catlin, Mr. Charles Clark, Mr. Samuel Cupples, and other St. Louis citizens who own them. The studies of landscapes are all sketches, made at one sitting, of scenery in France, Holland and England; they are beautiful little gems from the rapid brush of one of St. Louis' greatest artists. The painting for which Mr. Howe received a second medal at the last Paris Exposition, called "The Return of the Herd," and the beautiful work for which he was awarded a third medal at the Paris Salon in 1888, "Early Start for Market," will soon be on view in St. Louis, together with numerous other works of his. These "medal" pictures have been exhibited with great success in Berlin, Munich, London, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, and everywhere Wm. H. Howe is considered one of the greatest living painters of cattle. Even the great De Haas is not thought to surpass him in the line that he has made a specialty. The artistic career of William H. Howe is a striking example of how much can be done by steady perseverence and hard work. Mr. Howe was born in Ravenna, O., but when quite young his parents moved to Cleveland, where the young man was employed in a drugstore. During the war he served as a drummer boy, and after that he worked in a dry goods store in Grand Rapids, Mich. He devoted what time he could to learning to draw, and his artistic taste was put to good advantage by his employers in decorating their show windows. In 1870 he went to St. Louis and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co. He studied art in the evenings at the excellent art school there, conducted by Prof. Halsey C. Ives, and it was there that I first made Prof. Ives' acquaintance. His progress in art was rapid there and Mr. Samuel Dodd took a great interest in him. In 1880 he left business and went abroad to complete his artistic education.

Mr. W. H. Howe first took a course of study at the celebrated school at Dusseldorf, which is considered the finest in Germany for technique. He learned to paint landscapes to perfection there, and he became the only pupil of the great Austrian animal painter, Otto de Thoren. After that he came to Paris. He was poor and unknown then, and could not speak French. I happened to be in Paris that year and I helped him to make arrangements to study at the "Beaux Arts" here. He soon made himself known through his work, and Vuillefroy, who ranks at the head of French cattle painters, gave him instruction in the line of art that he has chosen. Mr. Howe first exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1883; since then he has sent his pictures there each year and has been awarded medals. At the Paris Exhibition he received the distinction of having the magic letters "H. C.," which stands for "hors concours," or "out of competition," added to his name in all future exhibitions where his work appears. In 1890 he was awarded three gold medals, one in Boston, one in Philadelphia and one at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. His fine salon picture of 1891, a "Normandy Bull," was a great success here, and he refused $2,500 for it on the day that it was exhibited.

Mr. Howe has a little house back in a court in the Batignolles quarter of Paris, where so many artists live. His studio, a well-lighted room, is, of course, at the top of the house, but fortunately for his visitors it is not very high up. I saw there the numerous sketches and some of the paintings which are going soon to St. Louis and his works that will be exhibited at the annual Salon of the Champs Elysees here in May. One of the latter is a view of the lowlands at Kartenhof, Holland, in early morning light on a misty day, with cattle in the foreground. Mr. Howe loves to paint the low, flat marshes of Holland, where he generally spends his summers, and he has acquired great technical ability in painting cattle with these interesting surroundings. For miles and miles the marshy land stretches towards the distant horizon, enlivened here and there with a huge windmill, and the interesting little country of Holland seems as wide and as grand as the ocean, as it loses itself in the vague mist of early morning. Such a background as that is just the thing for the powerful and realistic studies of cattle that Mr. Howe always gives us.

Mr. Howe's other Salon work this year is a very poetical view of the sandy dunes on the Islands of Texal, in Holland, at moonrise. There are no cattle nor figures in this; nothing but the solitary dunes, with the melancholy moon-lit sea in the distance. This picture is a perfect poem in gray tones and fine drawing, unincumbered with needless accessories, and yet not monotonous by any means. It is a work that will haunt the memory long after it is seen, with its simple truthfulness and melancholy beauty. It may be passed by in the modern rush to see more sensational works in the salon this year—for some startling ones will be on view there—but it will greatly add to the high reputation in Paris that many of our painters now have. The critics will not pass it by for Howe has a great reputation as a cattle painter here, and they will all wish to see his newest work in another field of art. Certainly few painters of marines and landscapes could do better. I hope that Howe's works will be appreciated in St. Louis, for they are splendid examples of fine modern art, and his reputation in Europe stands at the highest.

OTHER ST. LOUISIANS.

After visiting Howe's studio I went to see some other St. Louis men, young fellows who have studios in the neighborhood. The most prominent of these is Mr. J. Wilton Cunningham, a pupil of Lefebvre and Doucet, whose picture two years ago, received an "honorable mention" in the saloon. It was a study of a girl picking flowers in a "weedy" landscape. He painted it in Normandy, and had no intention of sending it to the salon until his teacher, on seeing it, urged him to do so. It was not a highly finished painting, simply a work that he had sketched out of doors in France, but it received a recompense at the salon, and might have got a medal if it had been a larger and more important work. This year Mr. Cunningham sends a larger canvas, representing three peasant girls picking blackberries in a Normandy landscape. It is an excellent work of a young artist, of whom we will undoubtedly hear more in the future.

Mr. Charles Heberer, also from St. Louis, a pupil of Lefebvre and Vuillefroy, who has now been in Paris three years, sends two pictures to the Salon this year. One shows a peasant girl with a rake in a poppy field; a light and "new" bit of coloring, like the effects of certain very modern French painters. His other work represents a shepherd and a flock of sheep on a hill in a Normandy landscape.

Mr. Edmund H. Wuerpel of St. Louis, who is the Secretary of the Art Association of Paris, has been studying here three years under Bouguereau and Ferrier. He sends to the salon this year a portrait of himself in pastel, another of a young girl and a small oil painting. Mr. Robert M. Root, also of St. Louis, works in the same studio. He sends a very poetical rendering, in pastel, of a young girl with flowers to the Salon. The Americans over here this year are quite anxious to send works to the Salon, because having exhibited there will exempt them from passing the Jury of Admission to the Art Department of the Chicago World's Fair.

Miss Brown, a daughter of ex-Gov. Gratz Brown of Missouri and a pupil of the St. Louis Art School, has been in Paris some time. She paints exceedingly well in oil and water-colors, and some of her lovely work will be seen in the annual Salon, which opens in May.

PAUL CORNOYER.

Mr. Paul Cornoyer of St. Louis, who has been studying for the past three years in Paris, will return home in the course of a few months. During his stay in Paris he has studied at the Academies Julian and Colarossi, under the best modern professors of art such as Constant, Fleury, Lefebure, Courtois, etc., besides the inestimable advantages of having constantly under his eyes the works of the great ancient and modern masters in the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries. In the schools he is known to his fellow artists by the painstaking and conscientious character of his work. He has already gained many honors there, and at the last monthly exhibition of the American Artists' Association he was awarded the first prize for the best picture in the teeth of competitors from among the best artists in Paris. Mr. Cornoyer when in St. Louis was a newspaper artist, but desiring a better artistic training he determined on pushing on to Paris to finish his art education. The great progress that he has made in his profession since his arrival here has never made him regret this determination, and he hopes after his proposed visit to America to be able to return to Paris for a few more years to still further perfect himself in his art. Mr. Cornoyer, on his return to St. Louis, is to execute some commissions which he has received from friends there. He is bringing with him a number of pictures, notably Parisian street scenes and French rural life. Besides his work in the academies he has also studied a good deal out of doors in several of the picturesque villages which are so abundant at such a short distance from Paris. Though very strong in portrait work and in the nude, it is as a delineator of Parisian street scenes that Mr. Cornoyer excels, and his friends predict that if he keeps to this line of subjects he will become the best American painter of such scenes. Already his work can compare favorably with, if not excel, that of Childe Hassam, who is conceded to be the best American painter of Parisian street scenes of the present day. There can not be found in any city of the Western world streets as picturesque as those of Paris, with their red-legged soldiers, blue-bloused workmen, the bonnes and their charges, chic Parisiennes, etc., and Mr. Cornoyer seizes their salient characteristics and delicate coloring with unsurpassed dexterity. He is at present engaged on a canvass of this character for the coming salon, which later on will be seen in St. Louis.

JOHN MAYO PALMER.

Some Interesting Things About the Famous Senator From Illinois.

He wears a 7⅛ soft broad-brim hat.

He is poor.

He chews tobacco.

He has no false teeth.

He has ten children; one, a widow, is postmistress in the State of Washington.

He has a second wife who is only 40 years old.

He is opposed to the Bland bill.

He was born in a Kentucky log cabin seventy-five years ago next September.

He takes a glass of whisky whenever he wants it.

He was once a clock peddler in Illinois.

He had to sleep with a stranger at the inn one night. The stranger was Stephen A. Douglas, and the result was that he gave up clock peddling and became a lawyer.

He went with the Republicans in 1856 and came back to the Democrats in 1872.

He was a major-general in the war.

He weighs 200 pounds and he is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

For fine old whisky go to King's, 617 Olive street. Everything strictly first-class. The Frozen Punches are away up.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE WEEK AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

The New Romantic Star—Roland Reed in a New Comedy—Pitou's Elaborate Production of the "Power of the Press"—Rhea in a Repertoire—Farce-Comedy and Melodrama—Coming Musical Events—Coulisse Chat.

It is not as the son of his father that Salvini, the younger, claims public attention now, but solely upon his merits as a vigorous, original and finished artist.

The three characters in which he appeared at the Olympic last week gave him opportunity to show his mettle and he rose to its highest possibilities. The successful revival of old romantic plays is difficult because the public demands the man of reputation in the play, and therefore Mr. Salvini suffered from the fact that his ability was an unknown quantity here. It is no longer so, however. He proved that he has all the elements which, with proper experience and training, make the great artist. His artistic intelligence, skill and enthusiasm made his work glow with fire and naturalness. He combined that delicacy of touch with the vigor of spirit which creates character and fills it with genuine human attributes and emotions.

Salvini is yet under 30 and his future cannot be defined.

* * *

One of the interesting comedy events of the season will be the appearance of Roland Reed and his clever company at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Mr. Reed will present for the first time here his latest success, "Lend Me Your Wife," which is said to have proven one of the comedy hits of the season. The play is credited with popular success and has met with indorsement from the press of the different cities visited. Mr. Reed is said to have excellent opportunities in the eccentric role of Capt. Abner Tarbox, which enables him to be seen in an entirely new light, the character being different from anything which he has ever presented here. The comedy is an adaptation from the French and is the last dramatic work of the famous Dion Boucicault, who was assisted by Sydney Rosenfeld. The story of the play revolves around a borrowed wife and baby—borrowed by the Captain's nephew to deceive him with the belief that he is married in order to obtain an allowance which has been settled upon him. The complications which arise from these incidents produce some of the most amusing situations imaginable. Besides the main plot there are several minor themes of equal interest. The characters are described as well drawn and lending material aid to the working out of the amusing complications. Mr. Reed, as usual, has the assistance of a capable company, it being the same as that aiding him during his long run at the Star Theater, New York, this season. Among its members are Isadore Rush, Edna Wallace, Cecil James, Mary Meyers, Geo. F. Nash, Charles A. Smily, Albert Robberts, Wm. Davidge, Julian Reed and James Douglass.

* * *

"The Power of the Press," which opens at the Olympic to-night, is said to be a play that deals with characters and scenes thoroughly familiar to the residents of New York City, while the story is told in such a way as to enlist the interest of all from the outset. It illustrates the devotion to their husbands of two noble hearted women, and shows the weak side of their husbands' natures. The slaves of drink, each man finally reaches Sing Sing—one for forgery and the other for attempted murder. The latter is innocent of the terrible crime of which he is accused, having been the victim of the machinations of a former suitor for the hand of the woman whom he made his wife. The other, however, is guilty of the charge, having forged his father's name to a check, the father allowing the law to take its course. While in prison both men resolve never to touch liquor after their release, but try to regain their lost characters. After many vicissitudes, by the devotion of their wives they are enabled to do so. The aid of the press is invoked, and by its power the innocent man is enabled to place his enemy behind prison bars, have the fact of his innocence published throughout the length and breadth of the land and regain his right to citizenship. The play throughout is said to be filled with strong dramatic incidents, which makes great demands on different members of the company, but all are said to be equal to the task.

Manager Pitou has endeavored to illustrate the play by a series of realistic and perfect pictures, and his efforts are said to have been crowned with success. Many notable scenes are pictured during the development of the play. There are six acts and double as many scenes. The elaborate character of the production has attracted wide attention, and it and the performance of the company have received generous praise.

* * *

The attraction at the Hagan for this week beginning to-night is Rhea, who has occupied a prominent place on the American stage for several years. She appeals particularly to the society element, as her methods are delicate and her gowns always magnificent. She will appear in two plays, both new to this city. One is a comedy, "Gossip," which will be given to-night and will be repeated Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinee. The other is entitled "The Czarina, Empress of Russia," and will be given the remaining performances of the week, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday matinee. The comedy is an adaptation from the French and deals with the efforts of a husband to discover the name of the man who has had an escapade with his wife, the knowledge of which has come to him through his accidental overhearing of a bit of gossip. The complications are said to be amusing and the dialogue bright.

"The Czarina" is based upon an intrigue of Catherine, the wife of Czar Peter, with a young nobleman. The Czar is suspicious of his wife, but is led to believe that the nobleman's intrigue is with a lady of the court whom he orders him to marry at once. He afterwards discovers the truth through arousing Catherine's jealousy and is about to have him beheaded when he dies by poison. Catherine is crowned, but instead of punishing her lover decides to end the "reign of terror and cruelty" and gives him an appointment as an ambassador abroad. Rhea's company with William Harris as leading support is said to be excellent.

* * *

The "Pay Train," a most realistic comedy drama, will be produced at Havlin's Theater for one week commencing with a matinee this afternoon. The company is said to be a capable one and is headed by the clever soubrette, Florence Bindley. The principal feature of the scenic effects is a railroad scene in which a complete train passes across the stage and is uncoupled in view of the audience. The action takes place in the cars. Other realistic features are also introduced.

* * *

The attraction at Pope's this week, beginning to-night will be John C. Rice in his new farce comedy, "A Knotty Affair."

* * *

The Standard will have a novelty this week entitled "His Nibs the Baron," in which a variety of entertaining features are promised.

* * *

"La Cigale," with that handsome and sweet-voiced queen of comic opera in it, Lillian Russell, which from all accounts has been sweeping the country, will come to the Olympic next week. The production of the opera is said to be magnificent in all respects. Besides the beautiful Lillian, Louis Harrison as the comedian, Carl Strertmann and Sig. Tagleapietra are in the cast.

* * *

"Hoss and Hoss" which played a notably successful engagement at the Grand earlier in the season returns there next week. The company had just started out when it was here before and the entertainment is said to to have been greatly strengthened by those two clever comedians, Reed and Collier, and their companions. The sale of seats for Monday evening when the popular treasurer William Walters takes his benefit has been very large.

Coulisse Chat.

Miss Edna Wallace, a young California girl, has been meeting with great success in Roland Reed's company. This is her first season on the stage and she has already demonstrated her ability by two distinct hits in the "Club Friend" and "Lend Me Your Wife." She is petite and pretty.

Cyril Scott and Louise Eissing were married some months ago. The knowledge of this fact, however, has been confined hitherto to the most intimate friends of the parties concerned, an immediate public announcement being deemed inadvisable for professional reasons.

The matrons have decided that a society belle who takes part in amateur performances may elevate her dress with propriety just nine inches above her slippers, thus avoiding the enormity of ten inches and the prudishness of eight.

Langtry appeared recently in London at a matinee for the Tolstoi Russian Relief Fund in a one-act play by Justin McCarthy, called "The Highwayman." As Lady Betty, who was an eighteenth century dame, she wore a cream brocade sprinkled with rosebuds. This was laced across the bodice with pink ribbons over lace. The sleeves were of lace caught up at intervals with diamonds. The brocade skirt came only to the ankles and was flounced with Valenciennes festooned with pink ribbon bows. She was literally powdered with gems. Over all this glittering magnificence she wore a mantle of red and gray velvet trimmed with chinchilla, and throwing it off, danced a gavotte with as much grace as her big feet permitted.

J. H. McVicker has engaged Mr. and Mrs. James A. Herne to head a stock company which is to play at his Chicago theater for twelve weeks, beginning May 23. "Shore Acres," a New England drama, will open the season, to be followed by "Margaret Fleming," which has been greatly changed and has a different ending from that which was given in New York and Boston. "My Colleen" will also be presented during the engagement.

A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Call* contains an interview with Mme. Janauschek, in which this celebrated artist speaks in glowing terms of her successful return engagement in Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia and Troy, but most importance will attach itself to that portion of her conversation in which she announces her intention to permanently retire to private life after a quarter of a century of active labor in this country.

"Across the Potomac," a new war drama by Augustus Pitou and Col. Alfriend, will be produced in New York at Proctor's Twenty-Third Street Theater April 18 with a fine cast and elaborate scenic and mechanical effects.

Mr. H. Scarborough, a singer who has made a reputation throughout England, and has sung before the royal family, at the Meistersingers' Club and at St. James Hall, London, is in Philadelphia and may shortly appear in concert.

The great tour of five seasons of "Shenandoah" will close in a blaze of glory at the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, on April 11, one night. This will give a grand closing night to one of the most successful plays ever presented in America. Over 200 soldiers will participate in the performance at the Metropolitan.

Joseph Jefferson announces that, while he feels honored at his selection by a committee of managers as the American actor best fitted to represent this country in the International Theatrical Exhibition, he will not be able to go to Vienna the coming summer. Mr. Jefferson's season has come to an end, and he will go this week to his residence on Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Next season he will play only eleven weeks, and devote himself entirely to "Rip Van Winkle."

As an experiment, Manager C. H. Mathews put A. S. Lipman in the leading comedy part in "The Burglar" at Richmond, Va., last Saturday night, and his success was so pronounced that Mr. Mathews no longer has any doubt about giving him the principal role in Charles Klein's new play next season.

Lottie Hilda Thomas, the 18-year-old daughter of Hilda Thomas, was married at her father's home in Des Moines, Io., to George Ayres of Chicago.

Among the leading people of Wilson Barrett's company now playing in England are no less than six Americans, all of whom have become established favorites with press and public, and will be retained during his next season's tour in this country, which begins on Nov. 7. Mr. Barrett's old plays will be given only where the public wish it, as he will have a number of new pieces, including two by Hall Caine and himself, for production here.

At a recent performance of "Othello" at Venice, the tenor, De Negri, had to be substituted at the last minute. The audience protested against the change by rising in their seats and persistently refused to let the new tenor sing.

Clara Morris closed her tour yesterday in Troy. She goes to her home in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson for the summer.

Stephen Fiske, speaking of "The Foresters," at Daly's, says: "It is the province of a newspaper to publish news, so it is the province of a play-house to produce plays. "The Foresters" is in no dramatic sense a play."

An American comic opera shortly to be produced has the physicky title of "A Gilded Pill."

Anne Hathway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon is to be lugged to the Chicago Exposition unless a wealthy Britisher holds it there with "dust."

Attalie Claire, late of the Lillian Russell company, has been engaged for Sadie Martinot's "Pompadour" company.

COMING MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Final Choral—Symphony Concert—Mrs. Lawson's Visit—College Music.

The final concert of the orchestral series will be given by the Choral Symphony Society, on Tuesday, April 12, at Music Hall. There will be a most interesting programme besides two excellent solos. Miss Adele Kalkmann will sing Mendelssohn's grand concert aria for soprano with orchestral accompaniment, and Mr. Leopold Broeckaert will perform in a grand concerto for flute and orchestra by Mozart. Mr. Broeckaert is a graduate of the Brussels Conservatory and took there the first prize for flute and is a thorough musician as his capital work in the orchestra has already shown. He was brought here and induced to settle in our city by the Choral Symphony Society at the same time with two other "prize men," Mr. Jas. Wouters, oboe, and Mr. August Lellevre, horn and 'cello, who are a great addition to the orchestral forces of the city.

The sale of seats for the concert begins next Friday, April 8, at Bollman Bros'. and at Balmer & Webers'.

MRS. LAWSON'S CONCERT.

Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, the popular Cincinnati vocalist who has frequently sung here in oratorio and concert, proposes to favor her St. Louis friends with a song recital at Entertainment Hall on the evening of Tuesday, April 19. The song recital of to-day, where the highest art is given to the production of the simplest songs and ballads, is one of the most enjoyable forms of modern concert, and one in which Mrs. Lawson's rich sympathetical voice and charming grace of manner will appear to great advantage. Mrs. Lawson will be assisted by Max Bendix, violinist of the Thomas orchestra, and Mr. A. Epstein as accompanist.

THE U. OF M. GLEE CLUB.

College Club concerts are always popular everywhere, but last year the Michigan boys from Ann Arbor gave such a rattling concert of bright songs and with so distinctively a college flavor that their audience was at once captured and their friends delighted.

The Ann Arbor boys are to be at Entertainment Hall on Friday evening of Easter week, April 22.

The Fate of 1,670 Bottles Cast Into the Atlantic.

The Prince of Monaco had upwards of 1,670 large bottles, encased in a thin copper covering, thrown into the sea at different points of the ocean between Europe and America, and of these 226 have been returned to him by the governments of the various countries to the shores of which they had drifted, and their progress has been noted with sufficient accuracy to lead to the conviction that the movement of the upper part of the water is circular, the center being to the west of the Azores.

The tide of the Atlantic thus descends the coast of Africa, and running in a westerly direction flows on towards Bermuda and then turns eastward. The speed at which the bottles traveled is estimated at an average of four miles in twenty-four hours, though at some points they attained a rate of six miles. It was in the western half of the circle thus described that the rapidity was greatest. One bottle had drifted about for upwards of five years.

SILK UMBRELLAS ($2.50 TO $15).
The finest stock in America
For both ladies and gentlemen.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

MISSOURI TO BE WELL REPRESENTED AT THE WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT.

Commander Whitehead Determined That His Department Shall Attend in Full Force—Arrangements for Transportation—Sons of Veterans.

The doings of the State Encampment are still subject of talk among the comrades. Whatever feeling was engendered by the warm contest between the friends of Comrades Whitehead and Benton for the commandership, appears to have subsided, and the Bentonites, like good soldiers, accept their chief loyally.

Commander Whitehead gave the boys an interesting little talk about the Washington Encampment. He said that he wanted Missouri to be represented at Washington in a style second to no other department; and when Col. Rodgers suggested that the department might be limited by the size of the appropriation Commander Whitehead said that expense should cut no figure. "What's the matter with going down into my pocket for the money?" This and similar talk pleased the comrades and they separated with the determination to second Commander Whitehead's desires in every practicable manner.

THE COUNTRY AWAKE.

It is certain that Missouri will be represented at Washington by thousands of uniformed comrades. The country comrades look to St. Louis to secure a reasonable railroad rate. A sample communication was received by Comrade Francis P. Becker the other day. Comrade L. S. Watts of Laddonia wants to know the best price at which cars can be chartered, and what route offers best inducements, such as convenience, sight-seeing, etc. Comrade Watts says that if the railroads will make reasonable concessions he can load two cars at Laddonia with comrades and their wives, and he has no doubt that the comrades at Moberly, Mexico, Bowling Green and Louisiana will each want two cars, and he adds that he would be willing, in the region indicated, to contract to drum up enough Grand Army men to fill a dozen or fifteen cars. The old soldiers want to see Washington once more, and all through that section they are going to make this trip if it takes the very last nickel.

MEUMANN'S PRIZE GUIDONS.

The new silk guidons voted by the Department Encampment to Col. Meumann Post will be presented to the post at its Camp Jackson celebration, May 8, by Col. Nelson Cole, in behalf of the department.

This post will have several musters next Thursday evening, and the delegates to the State Encampment will report and the approaching celebration of Camp Jackson will be discussed. The meeting will be unusually interesting.

BLAIR POST.

Six recruits were mustered into Blair Post on Monday night. All most excellent Grand Army material.

Commander Sterrett has gone to old Mexico for a season of rest and recreation.

On Wednesday afternoon Blair Post attended the funeral of Fritz W. Doepke, a deceased commander.

HASSENDEUBEL POST.

Hassendeubel Post meets next Tuesday night, and is expected to muster a dozen to twenty recruits. Among the new commanders will be John H. Amelung and Theodore Welge. This post has been gathering some fine recruits lately, and Commander Zimmerer's administration bids fair to be noteworthy in this respect.

On Friday afternoon Hassendeubel Post furnished escort for the funeral of Comrade John Fritzinger.

Hassendeubel has abandoned the two-day celebration of Camp Jackson day, but will put all its energy into the affair on Sunday, May 8. Besides comrades from other posts, the several unions of the German G. A. R., the Krieger, Landwehr and Militaer Vereins, will parade with music to Concordia Park and participate in the festivities. During the day the post will decorate the Lyon statue in Lyon Park.

This post will go to Washington in force. They expect to put at least $1,500 in the Washington fund and take 250 men there.

ELWOOD MILLER POST.

Quite a revival is reported from Elwood Miller Post. At last meeting two good recruits were mustered, and there are some ten applications on file, conditional on the post's securing quarters on Easton avenue.

Gen. Madison Miller, Adjutant of Elwood Miller Post, met with a serious loss lately. His residence was burned down and all its contents, including a valuable military library and other material of great worth for history-making.

A NEW POST DISCUSSED.

Col. Gandolfo is figuring on the organization of a G. A. R. post to be composed of three-year men. Others are working favorably on the scheme. Membership in most Grand Army posts is not necessarily a proof of actual service or of much of it, but the three-year qualification would be proof that the members had been real soldiers. A post constituted of three-year men would embrace the fighting elite of the Grand Army.

SONS OF VETERANS.

General Order No. 2, just issued, deals with matters relating to the eighth annual encampment, to be held at Carthage in May. The Carthagenians are preparing to entertain 1,000 sons, and their arrangements are said to be on a more liberal scale than any town has offered in the past history of the encampment.

Camps that have not given the revised ritual a trial are requested to so at once and forward their recommendations for changes to headquarters.

Dr. R. M. Bradford of Carthage has been appointed Division Surgeon, vice Dr. Nold, relieved.

George J. Gruen of St. Louis is appointed principal musician of the division. He will at once organize a drum corps for service at Carthage.

Assistant Inspectors are detailed in this order: B. W. Frauenthal will inspect Camp No. 28, St. Louis; E. F. J. Goldsmith will inspect the six other St. Louis camps. The division officers disire this to be the most complete inspection ever held in this division. The ritualistic work, especially the muster ceremonies, should receive the most careful attention.

At the last meeting of John Pope Camp, a "smoker" was held. The division officers were present, as well as numerous sons from other camps. Addresses were made by Commander Frauenthal, Adjt. Moore, Capt. Goldsmith and J. W. Bartholomew, of East St. Louis. The latter spoke on monuments to ex-Confederate leaders; Capt. Goldsmith spoke on an "insurance or benefit feature for the order."

John Pope Camp will always be pleased to welcome Grand Army comrades. An open meeting will be held soon.

A PRETTY MASSACHUSETTS IDEA.

In Massachusetts it is a statutory enactment that each public school set apart the afternoon preceding Memorial Day for appropriate patriotic exercises suited to the anniversary. At Somerville Comrade Colgate has conceived the idea of having each school visited by some member of the G. A. R. in uniform, to give a proper tinge to the affair, and at a recent meeting twenty-five comrades were detailed for such service.

A SONS OF VETERANS CAMP SURPRISED.

The Col. D. P. Slattery Camp, No. 85, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held their regular meeting Friday night and to their great surprise Barnard W. Frauenthal, Colonel Missouri Division, and Melvin R. Moore, Adjutant Missouri Division, joined the camp on transfer and they want to be numbered with the active members of that body. They said that they had been the rounds of the camps and Slattery Camp seemed to them to be at the head of the list and they would regard it as an honor to be allowed to train with that body. The Slattery boys were paralyzed at the announcement, but they recovered and took the Colonel and Adjutant in, and are now as proud of the occasion as boys with their first red-topped boots.

Col. Slattery Camp has been on the increase since they moved to their new hall, Newstead avenue and North Market street. There has been a muster every meeting night. Alfred A. Eicks was mustered in Friday. He is a brother to the well-known wagon and carriage builders, H. A. & A. W. Eicks, who are also members of the camp. The Commander, P. J. Steinmann, Jr., is a young man of ability. He is a well-known painter.

The camp now numbers forty-eight. It will go in a body to the Carthage Convention, May 17 and 18.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

The Union Veteran Legion encampments, Nos. 77 and 15, entertained about 300 of their friends at Blair Hall Friday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with national colors, and each member of the U. V. L. wore a red white and blue ribbon fastened under the shield. Comrade Bennett was the orator of the evening, and delivered an excellent address, setting forth the aims and objects of the association. The programme was of the usual order, vocal solos by Miss Rose Uhrig, Secretary of Gen. Lyon Camp, No. 48, and Miss Ruby Green; choruses by the Ransom Howlers, the whole concluding with stereoption views, exhibiting historical scenes and portraits of famous generals. An excellent collation was afterwards served to the happy guests. Col. Heineman of Camp 15 superintended the arrangements, assisted by H. M. Day.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216 Odd Fellows' Building, Ninth and Olive streets, draughtsman in offices; also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free, report the following patents granted for past week:

MISSOURI.

Sight-feed lubricator—Walter S. Ashton, St. Louis.

Beverage—Wm. M. Meyers, Hannibal.

Motor for churns—Wilson Omer, Cainsville.

Type-casting and dressing machine—James G. Pavyer, St. Louis.

Combined whip lock and socket—Harry J. Saxton, assignor to Saxton Combined Whip Lock & Socket Co., St. Louis.

Means for operating rock fans—Robert Wehrle, St. Louis.

Feed trough—Wm. A. Leech, Lamar.

Boiler furnace—Michael A. Foster, St. Louis.

Gate—Hiram Barker, St. Joseph.

Penholder—Benjamin F. Wise, assignor of two-thirds to Sim T. Price and Wm. C. Donoho, St. Louis.

ARKANSAS.

Monument—Fletcher M. Hawkins, Scotland.

TEXAS.

Earth auger—Madison S. Franks, Alexander.

Smoke consumer—Edson J. Hadlock, Big Springs.

Apparatus for condensing flue dust—Hiram W. Hixon, El Paso.

Slate for the blind—Elizabeth Sthreshley, Austin.

Seed planter—Orceneth F. Yarbrough, Dallas.

Support for electric lights—James J. Walsh, Paris.

TRADE MARKS.

Apples—Robyn Bros., St. Louis and St. Charles County, Mo., No. 20,914.

A HIGHWAYMAN'S COURTESY.

He Gives a Man Whom He Robbed Money Enough to Pay His Carfare.

A well-known physician tells this story of his experience with a highwayman in a dark corner of the city not long ago. He was returning from a call on one of his patients down town late at night. Just as he arrived at a particularly dark and lonesome place a burly ruffian stepped from behind the corner of a building and greeted the doctor with:

"Give me all the money you've got, and do it quick, too!" and the fellow significantly swung a heavy club which he held in his hand.

The doctor is an active member of one of the big athletic clubs, and being somewhat belligerent by nature his first thought was to resist the highwayman's demand. He looked the man over quickly, however, and his first resolution wavered when he saw the fellow's giant proportions. Then he hurriedly looked up and down the street. Not a soul was in sight. The street lamps on two corners had been put out, and he plainly saw that the ruffian had laid his plans well. The man watched the doctor making his observations, and after he had finished, he said again sneeringly:

"Well, you better give it up, and do it blanked quick, too!"

The doctor decided that the cheapest way out of the scrape would be to give up his money, so he reached in his pocket and handed the highwayman a roll of bills containing about $20. The highwayman took it and coolly walked away, and the physician started on his way home again. But after he had gone a few steps he suddenly remembered that he did not have a cent with which to pay his carfare, and his home was four or five miles away.

"Hello, there!" he called to the retreating figure.

Strange to say, the robber stopped and the doctor told him the position in which he was. The highwayman reached in his pocket, and pulling out a half dollar, he threw it to his victim.

"I guess that'll do you," he said as he went on his way, and the doctor continued on his way home, meditating that even highwaymen have at least a grain of consideration for the feelings of other people.

ONLY THIS AND NOTHING MORE.

Mrs. French-Sheldon on the Costume of an African Belle.

Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, the African explorer, is a very captivating woman among women. She is pronounced "just a dear," "perfectly charming," and "too sweet for anything," by all the young girls of the New York clubs. She told a part of her story to a group of these young women the other day, in the course of which she related some funny anecdotes of her African experience.

She thinks these so-called savages are a gentle, kindly disposed people and simple-minded as children. They are very fond of brass ornaments, with which they load themselves down sometimes even to the extent of sixty pounds weight. One of the native women, seeing that the white stranger's hands were unadorned, said, pityingly, "Poor lady!" and immediately stripped her own fingers of their many brass rings and bestowed them on her. "The sentiment was so sweet and sisterly," said Mrs. Sheldon, "that I put them on. But I disliked to do it, for they were very dirty."

She told how she wore a court dress, all her jewels and a sword when she received the chiefs of the different tribes. This glitter pleased and impressed them wonderfully. As they had never before seen a white woman they thought her a goddess, in some places calling her a name meaning "Master-woman." The gift of a cow is considered a great honor, and at one time she received ten. "And I'm mortally afraid of a cow," she added, in parentheses. "When I photographed one of them I had her securely tied."

The dress of an African belle, Mrs. Sheldon says, consists of about 120 feet of fine brass chain and several pounds of rings. Only this and nothing more.

A Painful Chicago Society Event.

From the Chicago Mail.

"Society in Chicago," said a gentleman at the Chicago Club yesterday, "is a terribly mixed up affair. Every Tom, Dick and Harry, when his pile reaches the six-figure mark, is anxious to get into what is called 'the swim.' If he can't do it himself he will compromise on getting his wife and daughters in."

There was a pause, and the listeners were nervously awaiting what was coming next.

"The reason for my little overture," continued the club man, "is based upon a ludicrous occurrence which took place some time ago, and which was recounted to me by one of the ladies who had been an eyewitness to it. It was the wife of a dime museum manager who was the central figure of the story. The husband has made lots of money in the freak amusement business, and though he has not forgotten to eat with his knife, he was very desirous of pushing his wife into the social sphere where he thought she properly belonged. So she determined to give a reception which was to be as swell as money could make it. The fashionable South Side residence was nicely decorated. Quite a number of ladies accepted the invitations, and, it is needless to say, a large number did not.

"It was when the carriages arrived that a climax was reached which had comedy features never seen on any stage. One of the carriages had unfortunately locked wheels with a vulgar advertising wagon pulled by two mules and owned by the museum proprietor whose wife was entering society just at that moment. Imprecations were hurled hurled back and forth by both drivers. The debate became so spirited that the fair hostess made her appearance at the door to see what the trouble was. Well, she saw the wagon with its lurid advertisement of fat women, skeleton boys and snake charmers and the 2-foot letters of her husband's business. The situation was too realistic for her and she fainted.

"That same night," concluded the speaker, "the poor driver was discharged."

Lost.

Every parent loses $1 to $5 by not buying their boys' suits at the Globe. Splendid suits for big boys, 14 to 19 years, for $2.50 to $7.50. Finest Baltimore tailor-made suits, $10 to $15. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

"Never buy goods from a man who is bound by a solemn pledge to maintain high prices."

We have not agreed or pledged ourselves to maintain high prices on Patent Medicines.

We cut the prices and save 20 cents on the dollar.

If 20 cents is worth saving, then buy Drugs and Patent Medicines at

RABOTEAU'S DRUG STORE.

We Will Sell You:

Pinkham's Veg. Compound..........At 80c
Pierce's Golden Med. Discovery.....At 80c
Pierce's Fav. Prescription..........At 80c
Hood's Sarsaparilla..........At 80c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla..........At 80c
Cuticura Resolvent..........At 80c
Listerine..........At 80c
Scott's Emulsion C. L. Oil..........At 80c
Duffy's Malt..........At 80c

Three bottles of any of the above for $2.25.

S. S. S., large bottle..........At $1.25
S. S. S., small bottle..........At 75
Bromo Caffiene..........At 85
Warner's Safe Cure..........At 1.00
Fellow's Syr. Hypophos..........At 1.20

For the Babies.

Castoria..........At 25c bottle
Mellin's Food, large bottle...At 60c bottle
Nestle's Food..........At 40c can

You will need some of the following to put away your furs and winter goods:

Gum Camphor..........At 55c lb
White Tar in flakes..........At 15c lb
White Tar in balls..........At 20c lb
Campho Napthalin..........At 35c lb
Packing Camphor..........At 25c bx

Persian Insect Powder, the best and strongest in the world, at 20c and 35c can.

We are strictly and emphatically

ANTI-COMBINATION

Druggists, and run our business on an independent platform, selling all goods at low profits and making it to *your interest* to increase *our patronage*. You save the *car fare and 20 per cent* by buying patent medicines, drugs and perfumery at

Raboteau's Drug Store,
714 N. Broadway.

The ORIGINATOR of the INSTALLMENT PLAN.

I Sell You on Time For Cash Prices.

The Largest and Most Complete Line in the City. Parlor Furniture, my own make, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture, Book Cases, Desks, Chiffoniers, Baby Carriages, Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloth, Curtains, Shades, Buck's and Charter Oak Cook Stoves and Ranges, Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Refrigerators, China and Tinware.

"The ONLY McNICHOLS,"
1015, 1022, 1024 Market St.

I invite the Public to Compare my Goods and prices with those of any Cash or Time House in the city. Having "No Rent to Pay" I give my customers the ben efit of the expense saved thereby.

Housecleaning and Moving Time is now on hand. You are welcome to inspect my stock, whether ready to buy or not.

I DEFY Competition

No Branch Store anywhere in the city.

300 PIECES
OF
All-Wool Kidderminster Ingrains,
Regular Price worth $1.00 a yard, at 59c a yard.
J. H. TIEMEYER,
514 Franklin Avenue.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT,

The old time adage, was all right in those days. Now, if you happen to want, an advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will cause you to want not.

SAVAGES IN PARIS.

NAKED CARIBES FROM DUTCH GUIANA AMUSE THE PARISIANS.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 22.—All Paris at present is flocking to the Jardin d'Acclimatation to feast their eyes on the new importation of savages. We have successively contemplated Esquimaux, Hindoos, our own North American Indians, Javanese and Cingalese, and now we are regaled by the sight of a tribe of South American savages, Caribs, from Dutch Guiana, who are rather more savage than anything we have yet beheld, owing to the fact that they come from a land where laundries are unknown and the tailor's art has not yet been invented. In point of fact these distinguished strangers prance before the admiring gaze of the enchanted Parisians, clad only in a necklace apiece and a very elementary petticoat of exceeding brevity. One pretty little girl of 3 still further simplifies matters by trotting contentedly about with nothing on at all, looking like a charming little bronze statuette. She is greatly petted by the spectators, who load her with pence and sweets, which she instantly and dutifully makes over to her mother, to the intense puzzlement of the crowd, until one brilliant mind suggested that perhaps her dutifulness was inspired by the fact that she lacked a pocket wherein to place her numerous gifts. The crowd giggled and was convinced. Owing to the rudimentary nature of their toilettes and the coolness of the Parisian climate, the savages are lodged in a huge conservatory, which has just been erected at enormous expense for the purpose of giving promenade concerts, which idea will probably not take at all. In the first place the average Parisian hates to go outside the fortifications; it makes him feel provincial. Secondly, like the Trocadew, the hall is to be so vast that nothing short of choruses or an immense orchestra will ever be audible. In summer the hall will be frightfully warm, and in winter it will be unpleasantly cold, and lastly afternoon amusements do not take in Paris. We are too busy paying visits, going to 5 o'clock teas, or driving in the Bois to care about that sort of thing, but this is a digression.

The exercises of this primitive tribe are as rudimentary as their dress. They dance, or rather, prance around in a circle, each with one hand on another's shoulder, and play on divers musical instruments of unholy discord, and chant in a cadence as they move. The music and chanting remind the depressed steinler of Wagnerian music gone mad, or perhaps, of the constant throb and bang of the powerful engines on a transatlantic steamer as enjoyed by the hapless passenger whose stateroom is close behind them. The procession is headed by the Venus of the party, a stout, but nevertheless finely formed woman, who rejoices in magnificent hair—thick, black, wavy tresses that fall nearly to her knees. She has missed her vocation, which was to act as the advertisement of a hair tonic. In that line she would be an immense success. Besides her red petticoat, she wears a broad red band bound around each arm above the elbow and on her legs below the knee, and so tightly that the circulation must be greatly impeded. Her face was artistically painted with stripes and arabesques in red and blue paint, and her hair was dyed red in front, though left in its native blackness at the back. Following her came a lot of the most frightful skinny old hags it is possible to imagine. Gazing at these dreadful looking objects, all devout persons present sent up a prayer of thanksgiving to the benificent Providence who, for civilized communities, had patented the invention of clothes. The men appeared to better advantage, as with the exception of two very plump gentlemen of uncertain years and figures strongly resembling beer barrels, they were young, slender and beautifully made. However their music was ear-piercing, so we withdrew with dignity, and as we went, a perky little Yankee remarked placidly; "Well, women are much the same all the world over. Civilized women have been known to dye their hair red and paint their cheeks, and I have no doubt at all that that buxom copper colored person is as particular about the "set" of her petticoat as I am about the fit of a Worth gown!"

A very graphic illustration of the time-honored adage that "Truth is stranger than fiction" has just occurred in a little Spanish village near the town of Figueras. A family of peasants had sold some cattle and received 1,500 francs in payment. This fact was known to their next-door neighbor, a man named Foulanou, who watched his opportunity and made his way into his neighbor's house at a time when its sole inmate was the young daughter of its proprietor, a girl named Dolores. He had no trouble in capturing her, and, binding her securely to a pillar in the kitchen, he tranquilly ransacked the house and speedily found and pocketed the money. Dolores had recognized him, although he wore a mask. She was imprudent enough to tell him of the fact, whereupon Foulanou informed her that as she had recognized him it was his painful duty to kill her, as he had no notion of being denounced by her to the police and of serving a term of imprisonment. The poor girl begged hard for her life and swore she would not denounce him, but Foulanou was implacable. He merely said that he allowed her to choose her own mode of death. He would hang her or he would strangle her with his hands, or he would stab her with his clasp-knife—whichever she preferred. Dolores said faintly that she would prefer to be hanged, hoping that the necessary delay in making the preparation for her execution would result in her rescue. Foulanou promptly seized a rope, climbed on a small table, fastened the rope securely to a hook in the ceiling and passed the noose around his own neck to see if the knot worked well. Unhappily for himself his weight was too great for the rickety table. It tottered and fell, leaving the thief caught in his own trap and hanging by the neck in the most workmanlike manner. He shrieked as well as he could, for the chord was choking him. He tried to pull himself up by his hands, but all in vain. He begged Dolores to come to his rescue, but she was tightly bound to the pillar and couldn't help him even if she had had the inclination. However, just at that moment the betrothed lover of Dolores came to pay her a visit, and, finding the door locked and receiving no reply to his knocking, and hearing a queer, choking gurgle from the interior, promptly broke down the door and rushed in to find his sweetheart tied to a post and in a dead faint, and Foulanou, with starting eyes and protruding tongue, in the last throes of that rather unpleasant form of demise, death by strangulation. He called for help, cut Foulanou down, untied Dolores, and heard the whole story. Foulanou was restored to life, after having been unconscious for over an hour, disgorged his ill-gotten gains, and is now meditating pensively in prison over the sad fact that sometimes those who go forth to shear may possibly return shorn. Now, if any sensational writer had invented such an incident it would be considered wildly improbable.

The Comedie Francaise has just lost one of the most promising of its younger actors, M. Cocheris, who took a first prize at the Conservatoire three years ago and was immediately enrolled among the pensionnaires of the house of Moliere. Young and handsome, extremely elegant in his manners and address—in a word, a thorough gentleman upon the stage—he was looked upon by all the leading dramatic critics as being destined to a brilliant future. He made his debut as the youthful hero of George Sand's drama of "Francois le Champi," and was well received and favorably noticed, though the part being that of a peasant, gave no opportunity for the display of his chief qualities, his grace and his distinction. Therefore he was relegated to the background and has only been called upon to appear in roles of "My Lord, a letter!" style. After patiently enduring this state of affairs for some two years, he tendered his resignation to the director of the Comedie Francaise the other day, and was immediately engaged by M. Koning of the Gymnase for a term of five years. He will probably be more in his appropriate place in that home of the society play than in the serener atmosphere of the Theater Francais, where the classic repertoire rules supreme and where the novelties of the season alternate between the uproarious gaiety of the "Taming of the Shrew" and the stately poesy of Richepin's "Par le Gloire." Mr. Hermann Vezin, the American actor, is a warm friend to M. Cocheris and has always predicted for him with confidence a brilliant professional career. I believe that he counseled his young friend at one time to study English, and to try his fortune on the American stage where his charms of person and of manner would meet with due appreciation.

The sensational picture of the season promises to be unquestionably the portrait of Mrs. Deacon, the heroine of the Cannes tragedy, by M. Wauters, a Belgian artist, who has been settled for some two years past in Paris, where he has become a formidable rival to the great French painters of female portraits. In fact, since the death of Cabanel no one so well as he has contrived to fix upon canvas the beauty and the elegance of a high bred lady. Mrs. Deacon's portrait is perfect as a likeness and is executed with great delicacy of technique and charm of color. She is represented as seated on a Louis XVI. sofa in gilt wood and pale-blue brocade. She wears a ball dress in pale maize satin with full sleeves in white tulle coming to the elbow, and revealing the upper part of the finely moulded arms within their mist-like transparency. This toilette was executed by Worth from a design furnished by the painter who also indicated the exact hue of the satin of which it was to be composed. One arm of the sitter rests negligently on a mantle of mouse gray velvet thrown over the arm of the sofa. In the other hand the lady holds carelessly a cluster of yellow roses, whose vivid colors bring out well the delicate shade of the dress. The head, exquisite in feature and in coloring, but hard and somewhat cruel, or rather heartless, in expression, is relieved against a background of dusky purple. This charming work was executed expressly for exhibition at the Salon, having been painted with that stipulation on the part of the artist, but in view of the scandal now attached to the name of the original he will probably send in its stead his very lovely likeness of the Countess d'Armand which he is just completing.

HIS HAPPY LOOK.

A Case Where He Made the Mistake of His Life.

"Say, boy!" called out an excited man of middle age, rushing forth from one of the tall office buildings yesterday afternoon, "what will you take for your whole stock of those infernal things?"

The boy had been standing on the sidewalk in front of the building all day, rasping a calliope whistle back and forth across his mouth, stopping only when somebody wanted to buy one, and beginning again with renewed energy when the sale was completed, says the Chicago *Tribune*.

He counted up the whistles he had on hand, made a mental calculation and replied:

"I'll take a dollar 'naf for de lot."

"If I buy all you've got will you go away from here and not come back any more?" asked the excited man.

"Sure! I go out o' de business."

"Hand them over. Hold on! I want the one you're blowing, too. Here's your money."

"All right, boss. Here's de goods."

He turned over his entire stock, pocketed his $1.50 and disappeared.

The middle-aged man went inside the building with his load of calliope whistles, and a few minutes later he was at his desk, near one of the windows in the third story. The wooden whistles, broken to fragments, were in his waste basket and a look of peace, to which he had long been a stranger, was on his face.

Fifteen minutes had passed away—fifteen quiet, peaceful, happy minutes.

Then a weird, horrible, agonizing, yet strangely familiar sound broke on his ear.

He raised the window and looked out.

The sidewalk directly below was black with a struggling mass of boys. Each boy was loaded down with calliope whistles, and each was blowing one of the instruments of torture with all his might. The uproar was frightful and getting worse every moment.

Then the peaceful, happy look faded out of the middle-aged man's face. He shut down the window, closed his desk, put on his hat and overcoat, went out of the building by the back stairs and faded away presently in the gloom of Randolph street.

He had made the mistake of his life.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltser and Vichy, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

SIGNALING PLANETS.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION ON COMMUNICATION WITH THE MOON.

The Great French Astronomer Believes That Mars Is Inhabited—Why Its People Don't Try to Enter Into Relations With Us.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Toward the end of July a lover of astronomy wrote me that a very aged lady, Mme. Guzman, who died on the 30th of June last in Pau, had been deeply interested, especially, during her last years, in the descriptions of the planet Mars which I have given in my works, and the theoretical possibility set forth therein of communication between our planet and the neighbor worlds. Furthermore, expressing in her will a desire peculiarly astronomical, she made the following legacy:

> A prize of 100,000f. is bequeathed to the Institute of France (science section) for the person, no matter of what nationality, who shall discover within ten years from the present time a means of communicating with a star (planet or otherwise) and of receiving a reply.
>
> The testatrix has especially in view the planet Mars, upon which the attention and investigation of savants has been directed already. If the Institute of France does not accept the legacy it will pass to the Institute of Milan, and in case of a new refusal to the Institute of New York.

The Academy of Science has accepted the legacy. Such a discovery, doubtless, does not lie in the near future, therefore the testatrix was wise in authorizing the institute to apply the income of the fund to meeting the expenditures for investigations that should result in increasing our knowledge of the physical construction of the planets.

I confess frankly that I am very proud of having contributed indirectly to this addition of 100,000f. to the capital of the Academy of Science, designed to encourage astronomical research, and I hope that some day the legacy will reach its destination.

But it is far from the cup to the lips, from the idea to the reality.

To enter into communication with the inhabitants of Mars it would be necessary to photophone them, "Hello, are you there?" and then it would be necessary that they should be there, and that they should understand.

EXISTING COMMUNICATION.

Mars already communicates with the earth by attraction and by light. The space which stretches between the worlds does not separate them; on the contrary it unites them. All the stars touch each other by the attraction of gravitation, and neither Venus, nor Mars, nor Jupiter approaches the earth even at a distance of millions of leagues without our planet feeling it and being displaced by sympathy. And light, it also throws a bridge from the earth to the heavens. Astronomers analyze these two kinds of communication. What we long for now and what probably will come to pass some day is a more subtle means, a means more human.

The idea in itself is not at all absurd, and it is perhaps less bold than that of the telephone or the phonograph or the photophone, or the cinetograph. It was first suggested with respect to the moon. A triangle traced in luminous lines on the lunar surface, each side from twelve to fifteen kilometres long, would be visible from here by the aid of our telescopes. We observe details even very much smaller—for instance, the peculiar topographical formation noted in the lunar circle of Plato. It follows then that a triangle, a square or a circle of the dimensions stated, constructed by us upon a vast plain by means of luminous points, reflected in the daytime by solar light and lighted at night by electricity, would be visible to the astronomers of the moon, if such astronomers there are, and if they have optical instruments as good as our own.

The logical consequence is most simple. If we should observe upon the moon a correctly constructed triangle we should be somewhat puzzled, we should distrust our eyes, we should ask whether the chances of lunar formations could have given birth to a regular figure. Without doubt we should in the end admit this exceptional possibility, but if all at once we should see the triangle change into a square, then some months later be replaced by a circle, we should admit logically that an intelligible effect proves an intelligent cause, and we should think, with some reason, that such figures reveal without question the presence of a geometrician upon the neighbor world.

BUT A STEP.

From this point to seeking the reason for tracing such figures on the lumar surface, from this to asking ourselves with what object our unknown brothers formed these designs is but a step very quickly taken. Would it be with the idea of entering into relations with us?

The hypothesis is not unreasonable. People set it forth or discuss it or reject it as arbitrary, or defend it as ingenious. And why, after all, shouldn't the inhabitants of the moon be just as curious as we are, more intelligent perhaps, more elevated in their aspirations, less hampered than we in the mire of material needs. Why shouldn't they suppose that the earth may be inhabited as well as their own world, and why shouldn't the object of these geometrical appeals be to ask us whether we exist? Besides it is not difficult to reply. They show us a triangle, we produce it here. They trace a circle, we imitate it. And lo! communication is established between the heavens and the earth for the first time since the beginning of the world.

Geometry being the same for the inhabitants of all the worlds, two and two make four in every region of the infinite, and the sum of all the angles of a triangle being equal to two right angles everywhere, the signals thus exchanged between the earth and the moon would not have even so much obscurity as the hieroglyphs deciphered by Champollion, and the communication once established would speedily become regular and fruitful. Besides, the moon is but two steps from here and the distance of 384,000 kilometres is only thirty times the diameter of the earth, and many a country letter carrier has made so long a journey on foot during life. A telegraphic dispatch would get there in a second and a quarter, and light takes no greater time in leaping over the distance. The moon is a celestial province annexed by nature herself to our destiny.

THE REPELLANT SATELLITE.

The cold and deathly aspect of our pale satellite did not encourage the realization of the project and the imagination sped more easily to the planet Mars, which, to be sure, never approaches nearer to us than 4,000,000 leagues, but which is the best known of all the lands in the heavens, and which offers so many points of resemblance to our world that we would scarcely feel like exiles if we were to pack up our household goods and transport them thither. The appearance of Mars in fact comforts us a bit for that of the moon. One would believe, indeed, that he was in some terrestrial country; continents, seas, islands, beaches, peninsulas, capes, gulfs, lakes, clouds, rains, springtime and autumn, days and nights, mornings and evenings; all these are there, occur there and succeed each other almost exactly as they do here. The years there are longer, for they last 687 days, but the intensity of the seasons is absolutely the same as with us, the inclination of the axis of Mars being the same as the earth's.

The days there are also a little longer, since the diurnal rotation of that world is accomplished in 24h. 37m. 23s.; but, as you see, the difference is not great, and note, that is matter of exact knowledge; this diurnal rotation, for instance, is calculated nearly to one-tenth of a second.

When on a beautiful starry night we examine this world through the telescope, when we see those polar snows that melt in the summer, these continents clearly defined, these mediterranean seas with their great gulfs, this delightful and varied geographical configuration, we cannot refrain from asking whether the sun that lights this world as it does our own, shines upon nothing living there, whether these showers fertilize nothing, whether this atmosphere is breathed by no living being and whether this world of Mars, which whirls with such rapidity through space, is like a railway train traveling empty, without passengers, without merchandise?

The idea that the earth on which we are could take its course as it does about the sun without being inhabited by any manner of creatures seems so inconsistent that it is difficult to entertain it. By what permanent miracle of sterilizing the forces of nature, which act there as they do here, could they remain eternally inactive and unfruitful?

It is understood then that we must apply to the planet Mars the idea originally suggested in regard to the moon. The distance of this world is such that although it is far superior to the moon in volume it yet appears when it is nearest to us to be sixty-three times smaller. Nevertheless it is clear from this that a telescope of only sixty-three magnifying power shows Mars with the dimensions that the moon appears to have to the naked eye, and that a magnifying power of 630 gives it a diameter ten times greater than that of our satellite as seen by the naked eye and a surface 100 times greater.

NECESSARY CONDITIONS.

But if we ever attempt to put into practice any project whatever for communication between this world and our own the signals must be established upon a much greater scale. It will not be a matter of constructing triangles, squares and circles measured by a few kilometers, but the figures must be a hundred or more kilometers in extent and always upon the hypothesis: First, that Mars is inhabited; second, that the inhabitants are versed in astronomy; third, that they have optical instruments of sufficient power; fourth, that they observe our planet with care, a planet which is to them a splendid star of the first magnitude, the morning or the evening star, and, in fact, the most brilliant star in the sky. We are, indeed, for them "l'etoile du Berger," or their Venus, and their mythology ought to erect altars to us.

Do you find this quadruple hypothesis acceptable?

If we should put the question to vote before all the people in the world there is no doubt as to what the reply would be. Without troubling ourselves to seek the opinion of the natives of Central Africa or of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, addressing ourselves only to the numerical majority of the population of Europe it would be safe to wager that they would not even understand the question, for the majority of men do not know that the earth is a planet and that the other planets are earths.

THE SENSE OF IT.

And there is the good sense, the great, good common sense that reasons so accurately in accordance with its education.

"We are, without any doubt," it says, "the most intelligent beings in creation. Why should other planets have the distinguished honor to be endowed with intellectual worth like ours? Should anybody even admit the existence of men similar to us?"

There is no doubt, one might remark, that the most highly civilized nations of the earth do not know how to conduct themselves, that their intelligence is exercised chiefly in killing each other, in ruining one another, each for his own profit; that they discount the future like blind men, like fools; that neither thieves nor assassins are rare among them. "But," this aside, "we are evidently very superior beings and truly it is not probable that upon the myriads of worlds that gravitate in the immensity of space Nature has been able to give birth to intelligent beings of our own form.

"Why, then, ever try to begin an optical correspondence with the world of Mars? If it is inhabited the inhabitants could not be possessed of our force, and the labor would be wasted. Further, even should they see our signals they would have no idea that we were addressing them. Therefore let us never begin."

Note again what we said above. The will of the venerable lady of Pau shows us that the idea is making progress in the human mind and is ceasing to be considered as purely imaginative. Moreover, Mars is truly tempting. Its geography, climate, the mouths of its great rivers, its immense canals, offer themselves to us like invitations to be not too disdainful of this neighboring country. Older than the earth, smaller, lighter in weight, more quickly cooled, it is farther advanced than we in its astral life, and everything leads us to believe that its intelligent races, whatever they are, are far superior to us.

WHY NOT FROM MARS?

But it may be said, Why do not they themselves begin to try to enter into relations with us?

It is by no means proved that they have not done so.

Look at the maps published by M. Schiaparelli of Milan (of whom the testatrix has been equally thoughtful). You will see there the geometrical triangulations which gave rise very naturally to the idea that they should not be regarded as wholly foreign to some rational design. Further, men have sometimes observed luminous points which appear placed very regularly. It is probable that these points represent mountains covered with snow. However, if our neighbors wanted to address us they could not do better than to trace lines of this kind. The supposition is a bold one, I confess; doubtless these cousins of the sky concern themselves about us no more than we concern ourselves about them; but, in a word, if they should do so, they could go about it in this way.

It will always be more difficult for us to send signals to them than to receive signals from them because of our position in space and because of our phases. It is the nocturnal terrestrial hemisphere that is turned toward the planet Mars in the periods when we approach most nearly to it, and it shows us in full its lighted hemisphere.

From here we can perceive upon Mars tracts of land of the size of Sicily. In fact, good instruments admit of recognizing either luminous spots on dark backgrounds or dark spots on luminous backgrounds that measure one-half second—that is to say, one-fiftieth of the diameter of the planet at the period of its closest proximity to the earth, or about one hundred and thirty-seven kilometers. These same instruments enable us to distinguish luminous lines upon an obscure background, or dark lines upon a bright background, measuring only a quarter of a second or about sixty-eight kilometers in breadth. We make out these configurations whose extent does not surpass that of Ireland, of Sicily, of Italy, the Adriatic, or of the Red Sea.

Mr. Asaph Hall of the observatory at Washington, who discovered the moons of Mars and measured them as well as possible considering their extreme smallness, not exceeding three or four one-hundredths of a second—true, these are brilliant detached points upon the dark background of the sky—himself alluded to the proposal of which we have been speaking—that is, of attempting communication with the moon by the aid of geometrical figures, and he concluded with these words: "It is by no means a chimerical project."

If the inhabitants of Mars could observe us by the aid of methods giving results analogous to ours, we should then have to trace by electric light geometrical figures of a rather large extent.

IT WOULD TAKE MILLIONS.

It would not be very, very difficult to try it. It would be throwing some millions into the sea instead of throwing them into barracks. Europe ought to be able to come to an understanding for such an attempt. But the result, sublime as it might be in itself, is so contingent and it would be so hampered by the deplorable condition of our own atmosphere—on Mars there is almost always fine weather—that it would be almost fantastic to enter upon the path without a convenient exit at hand. It would be what they of the seventeenth century called "a philosophic amusement," but to-day life passes too quickly and we no longer have the time to solve the impossible.

Let us not forget, however, that in the history of progress the impossible of yesterday becomes the reality of to-morrow. The method of interastral communication, if ever one be discovered, will probably not resemble any of those that we can think of now.

May not interastral magnetism play a part?

WHAT OF EDISON!

All are familiar with the new idea of the great American inventor, Edison. Experimenting not long ago with a telephone line of great length supplied with a metallic circuit, the inventor often noticed strange sounds in the apparatus that could not have arisen from anything but terrestrial magnetism. As at this period solar eruptions were frequent and of great violence he did not hesitate to correlate the two orders of facts. Later, making magnetic observations near the Ogden mine, his property in New Jersey, he verified at various times the sharp and relatively considerable deviations which confirmed him in his former opinion.

Moreover, that a correlation does exist between the solar phenomena and magnetic disturbances upon the earth is beyond all doubt to-day. From the beginning Edison had resolved to pursue his studies from this point of view, and he thinks he will attain his end by following the method in which the Ogden mine plays the leading part. This mine is formed of an almost compact mass of magnetic iron, 1,600 meters long by 120 broad, which extends downward to an unknown depth. A conductor strung upon poles winds fifteen times about the mine, and the ends of the thread of this gigantic coil are brought to a telephonic observatory placed at one of the extremities of the lode. The great inventor is convinced that his apparatus will enable him to verify the formidable movements of which the sun is the theater, to judge of their intensity, and, adds the interviewer to whom he gave these details, to hear the noise which accompanies the tremendous solar tempests.

At first sight such an assertion seems extraordinary. It is indeed well established that sound cannot be propagated in the entire absence of a material medium, solid, liquid or vaporous, and it is not less well established that between the earth and the sun, beyond our atmosphere, such a medium does not exist. Furthermore, if sound could be propagated from the sun to the earth, following known laws it would take at least thirteen years to traverse the distance. We could not then make comparisons between the sounds perceived and the sun spots without referring to observations made here about thirteen years ago.

But the sounds heard by Edison through his telephone are due, according to all appearances, to terrestrial magnetic disturbances. If we admit that these may be more than the consequences of phenomena of the same order that take place in the sun the sound would be transmitted electrically in a manner analogous to that that passes over our telephonic wires, the impossibility disappears.

A SAVANT WANTED.

We must hope, then, that the arrangements at the Ogden mine are preparing us for important revelations. Let us pray that it will be so, and also that a savant will arise capable of interpreting them.

The daily oscillations of the magnetic needle, magnetic intensity, the declination and the inclination, the number and splendor of the auroræ borealæ, are related to the spots and the eruptions on the sun. Every great solar phenomenon has its counterpart in the manifestations of the terrestrial magnetism in spite of the 149,000,000 kilometers which separate the earth from the sun. There is a suggestion in this that should not be overlooked in our reflections. Then we know nothing of the nature of astral magnetism. By this gate, it may be, we enter upon an avenue that is immense and full of surprises. Let us not shut our eyes. The sphere of our conceptions will increase with the progress of science.

Very surely the problem of interastral communication will not be solved to-day, and centuries yet will doubtless pass before we can think of it as practicable. But perhaps it will come some day through a new and unexpected discovery. Even the idea of discovering the chemical composition of the stars was declared absurd by Auguste Compte and other great thinkers a few years only before the analysis of the spectrum suddenly caused this revelation to fall from the sky. The glass is a marvel; before it was known people had no idea of anything in astronomy or micography. The electric telegraph is another marvel which has transformed the world; and may there not exist between the planetary humanities psychic lives that we do not know of yet? We stand but at the vestibule of knowledge of the universe. Let us not believe that there is only an eternal Utopia in the very sensible hope that some day we may enter a little further! Excelsior! CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething softens the gums and allays all pain. 25c.

STREET CARS IN ENGLAND.

Statement of the Long Hours of Labor and Poor Pay of the Employes.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BRADFORD, England, March 20.—Birkenhead was the first town in England to adopt the American system of street railroads. This was eight or ten years after it had been established in the United States. Its introduction was accomplished through the enterprise of an American who was denied an enactment by Parliament for the execution of similar plans in London two years before. From that time dates the era of the present system in English towns, somewhat improved and perfected, but in principle still the same. It superseded the old wooden tramway which found its way into the American forest as the adjunct of the sawmill and is now totally forgotten here. In the beginning of 1889 eleven of the largest towns were operating their own street railroads.

At a meeting of the employes of the Bradford Tramways and Omnibus Co., Limited, the certain facts as to the hours and wages were made public.

According to statements made at this meeting, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned, it appears that on the horse section of the company's system the hours of labor are from fourteen to fifteen and one-half hours a day, and will average fully fifteen hours. The first car goes out at 8 a. m. and returns to the terminus at 11 p. m., and an additional half hour is occupied in making it ready to go out and in bringing it in on the completion of the last trip. On this section the drivers work on alternate Sundays, and the conductors seven days in each week, a deduction being made from their wages for any Sunday that they are off duty.

Stablemen are on duty from fifteen to sixteen hours per day two days in the week, and thirteen hours per day during the remainder of the time.

Omnibus drivers work six days in a week, five days of thirteen hours and one day of fifteen hours.

Conductors of steam cars are on duty from fifteen to seventeen and one-half hours per day.

No time, in any case, is allowed for meals, and as the interval between trips is rarely more than five minutes, and often merely nominal, the conductors, as a rule, take their meals in the cars while in motion.

The wages paid are as follows: Drivers, 4 shillings (97 cents) per day; conductors on single horse cars, 12 shillings ($2.92) per week; on two-horse cars, 17s 6d ($4.20) to £1.10 ($5.10) per week, with a corresponding reduction when off duty on Sunday; stablemen 3 shillings (72 cents) per day; omnibus drivers, £1.10 ($5.10) per week; steam car conductors, £1.10 ($5.10), subject to deductions on account of fines for petty offences.

The tramways and omnibus company operate the system under a lease from the Bradford corporation. On the expiration of the lease, it is probable that the corporation will assume control of the tramways, institute needed reforms in their management, and make them a considerable source of public revenue.

Confirmation Waists at the Globe.

Boys' laundered white waists, 75c. Embroidered or ruffled blouse waists, $1.25 up. Full line of Star waists, 75c and 95c.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

PROGRESS IN WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

A Great University in America and One in Scotland Open Their Doors.

From the New York Sun.

This year has been one of unprecedented progress in the cause of the higher education of women. Victory has followed victory in swift succession, and each new privilege gained has paved the way for another and more important concession. The most important of these to American women students have been the recent new departure at Yale, the opening of Brown University, and the granting of the continuance of present opportunities for study at the Leipsic universities. On the same day that the philosophical faculty of Yale decided, with the sanction of the corporation, to open the graduate courses with the degree of doctor of philosophy without distinction of sex, after the next academical year, the news was cabled from over the sea that the Senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, had decided to open its departments of theology, arts and sciences to women. The vote in the faculty at Yale on the question of admitting women was almost unanimous, and women will now have as good opportunity for advanced research as can be found in Europe. The policy of the faculty in thus supplementing the courses at the women's colleges, without competing with them in their undergraduate departments, is most kindly conceived and satisfactory. Only the exceptional woman in pursuit of exceptional training for special work requires the advantages of the superior equipment of the best universities for men.

According to the latest reports the old University of Heidelberg, which celebrated its 500th anniversary a few years ago, has about decided to admit women, properly prepared, to the philosophical faculty and allow them to receive degrees.

Less encouraging is the condition of things at the Johns Hopkins University. The Women's Fund Committees have raised the sum of $110,300 as a preliminary endowment for their medical school, the money being contributed for the purpose of securing for women students the best opportunities for advanced professional training, and this fund has been accepted by the trustees. Miss Garrett has promised to give $100,000 more, provided the trustees will raise $221,000, being the sum required to make up the amount named by the trustees as necessary for a fit endowment for their medical department. This amount, which was to have been raised by the first of February, fails to materialize, and those conversant with the state of affairs claim that the conservative element, which is just now in the ascendant in the board, do not want the women in the school, but do want the money the women have at command. And the M. D.'s, who are opposed to woman's knowing the laws of her own being, claim that "the women have killed the John Hopkins Medical School."

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes.*

IN CASE OF POISON.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE PRESENCE OF POISON AND ITS TREATMENT.

Some Plain Directions Which Any One Can Follow—The Various Kinds of Poisons and the Symptoms—A Little Knowledge May Save Life.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Our first duty when we suspect a case of poisoning is to try to determine whether or no it actually is a case of poisoning; our second to try to determine what the poison is, for our treatment will, of course, depend in a large measure upon our diagnosis.

How shall we determine that it is a case of poisoning?

Largely on circumstantial evidence, but by no means entirely. Very many (but not all) cases of poisoning have alarming symptoms, most having either profuse vomiting, purging, sudden sinking of strength or some very obvious deviation from the ways of health which can hardly escape the most careless observer. In general, then, unless we can find a good reason (such as excesses in eating or drinking) to account for these symptoms, we shall be perfectly justifiable in concluding that it is something serious.

Should you find such a patient, inspect the vomit or purging—it may give you a clew—or search him rapidly for papers, bottles or packages, which will often make an easy diagnosis.

WHAT TO DO.

Now, having determined that it is a case of poisoning, comes the vital question: How shall we treat it?

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Among the poisons most frequently employed at the present day none is perhaps more common than arsenic. We can only account for this perhaps by the ignorance of the people concerning poisons and the ease with which it can be obtained and administered. It is one of the most painful and easy of detection and no well-educated suicide or murderer would think of employing it for these reasons. In the form of Rough on Rats or paris green it is so readily obtainable, however, that hardly a day passes but that the papers chronicle the fact: "Took Rough on Rats," or paris green. Rough on Rats is a grayish white powder, a patent medicine which, unlike most of the kind, secures testimonials as to efficacy from "those that be not" rather than from "those that be" after taking. It may be mistaken for similar looking but harmless preparations and, consequently, accidental cases occur. Paris green is a beautiful green powder used in making paint, usually purchased by would-be suicides to "kill cockroaches." White arsenic, or arsenious acid, or what is generally understood when we say arsenic, is a white powder which has a gritty feeling like very fine sand when rubbed between the fingers. It is more commonly employed in cases of slow homicidal poisoning.

Now, although different in appearance, all these forms of arsenic produce much the same effect.

How shall we know the victim has taken arsenic?

If he has taken paris green you may see it in the vomit. You will find him moreover suffering intense burning pain in the stomach and bowels. He will writhe, bend double, vomit, purge as if he had a terrible cramp colic. His countenance will betray great suffering with an anxious deathlike look. Cold, clammy sweat will stand on his brow. Perhaps he is half unconscious with cold hands and feet. A small, feeble and frequent pulse beating a death tattoo. The stools voided are like rice water and suggestive of cholera. The urine, however, is often suppressed with painful straining. Sometimes an eruption comes over the body much resembling hives. Of course all these symptoms may not be present in any one case, nor have we time to examine minutely; we must decide the case by the general aspect. Give an emetic, mustard flour (because the quickest obtainable), a tablespoonful in a glass of water, and repeat the dose in ten minutes or follow it with zinc sulphate one-half drachm in water. These are prompt and efficient emetics and will answer in very many cases of poisoning. In the meantime we have sent for the antidote proper for arsenic, which is freshly precipitated sesquioxide of iron. Should you forget this long name ask for a freshly made arsenic antidote. Any druggist will know and fill your want immediately. How much shall we give of the antidote?

As much as you please. Order six to eight ounces; give it in water, best hot, every ten minutes. It can do no harm in any quantity. A good dose of castor oil should also be taken to clean the bowels. Eggs beaten up with milk, mucilaginous soothing drinks, will help allay the inflammation and awful burning. Cases of arsenical, as well as most other forms of poisoning, require treatment after seeming dangers are averted. This does not, however, come under our consideration of emergency treatment.

MORPHINE AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Next to arsenic comes opium and its preparations, morphine, laudanum, paregoric, etc.

Morphine may be taken in powder form or in solution or hypodermically. It is of a bitter taste, as is also laudanum (tincture of opium). Laudanum is a brownish liquid, and in appearance may be mistaken for many other drugs. Its taste is characteristic, however. Powdered opium is not often taken. Paregoric (camphorated tincture of opium) may be given in overdose through ignorance, to children, rarely taken with criminal or suicidal intent. We all know that opiates produce sleep, and by the profundity and length of this in general, do we measure its effects.

In mild forms of poisoning, or in the beginning of a severe one, perhaps you will find the patient drowsy, languid, indifferent, with headache, dizziness, generally just drunk enough to feel very good in spite of headache, etc.

As the poison acts he will sink into a stupor which is sometimes delirious, his muscles become entirely relaxed, his breathing slow, deep and snoring. He sinks into a comatose state, the face is suffused, often with a bluish look, the pulse full, slow and strong, the skin unlike in arsenic is generally dry and warm. The pupils are insensitive to light and contracted. The patient is either perfectly unconscious or can only be roused with great difficulty. It is in this stage that we generally find him. Cases of opium poisoning are frequently taken for cases of "dead drunk" or for apoplexy and a differential diagnosis is by no means always easy to make. The character of the person and the circumstances will of course often help us to a correct conclusion, but there are cases which require for their solution all the skill and tact of the experienced physician. A few points of distinction are: In insensibility from drink we have the smell of alcohol about the person; but as alcohol and opium are frequently taken either together or in close succession, this point cannot be considered reliable. The drunken stupor alone, however, is not generally so complete as the one from opium. The pupils, as a rule, are dilated instead of contracted, as under opium. The pulse is rapid, not slow. A reliable test for alcoholic insensibility is said to consist in making firm and gradually increasing pressure on the little notch in the bone immediately above the eye. This will bring a drunken man to his senses, temporarily at least. In apoplexy the patient is suddenly seized, struck down. The insensibility is sudden, he is paralyzed. On inspiration we notice that one cheek is drawn in and puffed out again on expiration, the head and eyes are also turned to one side. Granting it to be a case of opium poisoning. How shall we endeavor to save life?

Keep up life by keeping up the failing breathing and circulation; this we accomplish by rousing and keeping the patient awake. We shout at him, shake him, slap him, rub him, walk him, douche him alternately with hot and cold water, and this last is very good as it does not subject him to too much exhaustion, in short do anything to keep him awake. As soon as he is sufficiently conscious to swallow, or even before if we can get it into him, we give him a strong emetic. It must be strong for in opium poisoning the nerves of the stomach are obtunded by the poison, we give two tablespoonfuls of mustard-flour in hot water followed in a few minutes by one-half dram of zinc sulphate in water. Between the acts of vomiting we give him strong black coffee and large draughts of water and small doses of brandy. As soon as your patient is conscious and can be made to walk do not keep up the measures employed too severely as you may send him from the scylla of opium into the charybdis of exhaustion. Give him plenty of hot, strong, black coffee and stimulants like brandy in repeated but small doses. If the body grows cold you will naturally resort to artificial warmth. Apply hot bottles, hot, wet cloths, hot blankets, hot drinks, etc.

CARBOLIC ACID.

A carbolic acid solution is perfectly clear, like water, when fresh, but on standing assumes a brownish red color. It is consequently often mistaken for paregoric or other similar looking medicine. The symptoms are much like that of other corrosive poisons. The mouth is blanched and the mucous membrane has a corrugated, hardened appearance, the breath smells of carbolic acid, there is nausea, vomiting, cold sweat, stupor. When a large dose of carbolic acid is taken it is often one of the most quickly fatal poisons, so quick as to kill before aid can be summoned.

Fortunately the antidote does not require time for its preparation, but can be instantly obtained in any drug store and thanks in the present case to the pernicious habit some people have of constantly taking something "to act on the bowels," is to be found in many households. It is "salts," epsom salts, salts of magnesia, or sulphate of magnesia as it is variously called.

Use one or two ounces at a dose in plenty of water to be repeated every half hour until the patient shows signs of improvement. Until the salts can be given we may give an emetic although emetics are practically of little value in these cases. Large draughts of warm water should be freely given.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Corrosive sublimate solutions, because perfectly clear, odorless and tasteless, are sometimes taken by accident. The symptoms are proportionate in severity to the size of the dose. Small doses produce nausea, vomiting, burning, cramplike pains in stomach, with diarrhea. A strong dose will develop spasm of muscles in swallowing, causing difficult and painful swallowing, suffocation, nervous or bloody purging, with intense pain and straining. The urine is often suppressed or greatly diminished, with much straining and pain; the patient gradually sinks into a collapse. The picture is much like that of arsenic poisoning and the case might be mistaken for one. This would not matter much, as the treatment is much the same. Give an emetic, as under arsenic, then white of egg, milk, flour, paste, mucilage, etc. Opium must be given to control pain and inflammation, but should be used with caution. Teaspoonful doses of paregoric every half hour until four doses are taken will be safe. The case will need more opium, but only this amount should be given by the inexperienced. I mention paregoric because this preparation of opium is best known and most used by the laity.

STRYCHNINE POISONING.

Strychnia, one of the alkaloids of nux vomica, is in form of a grayish white powder. It is not often given with murderous intent as the very bitter taste of the weakest solutions betrays its presence. On account of the certainty and quickness of its action in overdose it is employed occasionally by the suicide.

The mind remains clear as a rule to the last and this adds to the suffering of the victim. Among the first symptoms which come on suddenly, perhaps as early as five or fifteen minutes after ingestion of the toxic dose, are twitchings and jerkings in the extremities or neck, often the patient is suddenly thrown down by a general spasm of the muscles. The body is bent backwards, so much so as to rest almost on head and heels. Wild staring eyes betray the anguish and pain of the unfortunate. The mouth is drawn up through the muscular contractions stamping a "mad man's hideous grin" upon a countenance otherwise expressing the deepest tortures. After a severe convulsion there is generally a period of relaxation of the muscles, but another paroxysm is excited by the slightest touch, even by a noise or breath of air if it occur spontaneously, until at last unless we are able to succor him the sufferer sinks exhausted into death. Two indications are to be met, to-wit: To antagonize the poison and to allay the spasm.

The first is accomplished by giving in powder one-half drachm of tannic-gallic acid, follow this with a strong emetic (see opium) and give a large dose of castor oil. As the emetic will be at hand rather than the tannic acid, give it first, then the acid and then follow with another emetic. To control the spasms give one-half drachm of chloral and two drachms of bromide in water and repeat every thirty to sixty minutes according to severity of the case until four doses are taken. More should not be given except by a physician. W. J. GUNDELACH, M. D.

TOMATOES IN ENGLAND.

A New Opportunity Opened for American Produce Exporting.

Mr. Wm. P. Smyth of St. Louis, now commercial agent at Huddersfield, England, has prepared an interesting report on tomato culture in England, from which the following is taken:

Although known in this country as far back as the sixteenth century, very little effort has been made to cultivate the tomato as an article of food until late years; and as a well-informed writer in one of the magazines for the current month remarks, it was only within the last ten years that its value in this respect has been properly appreciated. Half a century ago it made its appearance in the London market alongside its democratic congener in the solanum family, the potato, but made very poor progress in public favor until a comparatively few years since. Both came from the Western hemisphere about the same time.

To-day there are over 1,000,000 square feet of glass surface in Great Britain exclusively devoted to the cultivation and production of tomatoes for market purposes, and these tomatoes are sold at prices from 8 cents to 16 cents per pound in the season. Just now, as the crop is about gathered, the price has advanced to 20 and 25 cents, and up it will go until it reaches the high-water mark of 50 cents per pound in the middle of winter. Tomatoes at 50 cents per pound are a luxury.

The principal source of supply for the tomato out of season lies in the channel islands, Guernsey, Jersey, etc. The climate there suits the plant, where it can be grown in the open air. In the year 1890 these islands supplied the London market with over a thousand tons, valued at $250,000. The Azores and the Canary islands also sent their quota; and so did France and Spain. Notwithstanding the fact that the inhabitants of these countries enjoy special advantages in the matter of climate for the growth and development of the tomato, and are able to conduct a large traffic in its sale for most of the year, the facilities for transportation are not such as to enable them to maintain absolute control of the London market. The epicurean taste prefers the hot-house article from a singular notion that it is superior to the natural growth. This gives it a value that does not properly belong to it, and accounts for the large amount of money invested in hot-houses in the London suburban districts, and particularly in Sussex and the midland counties. The cultivation on both sides is on the increase, for the consumption is becoming greater every year. In ten years from now the trade will be five times what it is to-day. Such a prospect should not fail to act as a strong incentive to our horticulturists to consider the question of its export and its practicability, as well as the commercial possibilities which it possesses. The revolution in steamship service in the past two years should encourage them. Rapid transit, at sea as on land, has removed a great many obstacles which have hitherto interfered with the transportation of fruit and confined the products of the American gardener to the local market. It would appear ridiculous to assert that a shipment of tomatoes in the splendidly equipped and well ventilated steamers could not be delivered at the docks in Liverpool in tip-top condition ready for sale in the market at a substantial profit. The objection to those shipped from the Azores and the Canary Islands is not, properly speaking, based so much on the effects of delay in transit as from those which are directly attributable to irregularities in the methods of packing. Latterly improvements in this respect have been introduced. Instead of coarse, solid packages, light, strong wicker baskets holding about twenty-five pounds each are used. These baskets are lined with paper, then filled, when another sheet of paper is placed on top, the necessary cording done and the package is ready for shipment. The French use similar baskets, and with their characteristic fancy for the picturesque, employ paper of different colors for packing purposes. The idea is to encourage the sale by making them look as attractive as possible.

I have no doubt in my mind but that American tomatoes can be placed in the London market in first-class condition, and that eventually they could be made an important article of export. I am confirmed in my opinions on this point by my experience on board English steamers on homeward-bound trips, when American tomatoes could be obtained up to the docks in Liverpool on the seventh and eighth days as sound and fresh as on the first day out. For these reasons I believe there is an opportunity here for the American horticulturist.

WHIMSICAL TENURES.

QUEER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CERTAIN ENGLISH LANDS ARE HELD.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There are many whimsical customs in portions of England, by which certain rights are held by the tenants of a manor, or the inhabitants of a village to some privilege. I have dug out from the various old "miscellany" I have recently had access to, some of these quaint usages:

Near Hutton Conyers, which lies a few miles from Ripon in the County of York, there is a large common called "Hutton Conyers' Moor," whereof William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal (Lord of the Manor of Hutton Conyers), is lord of the soil, and on which there is a large coney-warren belonging to the lord. The occupiers of the messuages and cottages within the several towns of Hutton Conyers, Baldersby, Rainton, Dishforth and Hewick, have right of estray for their sheep to certain limited boundaries on the common, and each township has a shepherd.

"The Lord's shepherd has a pre-eminence of tending his sheep on every part of the common; and wherever he herds the Lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their hoofing-place, so long as he pleases to depasture the Lord's sheep thereon. The Lord holds his court the first day of the year, to entitle those several townships to such right of estray; the shepherd of each township attends the court and does fealty by bringing to the court a large apple pie and a two penny sweet cake (except the shepherd of Hewick, who compounds by paying 16 pence for ale, which is drank as after mentioned), and a wooden spoon; each pie is cut in two and divided by the bailiff, one-half between the steward, bailiff and the tenant of the coney-warren before mentioned, and the other half into six parts, and divided among the six shepherds of the above mentioned six townships. In the pie brought by the shepherd of Rainton an inner one is made, filled with prunes. The cakes are divided in the same manner. The bailiff of the manor provides furmety and mustard, and delivers to each shepherd a slice of cheese and a penny roll. The fermety, well mixed with mustard, is put into an earthen pot and placed in a hole in the ground, in a garth belonging to the bailiff's house, to which place the steward of the court, with the bailiff, tenant of the warren and six shepherds adjourn with their respective wooden spoons. The bailiff provides spoons for the stewards, the tenant of the warren and himself. The steward first pays respect to the fermety by taking a large spoonful, the bailiff has the next honor, the tenant of the warren next, then the shepherd of Hutton Conyers, and afterwards the other shepherds by regular turns; then each person is served with a glass of ale (paid for by the 16 pence brought by the Hewick shepherd) and the health of the lord of the manor is drank; then they adjourn back to the bailiff's house, and the further business of the court is proceeded in.

"Each pie contains about a peck of flour, is about sixteen or eighteen inches in diameter and as large as will go into the mouth of an ordinary oven. The bailiff of the manor measures them as a rule and takes the diameter, and if they are not of a sufficient capacity, he threatens to return them and fine the town. If they are large enough, he divides them with a rule and compasses into four equal parts, of which the steward claims one, the warrener another, and the remainder amongst the shepherds. In respect to the fermety, the top of the dish in which it is put is placed level with the surface of the ground; all persons present are invited to eat of it, and those who do not are not deemed loyal to the lord. Every shepherd is obliged to eat of it, and for that purpose is to take a spoon in his pocket to the court; for if any of them neglect to carry a spoon with him he is to lay him down upon his belly and sup the fermety with his face to the pot or dish, at which time it is usual by way of sport for some of the bystanders to dip his face into the fermety, and sometimes a shepherd, for the sake of diversion, will purposely leave his spoon at home."

In the county of Lincolnshire, certain lands in the parish of Broughton, are held in tenure by the following singular ceremony at Caistor Church every Palm Sunday: "A deputy from Broughton brings a very large ox-whip, called there a gad-whip. Gad is an old Lincolnshire measure of ten feet; the stock of the gad-whip is, perhaps, of the same length. The whip itself is constructed as follows. A large piece of ash, or any other kind of wood, tapered towards the top, forms the stock; it is wrapped with white leather half way down, and some small pieces of mountain ash are inclosed. The thong is very large, and made of strong white leather. The man comes to the north porch, about the commencement of the first lesson, and cracks his whip in front of the porch door three times; he then, with much ceremony, wraps the thong round the stock of the whip, puts some rods of mountain ash lengthwise upon it and binds the whole together with whipcord. He next ties to the top of the whipstock a purse containing 2 shillings (formerly this sum was in twenty-four silver pennies), then taking the whole upon his shoulder, he marches into the church, where he stands in front of the reading desk till the commencement of the second lesson. He then goes up nearer, waves the purse over the clergyman, kneels down on a cushion and continues in that position with the purse suspended over the clergyman's head till the lesson is ended. After the service is ended he carries the whip, etc., to the Manor-house of Undon, a hamlet adjoining, where he leaves it. There is a new whip made every year; it is made at Broughton and left at Undon."

In Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of Dorset" (1774), he says: "The town of Shaftesbury, from its situation on top of a high hill, is entirely destitute of springs, except at the foot of the hills in St. James' parish, where are two wells in the possession of private persons. At the foot of Castle Hill were formerly some water-works to supply the town; their reservoir was on the top of 'butter cross,' but the inhabitants have from time immemorial been supplied with water brought on horses' backs or on people's heads from three or four large wells a quarter of a mile below the town in the hamlet of Motcomb and parish of Gillingham, on which account there is this particular custom yearly observed by ancient agreement, dated 1662, between the Lord of the manor of Gillingham and the Mayor and Burgesses of Shaftesbury. The Mayor is obliged the Monday before Holy Thursday to dress up a prize besom or 'bysant,' as they call it, somewhat like a May garland in form, and carry it to Enmore Green, half a mile below the town in Motcomb, as an acknowledgment for the water; together with a raw calf's head, a pair of gloves, a gallon of beer or ale and two penny loaves of white wheaten bread, which the steward receives and carries away to his own use. The ceremony being over the 'byzant' is restored to the Mayor and brought back by one of his officers with great solemnity. This 'byzant' is generally so adorned with plate and jewels, borrowed from the neighboring gentry, as to be worth not less than £1,500."

"At Alnwick, in Northumberland, there is an extraordinary custom. About four miles from the town there is a pond known by the name of Freeman's Well; through it it has been customary for the freemen to pass from time immemorial before they can obtain their freedom. This is considered so indispensable that no exemption is permitted, and without passing this ordeal the freedom would not be conferred. The pond is prepared by the proper officers in such a manner as to give the greatest possible annoyance to the persons who are to pass through it. Great dikes or mounds are erected in different parts, so that the candidate for his freedom is at one moment seen at the top of one of them only to be precipitated into a gulf below, in which he frequently plunges completely over head. The water is purposely rendered so muddy that it is impossible to see where the dikes are located, or by any precaution to avoid them. Those aspiring to the honor of the freedom of Alnwick are dressed in white stockings, white pantaloons and white caps. After they have reached the point proposed they are suffered to put on their usual clothes and obliged to ride in a procession for several miles round the boundaries of the freemen's property—a measure which is not a mere formality for parade, but absolutely indispensable, since if they omit visiting any part of their property it is claimed by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, whose steward follows the procession to note if any such omission occurs. The origin of traveling through the pond is not known. A tradition is current that King John was once nearly drowned upon the spot where this pond is situated, and saved his life by clinging to a holly tree, and that he determined, in consequence, thenceforth that before any candidate could obtain the freedom of Alnwick he should not only wade through this pond, but plant a holly tree at the door of his house on the same day, and his custom is still scrupulously observed."

SEVEN BABIES AT ONCE

The Civilized World's Record Beaten by a French Woman.

Poor babies; poor mother, Marie Juneau. Sad to think how many of these little lives will be snuffed out

With every tick of the watch a life is lost; most of them before their time. You know scores of people who have been cut off in their youth, in their prime—while years and years of life should have been in store for them.

Wouldn't it be a happy relief to meet with honest, capable doctors who would tell you the truth about yourself in plain words and without hope of reward?

Think of it! High-toned, reputable physicians at your service, who have no interest in anything but telling you the clear, cold, bald facts about your condition. Not for the money you pay them—not for a fee of any kind—just because they are employed by a great corporation to do it and do it thoroughly.

Almost too good to be true, isn't it? It is true just the same

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co. was organized in this city about three years ago, with just that object in view.

There isn't the faintest obligation on your part to buy a cent's worth of medicine of any kind.

Mrs. C. Feicker, whose picture we present herewith, makes the following statement as to her condition before and after treatment with the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.:

"I had been ailing for more than six years with female weakness and general nervous debility. I was weak, nervous and spiritless; had severe headaches, felt dragging sensations about the hips and awful pains in the back; my digestive organs were very much impaired. I tried various physicians in the city, but they failed to cure me. I was truly disheartened. Finally I concluded to try the Chinese Herb Remedies. I had used them only one month when I found their effect upon my system most remarkable. I improved wonderfully fast, until now I am strong and healthy, having gained in flesh and strength. I heartily praise and pronounce the Chinese Herb Remedies superior to all. You can refer anyone to me who may doubt this statement. MRS. C. FEICKER, 2613 Gravois av., St. Louis, Mo.

If you suffer from rheumatism, asthma, consumption, catarrh, dyspepsia, indigestion, scrofula, female weakness, cancer, heart disease, bronchitis, eruptions, salt rheum, tapeworm, seminal weakness or any private disease, malaria, urinary troubles, piles, stomach derangement, or any chronic or nervous disease, you should consult the staff of physicians at the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. Every character of disease treated. If this company cannot cure you no power on earth can. Each visitor seen privately and all communications sacredly confidential.

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co. do not publish the name of one patient out of fifty on an average, and only then when the written consent of the patient is given.

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,
1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank. Office hours daily: 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sunday: 9 to 12 and 2 to 4

ENGAGEMENT RINGS
IN
DIAMONDS
RUBIES
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
And PEARLS
$20 to $750.
Lowest Prices in America at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S
Broadway, Cor. Locust.
Diamonds elegantly reset in our own factory.

IN FEMININE CLUBDOM.

Intellectual Light Is Shed on Many Important Topics of the Times.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

NEW YORK, March 31.—"Women in Club Life," was the subject for discussion at the last social meeting of the Woman's Press Club, and Mrs. Agnes Monroe Russell, in presenting the subject said the sewing society was probably the germ of the woman's club. The club of the future would undoubtedly be composed of men and women.

"Are we ready for the social club, or must we always have an object in coming together?" she asked.

In the responses which followed the majority seemed to think that women, unlike men, are not quite ready for the purely social club.

"The club," said Mrs. J. C. Croly, "does not mean simply a lodging-house or a place to feed. So many men use the club simply as a place to meet a friend on business or to invite some one to lunch. The large libraries attached to the clubs are never used. Who ever saw a club member take down a book and read it? Women have heretofore had so many opportunities for social intercourse that when they do get together to form a club they do it for the sake of the mental improvement and sympathetic interchange of ideas with other women who think and have objects in life.

"I remember that before there were any woman's clubs," said Mrs. Croly, "thirty-seven years ago when I first went into journalism, I hungered for the friendship of some woman who had sympathy with the work I was doing. When I went into any gathering they would point to me as that woman who writes, and were afraid to speak before me for fear I would put it in the paper."

When Miss Georgia Cayvan was called upon, she said she had not very much experience of club life, but she wanted more, and she had come to learn. She believed, though, that the club ought to mean sisterhood and helpfulness to other women. When a woman is going in the wrong path, we ought to set her right.

Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld thought that the club ought to teach us to be charitable, and that it was a good place to rub off super-sensitiveness and self-consciousness.

At the conclusion of the remarks the President announced that some time in April the club would have a house-warming, whereat a modest voice piped up at the back of the room. When Mrs. Croly asked what had been said, some one with more courage cried out: "She wants to know if gentlemen will be admitted?"

An audible smile went round, in the midst of which Mrs. Croly said:

"Why, certainly," and the smile deepened into a look of general satisfaction.

Preceding the discussion Miss Kathlynne Stanton-Heron gave a recitation, Mrs. Kate Pickering and Miss Frances Florence sang solos and Sig. Vitale played the violin.

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos, sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive.

JACK PIERCE, THE "RAM-BUTTER."

A Story of Old St. Louis and the Exploits of One of the Famous Characters on the Mississippi Ninety Years Ago.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The story of Jack Pierce commences more than a century before he was born. The ancestors of Jack, as the legend has it, were a set of strong, dissolute dare-devils, fearing neither God, satan or man; and his father, a tall, angular, broad-shouldered and thick-muscled individual, possessing the ancestral attributes, was at the time of the exodus from Virginia into Kentucky, a leader in the sparse settlements of "the dark and bloody ground."

Jack's mother was the equal of her husband in pluck, energy and endurance. One day early in September, 1781, while Jack was a "mewling" infant in his little roughly-hewn log cradle, his father was brutally murdered by a party of marauding Indians at the very door of his primitive cabin.

Although at this time several of her neighbors were killed, their cabins burned to the ground and an almost general war inaugurated, the plucky mother stuck to her claim, raised her little patch of corn by the labor of her own hands and got along as well as those more fortunate in the "settlement," where there were strong men's muscles to plow, hoe and subdue the forest.

One day, in 1806—Jack was already a grown man, 25—his uncle made his appearance—much to his surprise—at his sister's humble home. He was on his way to St. Louis, then a thriving little village, experiencing what is called in Western parlance to-day, a "boom." So strongly impressed and persistent was he, that he induced his sister to sell "all that she had" and accompany him.

On their arrival in St. Louis Jack became a "flat-boatman." He naturally took to the habits his innate love of drinking, fighting and gambling provoked. One day four of his associates formed a plan to take his life. They picked a quarrel for the purpose, and then the boat, as customary on such ocasions, was run ashore so that the contest might occur on land.

The moment Jack's feet touched the earth he was incontinently knocked down with a club from behind, and then all the party pounded him with the same weapons until they thought life was extinct, then threw his body into a swamp!

Jack Pierce was far from being dead, however; that he had been clubbed sufficiently by his would-be murderers to have killed half a dozen men of ordinary build is unquestionable, but they were not aware that in his structural anatomy he carried a head on his shoulders, which in its element of hardness was like a rock, and almost as insensible to the effect of blows as the indurated hide of a rhinoceros, or they would have used something more efficacious than mere wood.

The fact is that Jack was only a little dazed. He had been most unmercifully beaten, and was sorely wounded, it is true, and he was far from being the same strong man as when he stood upon the deck of the "flat-boat" previous to the diabolical attack, so he laid quietly in his bed of mud until his enemies had passed far up the river.

He then rose, staggered to the water, bathed his head and face, which were covered with blood and dirt, then feeling much better after his ablutions, he sat upon the bank to consider his situation, which was deplorable. He was miles from any settlement, weak, feverish, without any arms, not even a knife, and starvation actually staring him in the face—absolutely helpless—he did not know which way to turn.

At last, after suffering about a week from his wounds, sleeplessness and hunger—which latter was only appeased by a limited supply of acorns, berries and roots he was able to gather—one afternoon, to his unspeakable joy, he saw a boat slowly coming down the river, closely hugging the shore where he was lying. His feeble hail was immediately heard, it pulled up, took him on board, where he was carefully nursed, and in a short time regained in a measure his wonted strength. Among the passengers, as it happened, was a party of Kentuckians, who were en route for Arkansas on an expedition after bear, in which the region there abounded. The leader was the celebrated "Davy Crockett," long afterwards of national reputation, who took such a fancy to their wounded "pick-up" that he invited him to accompany them.

In due time they reached the mouth of the Arkansas. After a successful three weeks' sojourn in that region they packed their bear skins—numbering more than a hundred—to the bank of the Mississippi to wait for a conveyance down the river. On the morning of the third day after making their camp there they saw and hailed a boat which was loaded with corn for the primitive village of Natchez, on which they took passage. When, in a few days, that place was reached the party separated, Crockett and his partner going to New Orleans, while Jack remained in the town until the same boat returned to St. Louis, where it was destined, as he wanted to see his much beloved mother.

One evening as he was lounging into a 'hell" frequented by the river men, such as Natchez was famous for, he saw sitting at table playing "old sledge" one of the very boatmen who had so brutally attacked him; of course, the fellow was drunk, and his partner on the opposite side had won, and was gathering in the stakes just as Jack discovered him, he threw some money down and with a horrible oath, he declared "as sure as Jack Pierce was drowned in the Mississippi, I will win the next game!"

"Then you will lose," said Jack as he called him a terrible name, at the same time hitting the table a tremendous blow with his ponderous fist, as he looked him in the eye, standing in front of him.

As the man gave one glance upward at Jack, he turned perfectly white with terror, and with a single bound jumped clear through the window, sash, glass and all, making his escape in the darkness before Pierce could lay a hand on him, thus eluding Jack's terribly planned vengeance! In fact, all three of the murderous fellow's associates soon hearing of Jack's return, fortunately for them, cleared out and were never seen on the river again by him!

In about three weeks Jack was back in St. Louis where he found his mother down sick with an acute attack of rheumatism and for more than two months he worked hard, made good wages, which he saved and devoted to the old woman's necessities.

About this date there appeared for the first time on the "lower river" a bully, whose physical "make-up" was more like a mule than a man, so strong and brutish was he in his instincts. He was a mulatto, and had suddenly burst upon the arena where quarrelsome and muscular boatmen met, like a comet from the depths of celestial space—a veritable Hercules, broad-shouldered, sinewy and mighty! His record was, that in all his many contests he had never been overmatched, but in every struggle came out of it "like a giant refreshed!" Impudent and imperious, intolerent and domineering he soon became a "holy terror," whose edicts none dare question in all that rough crowd.

Early one morning as Jack came sauntering, as usual, down the bank of the river toward a group of his idle comrades loitering there, as was their wont at that hour of the day—the mulatto "Jim," as he was called, standing in their midst, boasting of one of his exploits up the country—a favorite pastime of his whenever he could get a crowd of listeners, one of the party as Jack approached said to "Jim," "There comes your match!" The mulatto looked around at Pierce and laughed and in a moment he and Jack were facing each other for the first time in their lives.

Jack quietly took a seat and the mulatto continued his story—neither word nor introduction had as yet passed between the two giants—but soon one of the listeners to "Jim's" narrative ventured to dispute a statement in the matter of detail, upon which the dark-skinned bully took umbrage, and throwing back his massive head rushed at and struck the boatman with such tremendous force against his breast that he was instantly stretched senseless upon the ground.

Not one of the original crowd dared to say a word, but Pierce always full of fight upon the least provocation, rose in his wrath and struck the mulatto a tremendous blow in his face, which made the blood flow freely from mouth and nose; then quickly followed it up with another, exerting all the wonderful strength he possessed upon his opponent's temple, expecting to see him fall; but "Jim" hardly staggered, and the blow Jack had dealt sounded like sledge-hammer upon a wooden beam!

In a moment both men closed and a terrible "rough and tumble" encounter took place, but neither seemed to gain any advantage, although the struggle was awful in its might; presently "Jim" butted Jack under the ear, which only resulted in causing the latter to see innumerable stars not laid down in any celestial chart; the mulatto again posed his head for another tremendous effort, but Jack lowered his to receive it, and the shock as they came together caused each to rebound like a base ball from the "backstop," when thrown by a swift pitcher.

"Butt him! butt him! Jack," cried one of the latter's enthusiastic friends, as he recognized the enormous resisting power of Pierce's head; and as "Jim" ran back to make his next blow more effective, Jack did the same thing. When they met, the shock was terrific; both antagonists rolled over on the ground as if they had been struck by lightning, but Jack rose immediately, apparently unscathed while the mulatto laid motionless, and it was several minutes before he recovered his senses sufficiently to sit up and gaze around in a dazed manner. Thus ended all trouble between these giants. "Jim," crestfallen and badly whipped, became the meekest man on the river, while the fear of Jack was intensified "all along the line."

Pierce, more on account of his prowess than ability, probably, was soon after his memorable contest with the formidable mulatto promoted to the command of a flatboat, and his inaugural responsibility in that capacity was a load of wheat destined for New Orleans. It was on the eve of this eventful trip that Jack first met Mike Fink, that "heap of blood, muscle and nerve; the man of iron," so-called, whose story has already been told by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Those two men, "Jack Pierce" and "Mike Fink" were twins in their love of battle, their wonderful strength, audacity and self-reliance; the terror of both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers wherever those mighty streams were navigated nearly three-quarters of a century ago—but never met each other until Jack's initial trip as captain of a flat-boat.

Which was the better man, according to the "flat-boat" idea of that adjective, opinion, of course, was divided upon, for both bullies had their host of followers and admirers. Jack one morning, on entering a "den" in St. Louis, just preparatory to embarking for New Orleans as captain of the "flat-boat," encountered a rough crowd of friends and enemies, among whom was Mike Fink, but, as above stated, until this time an entire stranger to him.

"Hello Pierce! Come and take a drink Mike Fink's paying for it, and he's one of the best fellows on the river; you've never met him yet," said some one of the party as Jack entered. Fink repeated the invitation—he was "treating," that abominable American invention, too often the fertile cause of trouble, as it proved to be in this instance—and Jack, never backward when there was any liquor to be swallowed, nodded and walked up to the "bar." But Fink, however, was not sincere, for he glared at Jack as he came forward, and there was a wicked expression in his eyes which boded mischief. Pierce noticed it and in return looked defiantly at his only possible rival. There they stood, each prepared in his own mind for the impending conflict.

Jack poured out his whisky, tossed it down his throat, put down his glass and remained at the "bar," one arm resting upon it in a careless position as he stood next to "Fink." In a few moments some one who was an admirer of Jack's mentioned the mulatto's name, whom he had defeated a few days before, and here was "Fink's" opportunity, who, "bristling all over with battle," had been waiting for it. He at once commenced to praise "Jim;" said he was the best man on the river in a fair fight, except himself, and he "didn't care who knew it!"

This was, of course, a direct insult and challenge to Jack, but to make "assurance doubly sure," "Fink" advanced towards him, and grasping his arm, which rested on the "bar," with all the crushing power of a vice, said:

"Jack Pierce, your'e a good chunk of a boy; have you got the grit to take a wrestle with me, hey?"

Jack was boiling over with rage, and he closed with Fink in an instant. The struggle, as may be imagined, was desperately severe and lasted several minutes, when Jack with one Herculean effort raised Fink bodily up as high as his head and dashed him to the floor, making the very building shake and every bottle on the bar tumble off!

Fink had never before in all his long list of encounters been thrown. Getting up, his eyes flashing, and frothing at the mouth with rage, he rushed at Jack—who knew what was coming and had stepped out of doors—and fairly screamed: "Now, by Heaven, you've got to fight, Jack Pierce!" Fink at the same moment struck at Jack, who fortunately parried the tremendous blow and landed his immense fist right between Fink's eyes, which made him stagger, but not fall.

The details of the fight were terrible and prolonged; it alternated with awful "knockdowns" on both sides; eyes were gouged, fingers bitten, ears and noses chewed until at last it seemed that only the exhaustion of one or the other of the combatants could determine it, for their endurance was equally matched! "Punishment," in the phraseology of the "prize-ring," had no effect upon them in the ordinary way of mere blows by their ponderous fists, for their bodies seemed made of wrought-iron. So to end the, to all appearances, indefinite contest, a friend of Jack's, remembering the hardness of his favorite "bully's" head in the memorable struggle with the mulatto of which he had been a spectator, yelled out: "Butt him, Jack, butt him, Jack!"

Jack, however, in the excitement of his awful work, had evidently forgotten the power that his bullet-head carried, but now suddenly reminded, and bethinking himself, watched for his opportunity and then catching Fink by both ears, he "butted him three times in rapid succession, and Fink fell senseless and bleeding to the ground, utterly vanquished and almost dead.

It was a great victory for Pierce. He never met Fink again, who, after his terrible defeat, left St. Louis forever, and in less than three months was murdered on the "Upper River."

Jack's butting power soon became as notorious on the Mississippi as his other belligerent attributes, and he was the acknowledged "bully" of the whole region, who could not be whipped and whom no man dare offend. One day several months after his encounter with Fink, and he was back in St. Louis again, a sporting individual from New Orleans who happened to be there, said in the presence of Jack, of whom he had heard but did not know personally: "I'd give $100 to see a fight between a man and a ram, ram-fashion."

"Put up your $100 and furnish the ram," said Jack in reply to his offer, "and I'll do the fighting for you."

Jack was promptly on the ground, and with a sheepskin thrown over his shoulders to attract the ram, a monstrous one, got down on his knees to await the approach of the animal, which had a terrible reputation for pugnacity. Almost immediately, as the ram spied Jack, with a loud note of defiance he "made a break" for his strange-looking opponent. Jack lowered his head to receive the impending blow, but unfortunately, from some cause never known, of course, at the instant the enraged animal reached him he suddenly raised himself, was struck full in the face and rolled over dead, his brains scattered all over the ground and the immense horns of he ram covered with blood!

HENRY INMAN.

A TALK WITH "Q."

THE "POE OF ENGLAND" DISCUSSES FICTION AND CRITICISM.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, March 25.—For so trenchant a critic, so vigorous a story-teller, so experienced a person, Mr. Quiller-Couch struc me as being a very remarkable young man. Tall, pleasant looking, quiet and unassuming, he at first gives one the idea of being a country gentleman at his ease, more at home on the moor or the river than a dweller in cities and a wielder of the pen of so ready a writer as he has proved himself to be. Nor, indeed, is such an impression very far from correct, for he told me, after a few minutes, that he detested London, and always longed to be back in his native Cornwall.

We plunged into a discussion on the art of criticism.

"To speak the truth," said Mr. Couch, "I don't profess to be a critic; I infinitely prefer fiction. But as a critic, and as a writer of fiction, too, I must throw in my lot with W. D. Howells, and frankly say that I dislike anonymous criticism exceedingly. Howells perhaps goes too far in saying that English criticism is ill-natured. In the bulk it is fair; it is ill-natured. You see, a critic feels he can say things he would not say if his articles were signed. This perhaps tends to undue license on the part of certain men."

"But how do you justify the existence of the critic at all, Mr. Couch?" I asked.

"Well," he replied with a smile, "the only justification for his existence is that criticism is a branch of the art of enjoyment. He tells the people what they are to enjoy. But it is not therefore necessary to blackguard a man. No, I don't think it is possible to 'train' critics; we cannot establish a 'critical' college or hold 'critical' examinations for professional critics. The question is not, Does he find enjoyment in his work? so much as Do other people enjoy it? 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating.' Howells starts with a priori notions about truth being the first necessity for art, and then in this notion he condemns writers. Now, I maintain that you can't stick to the dead level of truth. The artist sees simply or melodramatically, according as he has simplicity or melodrama in the back of his eye. Jane Austin is true, and Charles Reade is true, and yet there is no similarity between 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' There is room for all. The test of an artist's truth is his strength."

"With these decided views, Mr. Couch, I should much like to know what you think is the general trend of English fiction to-day."

"Well," was the reply, "we are beginning to see the truth of realism. There is more representation of life and less presentation. All this involves an altitude of humility towards nature and the great facts of life. Take Hardy, for instance. See how true he is. In one of his books he tells us he knows what kind of tree he is walking under at night, merely by the sound the wind makes rustling through the leaves. There is an indication of humble study of nature. Look at that picture of Alfred Parsons," continued Mr. Couch, for I may mention that at the moment we were seated in Mr. Parsons' studio, "look at that picture of Parsons, and see how true it is to nature. Look at those trees, the sunlight on that upland, the massing of those clouds on the horizon. That is nature. Hardy and Parsons are wonderfully alike in that respect. But still, whilst you must represent, you can't get rid of presentation, as Howells urges must be done. A writer cannot get away from himself. I believe myself in no general statement. Each man brings forth his own work, and the critics must find this out."

"Realism undoubtedly is in the air, Mr. Couch; but now, in whom do you think the spirit of the age is most developed—who most readily respond to it, men or women?"

"Oh!" he at once replied, "men; they are far more in touch with the age and its requirements. Take Meredith for instance. No man, or woman either, has made us so thoroughly understand women as he has done, and that is the great test of a novelist. Tolstoi's 'War and Peace' is the biggest novel ever written as yet. But Meredith is the greatest among the English writers. He is so far ahead in his ideas of women and what they want."

I frankly confessed my barbarity, and told Mr. Couch I could not understand Meredith sufficiently to appreciate him as he deserved. My host complimented me on my outspokenness.

"Well," he said, "as a matter of fact, I think only one or two artists can really understand him. These advanced views of his have really retarded him more than the difficulties of his style. Hardy and Meredith understand women better than any one else, though both Henry James and Howells are very careful students of women also."

"And now for a few moments' chat about your own charming books, Mr. Quiller-Couch."

"Ah! what shall I say? Well, to begin with, I consider 'Noughts and Crosses' the only one to which I attach any real value. My next important work will be, I hope, a continuation of the work I began there. The idea in that book is that of general charity toward all. Especially is that the case in the little sketch I call 'These and That,' in which the man forgives his unfaithful wife. This, the critics say, is weak—no heroism. It is true to life, though. Most of these sketches," said Mr. Couch, as he took the book down, "are from life, and are founded on something I saw in Cornwall. I have studied these poor people well. Yes, I thoroughly agree with Hardy that that class of society is infinitely fresher, more human and more romantic than the little peddling grocer brought up in the *Family Herald*. The lower middle classes are in a transition state of culture. We can do nothing with them. In the 'Splendid Spur' I depict this world as a great tilling ground, in which I endeavor to teach self-reliance to all. But I am not much interested in the story of adventure. I much prefer the serious novel."

"And what do you think, Mr. Couch, of the remarkable advent of the young men in recent production of fiction?"

"I don't know that the young man is altogether responsible for the best work of late years, or I might say months. Last year alone was remarkable for the tremendous spurt in fiction. How can people say that the vogue of the novel is on the wane? Look at 'Our Conquerors,' 'The Scapegoat,' 'Tess,' 'The Little Minister.' It is wonderful. And quite as remarkable it is to notice the manner in which we are getting out of the old conventional groove. To transplant a bad French convention and to defy Mudie, as a year or two ago people were inclined to do, is not good art, nor is it realism. But to produce splendid originality and a clean, healthy realism is to promulgate a new gospel. The outlook is very bright."

"And yet," I replied, " 'the Hansom Cab' has not yet driven away from us."

"Well, no," said Mr. Couch, with a quizzical shake of the head, " the Hansom Cab' tradition will be always with us, because the great big public is always with us. Nobody can elevate taste, only art. We shall never educate genteel Philistia. But not all of us live in Philistia, thank godness."

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

Pianos for Rent.

The largest stock at the lowest figures. Rent applied if purchased.

BOLLMAN BROS'. CO.,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

His Celluloid Cuffs Took Fire.

Manning (Io.) Special.

The Rev. Boles, the pastor who has been holding revival services here, met with a serious accident. A furnace used in the church for heating water for baptisms suddenly exploded, and the Rev. Boles carried it out. He had the misfortune to be wearing celluloid cuffs, which also took fire, and in an instant his clothes were on fire. Both of his arms were burned and charred in a frightful manner, and the attending physicians say his injuries are fatal.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A CLEVER CRIME BY A CLEVER WOMAN, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It would emphatically be what our Northern brethren call "a fine landing" for her; and for once Fate had been kind. He was the very husband of all best suited to her circumstances, if less than her fitting mate intellectually. Honest, loyal, dense-witted and unsuspicious, he would take her on trust and would make no inconvenient inquiries into the past. Hypnotized by his own love and her astuteness, he would see everything as she chose to present it; and he would refuse all subsequent enlightenment. Ill would fare the man or woman who should attempt to defame the fair widow whose promise he had obtained, whose love he had made his own and to whom he had given over his whole heart and soul—the living sacrifice laid on the altar of love.

But should he, in truth, ever find her to be less trustworthy than now he believed, woe would then betide her! Blind in his rage as now in his devotion, he would be like some wild beast let loose among the herds. He would slay and rend her where she stood—in the face of all men—shaming and ruining her for ever.

All this Zilla Harcourt knew as the law regulating the life and nature of this big, fair-haired and bullet-headed country gentleman—this Joshua Mainwaring—her marriage with whom was to lift her out of her present anxiety about ways and means and place her in a secure position for life. Aye, even so?—would it indeed do this? Was there no possible rift in that sweet lute of harmonious satisfaction? Had the past no thunderbolts which might some day fall out of the blue heaven to scatter death and desolation all around? Had that man, that handsome, crafty villain, in whom she had once believed—had he, Albert Chesterton, no power over her life, to make or mar her fortunes as his own needs and evil nature might determine? Too surely—too sadly!

She was a strong woman in her own way; brave and resolute in formulating her will with method and material exactness; shrinking from nothing that would give her the fulfilment of her desires. To her mind circumstance was both flexible and conquerable; and outside the irresistible domination of superior physical force she knew nothing on earth that should be her master—that should make her its slave. Yet even she had the weakness common to the sex all round of believing that tigers will content themselves with milk when they cannot get blood, and that conscienceless egotism will transform itself into self-denying humanity at the prayer of a defenseless creature whom it can crush, body and bones, at will.

"He will never be such a wretch!" she said to herself again and again.

This was the anodyne with which she soothed her deeper fear. The common sense—the knowledge of character—that lay below this soothing superficial hope, told her in unmistakable accents enough the bitter truth that he would be this wretch.

She knew that when he heard of this "fine landing" which was to save her from shipwreck, he would put on the screw, as he could, and either drain her dry with secret indignities and tortures, or more boldly destroy her altogether;—failing profit and a share in her good fortune, making ruin and revenge serve his turn.

What could she do? What should she do? She did not yet know, waiting on his line of action. For the present she was like one walking in darkness, uncertain of her way and ignorant of the issue. All that she knew for certain was she must keep a brave front, still hoodwinking the good-hearted, thick-witted and confiding man who loved her, and making the best terms she could with that other in whose hateful power she had placed herself.

It is nothing to the purpose in what this power consisted. It might be love or money, crime or folly, sinful deed or compromising circumstances, worse in appearance than in reality, and now impossible to clear from the misleading guess which made imprudence look like deadly evil. Whatever it had been in the beginning, there it was now—a fact not to be denied. Albert Chesterton held Zillah Harcourt, the widow of the Colonel, in the hollow of his hand, and her life belonged to him more than to herself. He could mar her plans and destroy her fair prospects at his pleasure. He was the living death in whose shadow she planted the roses of her hope, and trusted in the good offices of a kindly fortune. He was the lion in her path, the dragon before the cave wherein her good genius was to be found. Had she in her hand gifts of such charm and potency as should secure her safe passage and the friendly neutrality of this formidable power? Who knows!

The story, whatever it might be, was of bygone date and had been transacted in distant climes. It had all happened in India, some months before the Colonel died. How much it had to do with that sudden and somewhat mysterious death only Zillah and her accomplice knew. But in all probability, if that thing which happened one day up at Simla had never taken place, the dry bones of poor Col. Harcourt would have been clothed with their scanty garment of flesh to this day, and Zillah would have still been an honored wife with a clear conscience and a fettered will. Instead of which she was now as free as air to the world's eye in her circumstances, with a conscience, how deeply smirched?—a life, how strenuously under coercion and control?

The door bell rang hastily, and a heavy, blundering step strode heavily up the stairs. In the lover came, not waiting to be officially announced in his impatience, even the delay of half a minute proving intolerable. Without a word of formal greeting he took the pretty young widow in his arms, and held her to his heart as a man does who feels that in that beloved woman he holds all that life has of sweetest, holiest, best.

Some minutes passed before he could speak for the throbbing of his heart that checked his voice, and then all he found to say was: "Darling, my lady-bird!"

Well, a woman wants little else! She scarcely expects her lover to begin a discussion on home rule or the differential calculus, and is contented with kisses and sweet words in place of intellect and fine thoughts.

Zillah's answer was not much more discursive than her lover's greeting.

"Dear old doggoo!" she said caressingly.

And Josh Mainwaring went straight into the seventh heaven of delight.

The time of probation, which all lovers have to undergo, would soon now be at an end. This day fortnight the custom of society would be satisfied, giving place to the reign of love.

"Only a fortnight more," said Josh, with an impatient sigh; for, indeed, though he prefaced his sentence with the word "only," he felt as if that fortnight would never end—as if Time had no wings about his feet, and as if that scythe of his, notched and rusty, hacked feebly at the passing moments instead of shearing them swiftly as of old.

"Yes, in a fortnight's time!" she echoed. Then she laughed pleasantly, and put up her small jeweled hand to playfully pull the shaggy ends of his bushy beard. "Take care," she said, with a look peculiarly her own, which had first caught him; "take care, you dear old thing, that your ladybird does not develop into a wasp when you have her. And then where will you be?"

"I'll chance the wasp," said Josh, his clumsy face aglow with pleasure at this conceit.

He liked things he could comprehend without trouble, and dreaded nothing so much as discourse that went over his head.

In this, too, Zillah showed her cleverness and tact. Of all her own richer intellectual life she gave no sign to her comparatively uncultivated lover, thus never humiliating him by making him feel her superiority.

"I do really think you care just a scrap for me," she returned, playing up to his humor.

He kissed her.

"One on account," he said. "And do you care for me, my darling, just a scrap—or, rather, more?"

"A wee bit more," she answered.

And again the good, pure, clumsy soul went up to heaven and bathed itself in celestial light.

This was all the kind of talk that could be got out of him, extra to horses, dogs, farming and sport. Indeed, he was a very giant of generosity—a very paladin for nobility of feeling. In intellect, in power of conservation, in the faculty of expressing his idea, he was a mere pigmy below the mental stature of the average schoolboy. In him she would have to be content with the matter—leaving manner, form and appearance to take care of themselves. The essential thing would be very perfect, but the envelope was, and always would be, fragmentary and imperfect.

Could she bear it for life? Would weariness overmaster her, as it had overmastered her before when time had rasped her raw under the file of that dry, prim, irascible old colonel of hers? It was a question not to be answered without thought, and it was a momentous one, answered how it might be. She must brave the chance, and she felt that with such bitter experience as she had had she would come out victorious in the trial. If only Albert Chesterton were dead!

If only he were dead! She kept on repeating this to herself with what was essentially a curse in her heart. If wishes could have annihilated him she would have reduced him there and then to a heap of ashes. She did not know his exact whereabouts at this moment, but she sent her deadly wishes, winged with hate and fear, like evil spirits fleeing through space, to fall on him and destroy him wherever they might find him. What would he do when he should know? Would he be generous and hold his hand, as she hoped, or brutal and oppressive as she feared? He was absent now. The struggle would have to come when she was married and he had returned, unless, indeed, he should die now—die! die!—as she wished.

Wrapped in her own thoughts she saw nothing of the moving pageant of the "good park day" through which she was passing. Women nodded; men lifted their hats; but she, with eyes fixed, staring before her into vacancy, saw no more than a somnambulist sees of the crowd by which she is watched. Suddenly her victoria drew up close to the palings. A tall, dark-haired, handsome man, with eyes as glittering as a gypsy's, and, for all his physical beauty, something in his physiognomy that irresistibly suggested Mephistopheles or a snake, detached himself from the crowd, and leaning over the little carriage, said softly: "Zillah! Well met, cara carina!"

Then she started and woke from her dream to find herself face to face with her living fate.

It was as if her thought had taken substantial form and shape; as if her curse had fulfilled the old Chinese proverb and had come back on herself as straying fowls come home to roost.

With a supreme effort she checked the cry that came to her lips and smoothed her face from its first spasm of horror to one of conventional propriety.

"How you startled me!" she said, with a forced smile, holding out her hand. "I believe I was asleep."

"With your eyes open?"

"Yes, with my eyes open. I do not remember seeing anyone of all the crowd I have been passing. I was dreaming."

"Of me?"

He laughed with a mocking devil in the echo.

She smiled in her sweetest, loveliest way.

"Yes, that is just it," she said. "I was dreaming of you!"

"That is strange," he returned. "I should have thought it would have been of Mr. Mainwaring. You see I know your news, and you managed to suppress that little start in most masterly fashion. You were always an adept at self-control, Zillah!"

"How strange it is, the way in which everything gets known!" she said, with that reflective kind of air which treats of a generalized subject not personally interesting, by which an embarrassing clause is so often evaded.

"I was glad to hear the news," he continued. "I hear that Mainwaring is very well off, and his rent-roll makes a respectable figure among the county gentlemen. That is good for you, Zillah mia, and for your friends, too."

"Yes, Mr. Mainwaring is well off," she answered steadily.

"And parts freely?"

"He is generous."

"Benissimo!" said Albert Chesterton, with a charming smile. "And I am so confoundedly hard up! Down on my luck all round."

"Monte Carlo?" asked Zillah Harcourt.

"Monte Carlo and a dozen other devils," he answered. "What can you do for me, little woman?"

I? Nothing!" she said. "I have no money of my own to spend on myself, still less to give to anyone else."

"If you have not, he has," said her companion, significantly.

"Do you expect me to ask him for money for you?"

She said this with a certain flash, scarcely in keeping with the amiability of look and manner so carefully put on and preserved by each.

He smiled in his charming way.

"Assuredly," he answered. "We have been fast friends for so long a time, and know too much of each other"—here he looked her full in the face, right into her eyes—"not to share alike when good fortune comes to one of us. What I should do, were I in your place, I expect you will do now to me—at the least share, if not quite halve, your cake—let your friend profit by your good fortune."

"The money is not mine," said Zillah.

"You can make it yours," he answered. "A little good will towards me, and a little cajolery and caressing to him, and there we are! You will not be a penny the worse, and I shall be many pounds the better. Don't you see the logic of that, Carina?"

"From your point of view, perhaps."

She smiled bravely under her torture.

"And your own?"

"It is different."

"But you will harmonize these diverging points of view," he said, a whole world of menace in his tone. "I look to you, remember, to keep me out of the hole where I am at this moment. If you do not—gare a vous!"

Zillah kept her eyes cast down. She was busied in disentangling the lace of her parasol. She dared not raise them. She knew too well what depths of hate, fire and scorn he would see in them if she did.

"I will see what I can do," she said after a moment's pause. Then, mastering her face, she raised her beautiful blue eyes with a strangely veiled and expressionless look in them—almost as if she had drawn a film before them. Then, as if she laid down her arms and surrendered at discretion, she added sweetly: "Come to see me to-morrow. Come to tea and we will talk it over. I will help you all I can. You know that, Albert."

"You were always a staunch little woman, and I thought you would when the thing was properly laid before you," he answered.

This time his smile was not forced as he shook hands with her cordially, and she drove rapidly away.

"That fiend! that fiend!" she said to herself, her hatred, rage, fear and desire for revenge surging like a flood about her heart.

"Poor little cuss, it is rough on her, but needs must," was his thought as he turned back into the crowd, so far freed in anticipation from the care which had been oppressing him of late. "She owes it to me, and I should be a fool not to utilize my power."

Her hands burned like fire and her blue eyes were preternaturally bright, but there was no aimless recklessness about her, and her will remained concentrated and unbroken—not frittered away by doubts, by hesitation, by any form of distracted counsels. She knew what she intended to do, and, great as was the risk, she would brave it, staking her all on the issue. She went to her writing desk and took out a parcel sealed and carefully secured. This she opened, taking from it two or three small packets, each filled with a white powder, like those which a chemist makes up. And yet they wanted the true professional touch, and had evidently been made up by an amateur. Each little packet—unintelligible to the commonalty, explanatory to her. She took them up one by one, deliberating, thinking.

"A week," she muttered. "Too quick. A fortnight? That will bring it just to the day. A month? He will have too much time to work mischief. The fortnight will be the best. It has to be done. And he has brought it on himself."

She chose one of the packets and slipped in inside her waistband, then carefully replaced all the rest, sealed and secured the parcel as before and put it back into the locked compartment of her writing desk. This done she sat down to the piano and played and sang with unusual brilliancy.

About a quarter to 5 Albert Chesterton came in. She had purposely asked him earlier than her lover—good, honest Josh—that she might soothe him, blind him, beguile him, so as to insure his careful conduct to the man whose wife she was so soon to be—to the man her marriage with whom was to react to the good of her master. She was singing "White Wings" as he came in, and singing it with exquisite correctness and pathos.

"Your voice is as good as ever, I hear," said the master of her fate, as he came forward, with all his well-known grace and charm.

How she hated that superb manner of his! How she despised those fictitious graces!

"Do you think so?" she said, smiling with as much charm in her welcome as was in his greeting—as much and as false.

"And you are as beautiful as ever," he continued.

His eyes were bold. In spite of his fine manner, his admiration was coarse and familiar to disrespect.

"And you have not gone off, Albert," she answered, a caress in her tones more than in her eyes.

"I am glad that you have kept a soft place for me in your heart," he said.

"And always shall have," she answered.

"In spite of the new love?"

"The new love does not necessarily destroy the old affection," she said prettily.

"Then I may count on you, Zillah?"

"To help you?"

"Yes."

"Surely!" she answered. "I have been thinking of nothing else all the night through. Yes; you can count on me, Albert."

"I always thought you were a little brick," he said. "And our alliance is undisturbed."

"Certainly. Old friends as we are, my good fortune ought to influence yours."

She spoke in the blandest voice—put on her sweetest manner. She was so sweet, indeed, that he took her in his arms and kissed her—she heroically suppressing the loathing that stole over her like ice, and conquering the inclination that she had to strike him in the face with her clenched fist.

Then the door-bell rang again and Mr. Mainwaring was announced.

The tea was brought in, and the pretty hostess busied herself about the cups. They were talking of India and the scenery about Simla, both Mr. Chesterton and she discussing various points of view without so much as a glance, a flush, to show how intimately connected with their joint lives were these places—these scenes.

Then said Zillah to Josh Mainwaring, "You know that beautiful photograph, Joshua, hanging on the wall there in the inner drawing-room? Take Mr. Chesterton to see it."

Both men got up from their places, and went across into the inner room, where the curtains over the archway concealed them from her and her from them. Swift as a flash she drew out the little packet from its hiding place and emptied its contents into one of the cups, then crushed the paper into her pocket, and poured out the tea.

In a loud, clear, steady voice she called out to her old friend and potential executioner: "Do you remember that view, Mr. Chesterton?"

"Perfectly," he answered, coming back through the curtained archway just as she was putting the sugar into his cup of tea.

A strange expression was on his face. It was in some sense mocking, in some sense menacing, with a curiously evanascent touch of tenderness—all born of the memories which that photograph had called forth.

Then the two men took their places at the little table and drank the tea which Zillah had prepared for them. And when Albert Chesterton had drained his to the last permissible drop, she smiled with her prettiest, most entrancing smile, right into his face, as she asked him would he have any more?

Verily, she was a woman of nerve, colossal in her strength of will, her coolness, her absolute freedom from fear or scruple!

"You will come to the 'function,' of course?" she said to Albert, looking at her lover while she spoke. "Yesterday fortnight. You will come, will you not?"

"I hope so," chimed in honest Josh.

"With all the pleasure in life," answered Albert, without affectation, and heartily.

"It will give me pleasure, and I can answer for Mr. Mainwaring," said Zillah.

And again Albert thought the little woman was a real brick if there ever was one, and how much she must have once loved him to have kept such warm memories to this day.

How glad he was of her marriage with that rich clumsy oaf! He saw land at last, for that screw would not be suffered to rust for want of use in the turning!

Decidedly the salmon and champagne were bad. They must have been, for he felt queer enough to justify any amount of suspicion respecting feeding grounds and brands. But it was a passing indisposition, and he would soon be quite well again. He wished he had not drunk so much of that champagne! It seemed all right, but it could not have been. His head ached, his pulse was high, his skin felt drawn and dry. He had a strange dimness in his eyes, and felt as if he were in for an attack of fever. Perhaps it was this dreaded influenza. It would be a vile nuisance if it were.

Thinking these things and inwardly fuming, Albert Chesterton dressed himself with as much bad humor as belongs to the average man of pleasure and activity when seized by a strange indisposition. He would go to see Zillah Harcourt to-day and work off some of his spleen on her. She was no longer the "little brick" of his admiration as she was yesterday. She was the galled jade whom he could wince at his pleasure, and would.

But when he called she was not at home, and the servant could not say when she would return.

He went into the drawing room with such a masterful air that the maid "wondered at him," and speculated on the reason why and how he could dare; and sitting at the very writing desk where Zillah kept under lock and key those packets, the contents of one of which he drank yesterday, he wrote her a short and peremptory note, saying only, "Feel seedy. Come and see me to-morrow at 2 sharp. No matter what your engagements, I command you to come."

"Not a minute too soon, devil!" said Zillah to herself, when she read this insolent mandate. "This would have been my life. I knew it only too well, and he richly deserves what he has got."

To himself, however, she wrote in different strain.

"Very sorry to hear you are not well. Is it influenza? Never mind! I am not afraid of infection. I will come to see you to-morrow, as you say, at 2 o'clock, and hope to find you better."

But when to-morrow came he was no better. On the contrary he was rather worse, and decidedly he had influenza in a somewhat novel and more than usually severe form.

"You must have a doctor," said Zillah, feeling his pulse.

For an answer he swore roundly.

"You are so feverish," she continued soothingly. "Shall I make you some lemonade? I brought some lemons in my bag. Shall I ring for hot water and make you some?"

A sharp look passed over his face.

"Let me see you make it," he said, unpleasantly.

Her cheeks burnt, but she was perfectly self-possessed and amiable.

"Of course, dear," she said. "If it will amuse you you shall make it yourself."

"No. I only want to see you do it and see all that you do," he returned significantly.

She rang the bell. Water, glasses and sugar were brought up, and she took two lemons from her bag. She handed him one, retaining the other, which she squeezed quickly, having cut it.

"Shall I use both?" she asked.

"Yes. I am thirsty enough to die,' he answered, with an impatient toss of his head.

While she was stirring and paring and pressing, all according to rule, Albert watching her, he said suddenly:

"It would be a good thing for you, Zillah, if I were out of the way."

Her eyes blazed with a sudden light, as if in their depths the fires of hell were visible. But she answered caressingly:

"Indeed, no, Albert! You are my friend, and I have no fear of you."

"Yet I could crush you—I could ruin you," he said cruelly. "One word to that fool who is going to marry you and you are nowhere."

"That word you will never say!" she said fiercely.

"Can you make sure of that?"

For an instant she hesitated. That light still blazed fiercely in her downcast eyes. She dared not raise them, lest he should see it. Or should she, and let him know his fate? No! She must forego the sweets of expression—the joy of confessed triumph. This part of her revenge—this desperate deed, done for self defense, must suffice.

"If I know you at all, I can," she returned.

"Why do you not look at me when you speak?" said Albert, peevishly. "Look at me, Zillah!"

"How cross you are, poor dear!" she answered, going up to him and caressing him; but even then her eyes did not meet his; and though she kissed his forehead, she avoided his lips.

She waited there a little while longer, until the lemonade had become cool to take. Then she poured out a tumbler full, which she watched him drink, thirstily, to the end. After which she went away, amiably promising to come again to-morrow, and, meanwhile, advising a physician; to which proposal he assented ungraciously, falling foul of the influenza which had attacked him so inopportunely, and cursing his ill-luck and Zillah together, as if she had brought him the plague in her pocket.

Mrs. Harcourt was as attentive, as sympathetic, as a sister, and good Josh Mainwaring sent kindly inquiries daily; while this onces gay, gallant, this handsome Mephistophelean, Albert Chesterton, writhed in sore pains, his life burning away in a fever that nothing could calm or subdue.

So a fortnight passed, and the night before the marriage came on. The end was drawing near. His hours were numbered. It was a ghastly vigil that the bride-expectant was keeping, but she must go through her appointed task to the end. She must be on the watch to prevent any attempt at betrayal and to stifle all nascent suspicion. She must carry on the cheat to the end, and let him die in ignorance of the cause. This was only the common-sense reasoning of self-protection. If her marriage had to be put off for a day she must hold her post.

But it would not need to be put off. The last moments were at hand. Sitting by him, her hand in his, Zillah watched him slowly passing into death. He was lying as if unconscious. Then suddenly he opened his eyes. Already the glaze of death was over them, but for one brief instant the old fire came back. He essayed to speak, and she bent her ear to his lips.

"Murderess!" he said in a hoarse whisper, "I see it all now. You have poisoned me!"

Years and years after, when Josh Mainwaring died, an old man, with her withered hand in his, he died loving, trustful and blessing her to the end. He never knew that he had married a sinful jade who had ruthlessly murdered her accomplice. To him she had been the angel of the house—the good genius of his life—and the awful secret she carried in her heart never escaped from its safe hiding-place. Conscience she had none to prick her, and justice was a mere scarecrow—good only for frightening cowards. His ignorance was bliss, and she took care that he should not become wise. She had gained the stakes for which she had played; but when the forfeit came to be paid—when for worldly success she had to give her soul—what then would be her fate?

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

A Grand Easter Entertainment.

200 distinct styles Baltimore tailor-made suits, Prince Alberts, cutaways and sacks, all the newest shades, $12.50 to $25. Broadway competitors charge double for the same quality of goods. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing-room, ever so bright in conversation, she must possess some other quali to convince the great average run o young men that she can be the manager of his home, the pilot that steers his ship of state, writes Edward W. Bok in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*. Frugality, womanly instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children—these are the traits which make the good wife of to-day, and which young men look for in the girls they meet. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts, but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives.

WATCHES! ON EASY TIME PAYMENTS. WATCHES!

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK.

We sell Watches and Jewelry on time—weekly or monthly—payments. LADIES' and GENTS' **SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED** and **SILVER WATCHES,** Charms, Chains and Rings, and, REMEMBER, we let you have the Watch or goods on the first payment—NO WAITING. We sell goods just as cheap on time payments as you can get them for cash. We make terms to suit all, and guarantee our goods to be just as represented.

Call and see us, or send your address and one of our agents will call on you and show a full line of samples.

STODDART WATCH CO.,

Open evenings till 9 p. m. 113 North Sixth Street.

NEW TIME - PAYMENT HOUSE.

Housekeepers, Take Notice. Springtime Has Come.

BUY YOUR

Bedroom Suits, Cooking Stoves, Brussels Carpets,
Parlor Suits, Heating Stoves, Tapestry Carpets,
Dining Suits, Gasoline Stoves, Ingrain Carpets,
Kitchen Furniture, Gas Stoves, Oilcloths,
Rockers, Lace Curtains, Linoleums,
Window Shades, and all other House Furnishings.

Cash or Easy Payments.

DORAN - COLLET

FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,

405 N. Fourth St.

SNAKE HUNTING.

PROF. O'REILLY TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES WITH VENOMOUS REPTILES.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The other day there stood before the snake cage in the Central Park a fair-haired, blue-eyed man of 30, of athletic build and quiet manner. He twirled in his fingers his long, waxed-out mustache as he examined the occupants with a critical eye. This was Mr. G. R. O'Reilly, a member of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, who has made snakes the study of his life. A student of literature and philosophy, he has from childhood surrounded himself with birds and beasts and things that creep and crawl. In colleges where he studied he either started museums or made large additions to those existing. At Dublin his valuable collection of South African entomology is in the national museum. Stonyhurst College in Lancashire is indebted to him for valuable specimens of reptilia. The young but flourishing college of St. Aidan's in Cape Colony owes its museum to his initiative, leaving there a magnificent assortment of snakes, lizards, frogs and insects. The British Museum, Brown's at Liverpool and others are also indebted to his energy.

As his travels have been world-wide so has his career been a varied one. At one time he was a newspaper editor, then again promoter of a limited liability company, a private tutor, a railroad official, an engine fitter, a chief of magazine on the late Panama Canal, a college professor, a gentleman of leisure, a soldier, a sailor and general world ranger, contributing to newspapers, magazines and scientific societies the results of his earnest studies of the life-history of the reptile world.

On the dry karoo of South Africa, in the orange groves of Andalusia, on the waters of the Orinoco, in the forests of Venezuela, among the mountains of Colombia, the ruins of Central American cities, or the swamps of Staten Island, he has ever kept up his untiring snake hunt. In the eyes of money makers he is genially foolish, but one of those fools who know how to make life interesting to others and happy for themselves. His exertions have from time to time enriched the zoological gardens of London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Philadelphia and New York with snakes that were large, beautiful or rare.

The most extensive and representative collection of living snakes ever seen in this country was that which he left on view at Central Park during last summer, to which considerable attention was drawn by the newspapers at the time. The largest part of it is now in the Zoological Garden at Philadelphia. He is at present in New York, uncertain whither the weathercock of inclination may next point to.

To his pen we are indebted for the following sketch of his strange hunting, and of the methods he uses in catching deadly snakes:

Though for years I have hunted and captured snakes in various regions of the world famous for reptile wonders, still it was in South Africa that I had my earliest and most startling experiences.

There it was that in a church, at prayer time, I caught a snake gliding about amongst the kneeling worshipers. It was there, also, that I made close acquaintance with the spitting cobra, when, in catching him, he squirted out the venom in clear drops upon my face. And it was likewise in the same arid land that, having secured a young puff adder, with nothing at hand to carry him home in, I unscrewed one of the lenses of my large binocular and safely stowed him therein. In the college at Grahamstown I kept no less than forty or fifty snakes in my bedroom, many of them running about loose; and one of these pests, a female cobra, (sepedon haemachates,) surprised me at bedtime on a Saturday night by depositing eighteen young ones on the dressing table.

Prof. G. R. O'Reilly.

On entering that room the scene of hissing and wriggling was startling to a stranger. Its fame, safer than any lock, rendered the place an arcanum sacred to the white "umtagati," as the natives called me, into which no Kaffir servant or workman would dare to enter.

Well do I remember, that having once asken in two stalwart Zulu warriors and invited them to sit down, one disappeared through the door and the other through the window, as they were each startled by loud hissing from puff adders coiled on the chairs.

The snakes of Portugal failed to escape me in the vineyards of Oporto or even when they took refuge among the bones of vanished worth in the cemetery of Villa Nova de Gaya. Unhappy Spain! 'Twas there, on the very spot where Don Roderick lost his crown, that I lost my umbrella, smashed to pieces on the battlefield of Guadalete, trying to prevent the escape of a snake into a prickly pear hedge. I have captured snakes in the woods, on the plains and in the waters; and on board ship as well as in church; and even in the center of New York City itself, where last summer I caught a garter snake in Central Park.

I have carried them in my pockets in street cars and railroad trains; and, by the bye! once, on the crowded sidewalk of Fifth avenue, I was unable to salute a lady because I had one in my hat.

There is, or used to be, in the Museo Pintoresco at Cadiz a picture of a scene in Central America, with Indians sitting beneath great palm trees and large spotted snakes encoiled in the branches. The sight of it was disturbing. For weeks boa constrictors and anacondas entwined themselves in my imagination; until happening to walk on the quays, the shouting of the sailors and the smell of the tar, so abiding in ship life, made me feel that Europe was a cooped-up place compared with the superb ventilation of the American prairies.

I was soon chasing snakes from coast to coast on the Isthmus of Panama—and a splendid stamping ground it is for a snake hunter.

The day after my arrival a friend sent his card requesting that I would kindly come over to breakfast, and to do him the favor of catching a boa constrictor under his bed. He added naively: "Encoutez les soupris de madame, qui a la tete converte, encore se couche accablee de peur, craignante de mettre dehors du lit ses douces pieds." My stars! The lady in bed with her head covered up."

Mentally praying she would keep so, I seized my hunting stick and a sack to stow the beast in and hurried off without either hat or coat.

Right enough. There were the bed clothes gathered up in a heap, while from the bundle proceeded a murmur of sighing and praying. My friend with his negro servants crowded at the door. I dropped on my knees at the bedside and peeped beneath. There was a great yellow tree boa coiled in the remotest corner. It was impossible to get at him there, but a jerk of the stick soon shot him out into the middle of the floor. The negroes fled screaming "My king!" The snake hissed loudly and sprang at me fiercely, while from the bed came a terror-stricken cry, "O Mon Dieu! Que je suis malheureuse!" Before I could use my stick he had his long, curved teeth entangled in the cloth of my trousers, but ere he withdrew them my nimble fingers were clasped round his throat. His eight-foot body flew out like a whip-lash, entwining me tightly round arms and neck, as I rushed from the room and from the house, fearing an apparition at the bedroom door. But I never saw the lady, either then, before or since. However, the following week I received a pretty little copy of "Paradise Lost." "Avec les remerciements de madame—pour souvenir de laventure du serpent."

To me city life is tiresome. In the woods I am at home, and my chief delight is the snake hunt, an amusement that has in it that spice of danger which always gives zest to the appetite for adventure.

Generally setting out alone, my equipment is neither heavy nor cumbersome. A haversack for refreshments, a cutlass to clear the way through entanglements of vines and bushes, a binocular glass with which to search the open glade before breaking through the screen of heavy branches, a few bags of coarse stuff in which to stow the captures, a stick about eight feet long, having the last six inches turned off at an angle of forty five degrees, with which to press the neck of the deadly snakes to the ground, so as to protect the hands from a fatal bite, a sharp penknife to lay open the seat of poison and allow of its extraction; these complete the list.

The catching of the venomous kinds is the most interesting because it has in it such an appearance of playing with danger. Now, the detective who sets himself out to catch his human prey must first of all know their habits, their times of going and coming and where they are generally to be found. So it is with the snake hunter.

Capturing a Rattler.

As a rule venomous snakes sleep by day and wander abroad in the shades of evening to seek food or drink, or meet their mates in the wood-path. During the day each will be found in his peculiar habit coiled up in some retired spot where the feet of men or beasts are not wont to disturb.

These most likely places the hunter knows, and thither, with his long stick on his shoulder, with eyes and ears alert, he cautiously bends his steps.

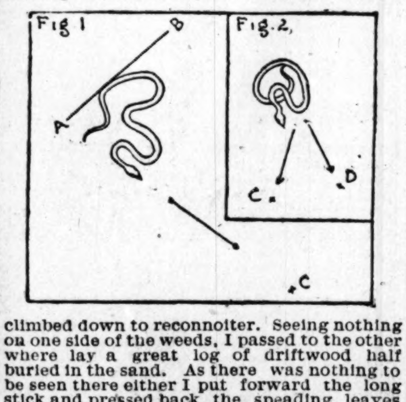
Should he wish for the rattlesnake, he seeks him where the cultivation ends and the forest begins, for on the border, like a skillful freebooter, the cautious crotalus lies in wait for the rats and mice that have gathered thither to feed on the farmer's produce. With his long stick the snake hunter presses aside the shading bushes to see if the sleeping reptile lies coiled beneath. He examines every nook by the fallen tree, every recess of the copse covered hillside, and there oftenest where the ferns wave from the crannies and screen him from view in the deceiving light of their fluttering shadows, will he find the rattler taking his midday siesta. Yes, there he is! lying close in an angle of the lichen-grown rock. You can see him through the leafy curtain. I'll press back the ferns with my stick and leave him clear of shade. See how he lies, so beautifully mottled with variations of black and brown and gray, with here and there a tinge of yellow. Although he is not colored like the rock nor yet like the dried leaves or withered sticks, still he harmonizes with all—an indistinct mass of blending tints, arranged in nature's beautiful way, in a certain irregular regularity, causing the eye to lose him, as it were, in the sameness of his surroundings. Stoop gently over him. He will not fly at you. Is he asleep? Who can tell? Yet his eyes are wide open—round glassy balls of gray, with a vertical pupil like the cat's. They never close, even when he sleeps. He is ever thus wide-eyed, gazing alike on the mysteries of day and night.

I touch him gently. The quiet coil begins to move within itself. He draws back his head slightly. The tail, with its warning rattle, starts up vertically from the center of convolution and the signal of alarm is given. It vibrates so rapidly that the eye cannot follow the movement. 'Tis a blur upon the sight. To the ear it is like the rustling of withered leaves with some resemblance to the whirring song of the cicada. I touch him gently again, that the head may be thrust forward clear of the coils. Aha! There it comes. I press with the bent stick on his neck gently but firmly to the ground. Then stooping, steadying the stick with my knee, I take him with my hand round the neck, close behind the jaws. In this way he cannot turn to bite. Into one of the bags I have with me I drop him, tail foremost, and carry him off in triumph.

Other dangerous snakes of the same family are the copperhead and the water moccasin, the former inhabiting the hillside and the latter the rivers of the Southern States. Both these and the rattler are loth to strike and, even when provoked, will often be satisfied with one bite. They are not to be compared for size or venom to the terrible Fer de Lance.

Unlike them, although belonging to the same family, he will strike again and again, and is the cause of great mortality where he exists, causing death often in a few moments. Over the whole earth there is none to compare with him, except the notorious cobra of India. Although not a water snake, he is fond of the river and of the flat lands in its vicinity, seldom being met with in the hills. This denizen of the reedy swamp and sedgy river bank is found over the whole north of the South American continent as well as in the islands of Trinidad, St. Lucia and Martinique. He is truly the evil genius of the two latter where deaths from his bite form a high percentage every year. In Martinique, especially, it is necessary oftentimes in some districts to burn the cornfields so as to destroy these snakes before the negroes dare enter to cut the canes. Last year on one estate thirty-seven Fer de Lances were killed on a piece of ground containing eleven acres. Of a dull yellowish or clay tinted ground color, he is ringed with irregular, blackish bands narrowing towards the back and broadening downwards. This arrangement of coloring makes him extremely difficult to discern on the flat alluvial lands where the sunbaked clay mixed with the blackened color of sticks rotten and water-soaked makes a carpet of a color with his coat. He is from five to seven feet in length, as thick as a man's wrist, with a flat triangular head.

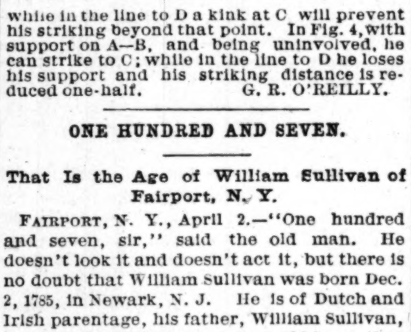
One day as I sat on the bank of a river under a spreading mora tree I found myself unexpectedly in the neighborhood of a large Fer de Lance. The tall reeds of the opposite bank were reflected in the placid stream. I felt inclined to rest but was startled by a sharp squeak from a bunch of weeds just below on a stretch of sand by the water. The birds heard it too and showed their agitation. Having no doubt of its being a snake, I climbed down to reconnoiter. Seeing nothing on one side of the weeds, I passed to the other where lay a great log of driftwood half buried in the sand. As there was nothing to be seen there either I put forward the long stick and pressed back the speading leaves which shadowed the log, but what was my horror to find myself within striking distance of a large Fer de Lance half hidden in the weeds, holding in his mouth a goodly-sized water rat. Quickly I jumped backward; nor less quick did he relinquish his prey and throw himself into a posture of defense. But to this momentary delay I owed my safety. To take a rattlesnake or a copperhead is easy, but for a Fer de Lance especial care and promptness are requisite, for he strikes repeatedly and with precision to a much greater distance. As he lay in a disadvantageous position it was necessary to shift him before making the attempt. When the stick was thrust in to dislodge him he struck it fiercely several times; but finally glided off towards the water. Immediately I bounded forward to pin him to the ground by the neck; but calculated wrongly, the stick catching him several inches up from the head, so that he turned and bit it angrily. For a moment I was puzzled. It was impossible to roll it down towards the head on account of the bend at the bottom; so seizing a favorable opportunity, when he ceased biting, a dexterous movement transferred it close enough to his jaws to allow my fingers to clasp his throat with security. Not without much wriggling and twining round my arms did he resign himself to captivity.



While the rattlesnake prefers the woodland border and the unfrequented copse, and the moccasin and Fer de Lance confine themselves to the flat lands by the river, the Bushmaster roams over hilly regions in the depths of the vast forests of South America, where every bird and beast, even the fierce jaguar, leaves him undisputed king. With fangs of wondrous length and poison exceedingly copious, 'tis especially his great length and consequent power of striking to such a remarkable distance that renders him truly the terror of the woods. He grows to the length of from eight to ten feet, and has been found thirteen and a half. He is as thick as the largest part of a man's arm; in color he is a light chocolate, with great blackish saddles creasing his back from head to tail. His name, wherever he exists, is one of dire significance.

The manner of catching him is practically the same as that for the rattlesnake and fer de lance. But woe to him who approaches to do so without making a careful calculation both of his position for striking and of the distance to which he can reach. Now, deadly snakes can usually launch themselves to a distance equal to two-thirds or even three-fourths of their own length. What, then, must be the peril of attempting to take an eight or ten-foot bushmaster with an eight-foot stick. The striking distance depends altogether on the manner of the coil. If this is well laid he has full power. But if on the contrary, as is usually the case, it is entangled within itself or with surrounding roots or branches, his striking distance is curtailed. Should he be encountered with untrammeled coil the hunter must keep at a respectful distance and force him to shift his position until he becomes involved so as to reduce the biting range and so allow a safe approach. Then even the great bushmaster may be taken with little risk, as I once did a very large one in the forests of Trinidad, although, had his coil been well laid, he could have struck me in the face or breast where I stood.

The accompanying diagrams show the comparative distances to which a poisonous snake can strike under various conditions. In Fig. 1, with support on A—B, he will strike to C. In Fig. 2, without support, he will not strike beyond C and D in those directions. In Fig. 3, with support on A—B, and being free in the line to E, he can strike to that point:



while in the line to D a kink at C will prevent his striking beyond that point. In Fig. 4, with support on A—B, and being uninvolved, he can strike to C; while in the line to D he loses his support and his striking distance is reduced one-half.

G. R. O'REILLY.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

That Is the Age of William Sullivan of Fairport, N. Y.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., April 2.—"One hundred and seven, sir," said the old man. He doesn't look it and doesn't act it, but there is no doubt that William Sullivan was born Dec. 2, 1785, in Newark, N. J. He is of Dutch and Irish parentage, his father, William Sullivan, Sr., being of Irish descent, and his mother Dutch. His father was one of the sturdy old pioneers of New Jersey, owning a large farm there. He also served faithfully in the Revolutionary war. There were eleven children, six boys and five girls, all of whom are dead except William, who was the oldest, and is to-day a resident of Fairport, in his 108th year.

Mr. Sullivan has been married thee times. The first time when he was 30 years old, to Sarah Washburn near Honeoye Lake, N. Y.; the second time to a Miss Wilson of Rochester, N. Y., and in 1865 to Mrs. Wheatley of East Bloomfield, N. Y., who died about two years ago at the age of 81 years.

Mr. Sullivan had ten children by his first wife, who died forty-two years ago. Seven of them are still living. The oldest is about 80 years of age. With the youngest, Joseph, 54 years old, of Fairport, the father now resides.

Five of the sons served in the late war of the rebellion, one of them being killed. The children are located in widely different sections of the country. The oldest, Eliza Baker, lives at Taunton, Mass.; Silvester at East Bloomfield, N. Y.; Martin, at Moline, Ill.; Myron and Henry, in Adare, Io.; Solomon, in Belmont, Mich., and Joseph, in Fairport. There are a very large number of grandchildren living, several great grandchildren and two or three great great grandchildren.

Mr. Sullivan lived in New Jersy until he was 28 years old, when he removed to Ontario County, this State, making the journey in a sleigh drawn by oxen. In 1812 he located in Hunt's Hollow, in the town of Naples, purchasing a farm, which he owned for forty years. Then he sold it and purchased another place near by, upon which he remained for five years, and was considered at the time quite well off financially. When he first moved into the town of Naples the country was an unbroken wilderness, there being only four or five families in a distance of eight or ten miles. Indians were numerous and bear and panther hunts helped to relieve the monotony of life in the wilderness. Deer and other wild game were very plentiful.

Mr. Sullivan is a remarkable well preserved man for one of his years, being hale and hearty and in better condition physically and mentally then some men at 80. His hair has not turned entirely gray—usually one of the first symptoms of declining years—but retains to a great extent its original color. He is a man of about five feet in height, never weighed over 130 pounds, and even now his form is remarkably straight and upright. When he walks it is in quite a sprightly manner. At present he is in good health. He has never been afflicted with any serious sickness, not even the grip, and boasts of the fact that he has never had to employ a doctor in his life. He still has most of his faculties, excepting that he is hard of hearing and his eyesight is failing him in regard to reading, etc., although he can read large print with the aid of powerful glasses.

Mr. Sullivan can be seen upon the streets of Fairport nearly every day when the weather is pleasant, often walking down to the business part of the village, nearly a half-mile from his home. He converses freely and intelligently with the citizens upon various subjects, being quite fond of recalling incidents in the early history of his life.

He has missed voting at election or town meeting but once he became of agd. He is an old Jacksonian Democrat, and has regularly cast a Democratic vote save when he voted for Abraham Lincoln. He expects to vote for the Democratic nominee for President next fall.

Mr. Sullivan has been a great walker in his day. When young he journeyed from Ontario County to New Jersey and back on foot on two different occasions, making the distance of 300 miles in six days—fifty miles per day. On one occasion other parties started on horseback at the same time as Mr. Sullivan on foot, and reached their destination at the same time.

When courting his last wife Mr. Sullivan used to walk regularly from Honeoye to East Bloomfield, a distance of eight miles. The gay gallant was 80 at the time. Once since residing at Fairport, when in his 106th year, he tried to demonstrate his ability to endure long walks by starting out, unknown to his son, for his old home. He had gone four miles when his son, who had learned of his whereabouts, overtook him and persuaded the old gentleman to return.

Inventor of Musical Notation.

From Harper's Bazar.

His name was Guido Aretino; he lived in the eleventh century. The circumstances determining the thought of Aretino in this direction have, through the lapse of years, been differently stated. The most reliable account presents a pleasant picture of this musical gentleman chanting with a monastery choir; suddenly he was struck with a point not before observed, the gradual and regularly ascending tones of the opening syllabic sounds of each hemistitch in the first three verses:

Ut queant laxis re sonare fibris
Mi ra gestorum fa muli tuorum
Sol ve polluti la bii reatum

Instinctive genius enabled Aretino to grasp at once the fitness of these sounds to form a new and perfect system of solfeggio.

CUT IN TWO!

$40,000 Stock of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,

OF

M. J. BOYLAN & CO., 1117 Olive St

Will Be Sold Regardless of Cost, Beginning MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, CASH OR TIME, on our Popular Plan of

$1 A WEEK!

If you need anything in the furniture line give us a call. Everything goes. The Entire Stock Must and Will Be Sold. Now Is Your Chance.

FISH CULTURE.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE NEOSHO EXPERIMENT.

Special Cor. of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEOSHO, MO., April 1.—Few persons not specially interested in fish culture or the growth of that art, are aware of the rapid advancement made in late years. It seems but a short time ago, when fish-culture was regarded as a curious discovery, or at the best a plaything for people of ample means to amuse themselves; and from the time of its discovery by the French in the eighteenth century and the publication of the fact some years later, down to the middle of the present century little or nothing had been done in a practical way, although a few salmon were hatched during the year 1837. The Governments of Belgium, Holland and Russia began to cultivate fish in a small way about the year 1853 and at that time the public attention of America was first called to the subject as one which promised to be of future benefit. By an act of the Massachusetts Legislature two years later three commissioners were appointed to report such facts concerning the propagation of fish as might tend to show the practicability and expediency of introducing the same into the commonwealth, under the protection of the law, and three years later trout-breeding was practiced in New York, and at that time achieved a limited success.

When the Fish Commission of the United States was brought into existence in 1871, fish culture was not only studied by the scientist, but by the everyday observer, and from the means of growing a few brook trout for the angler, or in a small way increasing the food fishes of a few rivers, it has become a system of propagation of both sea and fresh water fishes. From the beginning of the work on this extended scale dates the great improvement in apparatus, which has made the past ten years a period of constant progress in methods and in knowledge, and which has stimulated the work not in America alone but throughout the civilized world by the very complete manner in which the results have been accomplished and extensively published.

Germany is far ahead of any European country in the production of fish, and now stands second only to the United States in this respect. Many inventions have been made, all of which proved very useful.

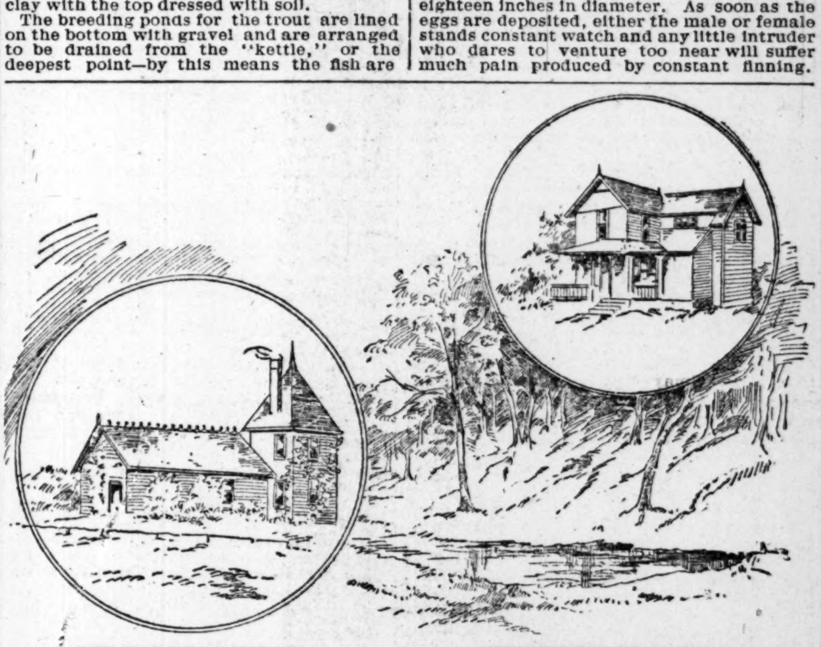
The United States Fish Commission was established for the purpose of investigating the cause of the decrease of our food fish, and afterwards devoted much attention to the fish culture as a means of increasing the food resources of the country. It kept up an annual investigation and added much to our knowledge of the life history of fishes. After the commission had been fully established and the experiment of propagation, which ended several years ago, and proved successful, numerous hatcheries were inaugurated throughout the United States, a commissioner being sent out to site the favorite locations. Mr. Marshall McDonald, in the summer of '87, was instructed to decide upon a good location in the southwestern portion of the United States. After carefully considering and investigating the southwestern corner of our great State, he returned to Washington and recommended that Neosho, Newton County, be the chosen locality, inasmuch as the people had manifested an unlimited amount of interest in the subject; secondly that the country was accessible by railroads, that the water to be used was from a living spring, with a capacity of some six hundred gallons per minute, the temperature of the water remaining between 58 deg. F. and 60 deg. F. in all seasons of the year and that the supply was inexhaustible.

After Col. McDonald had reported to the United States Senate, the matter was pushed by Senator Crockrell, Congressman Wade, Hon. M. E. Benton, Judge Jas. Alexander and Hon. L. D. Bell, who at that time was Mayor of the city's set of industrious citizens, who never rested until the appropriation for the establishment of a station at Neosho, had been allowed. Finally an appropriation of $8,000 was made and according to the agreement, entered into and between the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and the citizens of Neosho, seventeen acres of rich and irrigated land, amounting to $3,600, was donated and deeded over to the commission for the use of a hatchery. During the latter part of June of the same year work was commenced, and it was only a short time until the hatcheries were making great progress in the propagation of fish.

The hatcheries under the supervision of Mr. W. F. Page were placed on the ground donated, a part of which was excavated, and now thirteen well kept miniature lakes can be seen. The ground is inclosed by a substantial picket fence with two vehicle and two pedestrian entrances, while fine gravel walks and driveways are around the edge of the ponds and running over the ground for one-third of a mile.

The ponds or pools designed for the growing of fish in the summer and as storage quarters for brood stock in the winter are thirteen in number and with an average length of thirty feet. They are of different forms, some scooped out of the ground, merely with an earth bottom, in which aquatic plants, suitable to fish, are grown. The banks in the warm season of the year are decorated with lilies and other ornamental plants. Each of the ponds are from three to five feet deep, with about one-fifth to three-fourths of an acre superficial area. The walls are of one and one-half inch plank, backed up by an earth embankment, and the bottom or floors are imbedded one foot in clay with the top dressed with soil.

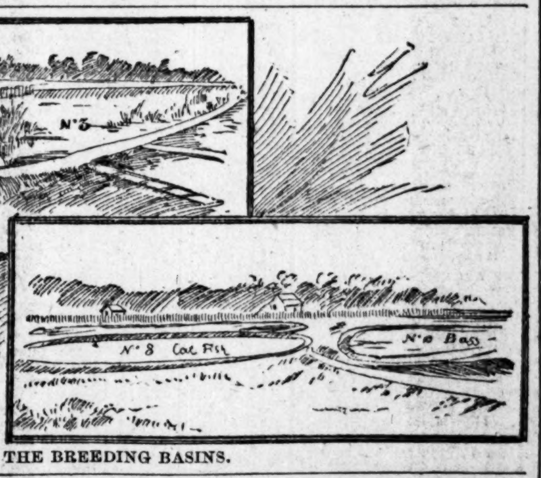
The breeding ponds for the trout are lined on the bottom with gravel and are arranged to be drained from the "kettle," or the deepest point—by this means the fish are caught when desired. All pools are protected by a board piling, from the intrusion of crawfish which has heretofore proven disastrous to a great extent. There are also provided an inlet and outlet. At the inlet is a "snake trap," and the outlet is protected by a copper wire screen, which prevents the escape of fish. The pond known as No. 5 is used as a hatching pond for glutinous eggs. The area of this pond is about 238 square feet.



THE HATCHING HOUSE. SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME.

The spring supplying the hatchery is situated at the base of a huge hill over-shadowing the grounds. At the spring a substantial collecting dam, containing 10 per cent of stone, is laid in cement and is protected by a high barb wire fence. The water is conducted, 730 feet, through an eight-inch wooden pipe. This pipe discharges into an open flume, 60 feet long, thence to the series of thirteen pools. After leaving the pools the water is conducted through a general flume which is 532 feet in length and is above the ground so as to expose the water to the atmosphere.

Lying immediately north of the pools is a building of frame structure combining the hatching house and office, the hatching rooms having a cement floor. The principal room is used for hatching trout eggs, and is provided with a three-inch supply pipe from the main trough, which affords a suitable opening for five good-sized hatching troughs, while an iron pipe at one end of the trough serves as an outlet to an underground sewer.



THE BREEDING BASINS.

In the room also are two large glass aquaria containing gold fish and numerous aquatic plants.

When the eggs are taken from the pond they are transferred to the hatching troughs and placed on "hatching trays" where they lay for three or four weeks, in water of 57 deg. F. The egg is about the size of a common pea and has the appearance of containing some milky substance, which if injured in the least, turns perfectly white and then chances for a fish from that egg are destroyed. In a short time after being in the water a black spot appears in the egg which is the eye of the newly formed animal. After fifteen days have passed, by close observation a dim outline of the fish can be seen, but gradually the blood begins to form and gives the egg a dark red color. A fish when born is about one-half an inch long, possessing all perfect features of a full grown specimen. It always, or in most cases, leaves the egg backward or tail first. Sometimes it will appear with the head and half the body protruding, but to the fish cultivator it means a short life for the unfortunate one. A number have been born, what the culturist would term "paralyzed," having the spinal column injured. They never grow longer than a "fingerling" and are often short-lived.

Oft times the body will appear with two heads or two bodies with one head, or twins will be hatched, as sometimes they are born in a round ball like a snake, and in every shape imaginable. Some, if properly cared for, may live for some time and again no amount of care can be bestowed upon them—they will die. It is all owing to the nature of their deformity. A number of deformed fish were reared at the Neosho station about a year ago and sent to Washington as specimens. Of the thirteen ponds, each and every one contains a different kind of fish.

Six hundred adult black bass (Micropterus Dolomier) were "landed" at the Neosho station in October, 1889, from Northern Illinois. Forty of the number were placed in a pond and immediately began "spawning." The stock of breeders carried over from year to year, steadily increases and the future production is expected to number among the thousands. These fish now occupy the pond known as No. 10. The bass spawns in the spring, generally from May to July. It selects a gravelly spot, sweeps the mud off, leaving the ground clear from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. As soon as the eggs are deposited, either the male or female stands constant watch and any little intruder who dares to venture too near will suffer much pain produced by constant finning.

The same care and protection is given the young fry until they are able to take care of themselves. The black bass feeds upon young fish, water insects and animals. If a supply of these is not produced in the ponds, they must be furnished from elsewhere.

In the winter of 1889 seventy-five of the German carp were sent to the Neosho Station from Washington. Suffering to a great extent from their long journey and confinement thirty-three died in the hatching-house. The remainder were placed in a pond, and in the spring of 1890 numbered in the thousands. The distribution for 1891 amounted to 10,331 carp.

In pond No. 8, situated near the center of the grounds, will be found the red eyed perch (ambloplites Rupestris). When these fish were received here none of the 275 were much more than an inch in length and, like the German carp, were very much emaciated. They spawned in the spring of '91. They formed a chain of small nests around the shallow margin of the pond. The nest is very near the exact size and shape of a hat crown. These contained from 1,000 to 3,000 eggs which are of a dark straw color. There is hardly any way to estimate the number of small fish in this pond as they are seldom seen near the surface of the water. The male fish will stand guard over the nests and an intrusion on the part of a stranger will be retaliated. Even a visitor who is observing the water where these fish are is liable to receive a quantity of liquid in his face for coming too near the sacred spot. The fighting qualities of this specimen are remarkable.

In pond No. 13 the water bears a red hue from the numerous gold fish contained therein. This fish has done exceedingly well as will be shown by the production of 17,107 of them the first year here. The gold fish has a body of elongated shape and entirely covered with a coat of uniform sized scales. The color is generally an orange yellow with a golden hue, sometimes marked with white or black. The name of the entire family had its origin, of course, in the prevailing golden color of the species first introduced into Europe.

The largest pond, known as No. 11, was especially designated as a nursery for the esculent shad of the Atlantic tributaries. The intention of the United States Fish Commission is to bring, by special car, a number (500,000), of young shad, from Washington, in May, 1892, and place them in this pond; there to be held until the following fall when they attain the length of several inches and then transport them to the rivers and streams of the Arkansas. By this means it is hoped to establish a regular run of shad in the Arkansas waters. It is well known to the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope that the shad spends a greater part of its life in salt water, and comes into fresh water only for the reproduction of its kind.

The young shad nursed in this Neosho pond will undoubtedly subsequently be planted in the streams tributary to the Arkansas River, and at the approach of winter run down to the briny waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The production of this station is, indeed, remarkable, as the table given below will show, that the production of the year from July 1, 1890, to the same day of the next year, is 21,532 fish increase of the preceding year. Notwithstanding that fish were distributed in twenty-three States and Territories during 1889 and 1890, the trout this year will go to the rivers of very large territory, ranging from Minnesota to Texas.

The following table will show the production of the Neosho Station from the time of its creation:

KIND.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Rainbow trout	22,051	12,100
Brown trout	11,937	15,200
Lake trout	506	....
Brook trout	....	8,300
Red-eyed perch	1,380	9,810
Carp	1,782	10,331
Trench	9,907	27,270
Goldfish	17,107	3,189
Black bass	....	7,350
Golden Ides	....	14
Croppie	....	95
Catfish	....	3
Total	64,760	86,292

Increase of twelve months, 21,532.

TA-RA-RA BOOM-DE-RA.

The St. Louis Song That Has Touched the Heart of All London.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, March 22.—There is probably nothing in the history of topical songs, not even excepting the downfall of McGinty, which can for a moment compare with the surprising success of the silly "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ra." London is fairly wild over it. Nor is its popularity confined to the streets and music halls of Great Britain. They are singing a French version of it now in Paris and Monte Carlo, and a German version of it at the beer gardens of Berlin. This song has made a fortune not only for Miss Lottie Collins, who introduced it, but for everybody who helped her to produce it. Fifty thousand copies of it were sold in London at 50 cents each before the song had been running a month. Since then it has been published in cheaper form, and hundreds of men are hawking it about the streets to-day for 2 cents a copy. It is estimated that fully half a million copies of the song have been sold in England.

Like the "Bogie Man" and two or three other successful songs, "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ra" is stolen from America.

Henry Labouchere, who claims to be versed in negro lore, says it is an old plantation song. This is not the case. It belongs exclusively to the burnt-cork epoch of negro minstrelsy. Miss Collins' husband, who was traveling in America as advance agent of a theatrical company, picked the song up in St. Louis and sent it home to his wife. At that time she was earning about $50 a week doing "turns" at music halls without attracting any very marked attention. She found it no easy task to get any music hall manager to allow her to sing the song. "It is 'too silly,'" they said. Miss Collins can now afford to turn on them with her thumb to her nose. Charles Abud, who is one of the directors of the Grand Theater, Islington—which is practically the people's theater of North London—was looking for a popular song. It occurred to him that with a little cafe chantant dancing thrown in the song might be made to go. He sent Miss Collins to Paris, and she came back with a new kick which has done more to make the song the success it is than either the words or the music.

ONE TURN OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Miss Collins, who is a well-built, stocky little woman of the thoroughly English type, has known from bitter experience all the vicissitudes of a variety artist's life. She was placed on the stage when a mere child in the provinces, and after knocking about for several years she came to London with a provincial reputation as a dancer of the old-fashioned clog-step, heel-and toe kind, which at that time was popular, but which has since been swept out of sight by Sylvia Grey, Letty Lind and the high kickers with convoluted skirts. Since she began to sing this song Miss Collins has been earning anywhere from $400 to $600 a week. Next week, when she comes on in the last act at the Gaiety Theater, in order to give society women who cannot go to the music halls a chance to hear her, she will be earning $800 a week.

When she is not on the stage, Miss Collins is a thoroughly domesticated little woman, with a flat and three bouncing children in Islington. She deliberately refused all offers to sing this week and threw $800 to the winds in order that she might take her children to France to put them to school there. She expects to make money enough out of this song before it runs its course to retire from the stage and bring her husband home from America. Of course the words are nothing. They never are in the real riotous popular song. And whatever the words may be, it is the chorus that makes the song go, and the chorus is nothing but eight variations on "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ra."

POPULAR MUSIC 400 YEARS OLD.

The words of "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ra" were written by Richard Morton and the music was supplied by Angelo A. Asher. An interview with each of these gentlemen supplied some interesting facts about the production. Mr. Morton is a round-faced clean-shaven man, apparently not yet 30, with black eyes and hair. "How did you write "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ra?"

"In the first place, the music of the song is about four hundred years old! It was carried over to America years ago by some emigrants from the East of Europe. What country can exactly claim it is not known. But it seems to me that Roumania is very likely the birthplace of the air. I have heard several Continental variety "turns" in London say that it was an old peasant march with which their boyhood was familiar.

It had some vogue as a chorus which was sung in a gay house in St. Louis. Somebody thought with different words it might go as a song, and it was introduced into a minstrel farce called "Tuxedo," which was played all over the United States. This may account for Mr. Labouchere saying in *Truth* that it is a plantation melody. The only niggers who had anything to do with that melody were burnt-cork ones in the "Tuxedo" company. The very swing of the tune shows its continental origin.

"One of the first published copies of the air fell into the hands of Lottie Collins' husband, who was in the States. He sent it over to his wife, thinking she might fix it up for an English music hall audience. She brought it to me and told me her ideas of a song for the music. I wrote the song in two sittings of a quarter of an hour each. Then Lottie Collins showed me the dance which she intended to use with the song and I tore up two of the verses and wrote two more which carried out the idea of the dance better. There has never been a more popular song than this. It is the rage all through the United Kingdom, and they are singing it in France and Germany and at Monte Carlo."

That Peal of Bells.

From London Answers.

One fine spring morning a clergyman well known for his poetical turn of mind was walking along a country road listening to the merry chimes of some church bells near by. Meeting a very deaf countryman, the following conversation took place:

Clergyman: "Ah, my good man, aren't those bells heavenly?"

Countryman, putting his hand to his ear: "Eh?"

The clergyman repeated his question rather more loudly.

Countryman, putting his hand to his ear: "Eh?"

The clergyman repeated his question again still more loudly.

This time the countryman replied with a look of disgust on his face:

"Dang they bells! I wish they'd stop. I can't 'ear a word tha' sa'est."

BOTTLES AND CORKS.

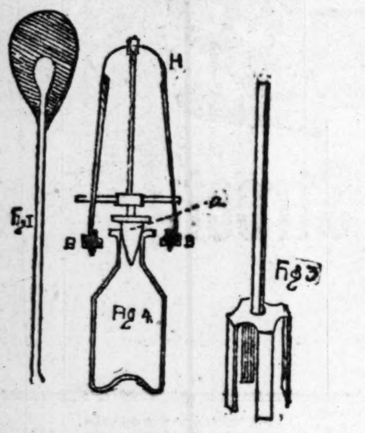
OW THE GLASS VESSELS ARE MADE AND THE STOPPERS PREPARED.

he Process of Manufacturing Glass Bottles From the Mixture of the Ingredients to the Finishing Touch—How Cork Grows and How It Is Cut.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

During the present season a great many corks will be drawn and bottles opened, and even smashed, and yet few of the cork drawers and bottle smashers know anything about the manufacture of these articles.

For centuries the chief bottle for water and wines and other liquors was made of skins—usually pig skins. Readers of "Don Quixote" may remember that brave knight errant's dreadful combats with the wine bottles in the inn. Good boys and girls who read their Bibles have been often puzzled about the saying concerning "new wine in old bottles," but with the knowledge that it was new and fermenting wine in cases of old and cracked leather the mystery of how the old bottles were burst is explained. There were many defects connected with the "leather bottle" of ballad fame, and it was gradually abandoned for the "little brown jug" of earthenware, a direct descendant of the ancient Grecian amphora, and which is still used in the barbarous lands of the East and in our own equally barbarous "moonshiner" districts, for it has only been in late years that anyone but the very wealthy could afford real glass bottles. The discovery of a cheap material for bottle glass and the use of the "mold" has, however, changed all this, and the broken glass bottle is now so common as to form, with the ubiquitous tin can, the chief diet of the predatory goat. The composition of bottle glass is, speaking scientifically, a silicate of soda or potash and lime, together with alumina and oxide of iron, and it is this latter oxide, which appears as an impurity in the cheap materials employed, that causes the green color of bottle glass. To be still more scientific, it may be represented by the formula (given here for the benefit of aspiring young chemical students): 3 (K. 2 O.), 27 (Ca. O.), 8 (Al. 2 O. 3), 2 (Fe. 2 O. 3), 45 (Si. O 2). But to come down to plain language, the materials

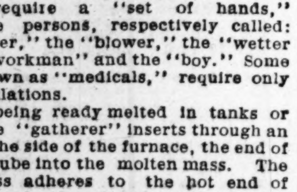


[Blowers' tube with bulb of melted glass, tool for shaping the neck and the bottle holder.]

employed in the preparation of bottle glass are common colored sand, the residual alkaline or lime salts from gas works, soap works and alkali works; common salt, salt cake, and ashes from the fires of wood or charcoal; clay, basalt, and other rocks containing feldspar, and finally slag from blast furnaces. Here is where the iron comes in, and the cheapness likewise, for the slag forms the main ingredient. In some bottle works, which are placed close to the iron works, the melted slag is run from the iron blast furnaces directly into a "Siemens continuous melting furnace," where the other ingredients are added, and it is then worked into bottles without being allowed to cool—a fine device originated by a certain Mr. Bashley Britten, which has done more to cheapen the poor man's beer bottle than all the pauper labor of Europe put together.

Bottles require a "set of hands," usually five persons, respectively called: the "gatherer," the "blower," the "wetter off," the "workman" and the "boy." Some bottles, known as "medicals," require only four manipulations.

The glass being ready melted in tanks or crucibles the "gatherer" inserts through an opening in the side of the furnace, the end of a long iron tube into the molten mass. The melted glass adheres to the hot end of the tube and the "gatherer" is able by revolving the tube to collect as much as he deems necessary for the bottle required. He then hands the tube to the "blower," who blows out the red hot bubble, trundles it on a smooth iron slab to get it even, and drinks endless swallows of water during the operation, for the hot blast is hard on the tissues of the throat and lungs. He now has the mass of glass slightly hollow and conical in shape (Fig. 1). He then sticks it in a mold (Fig. 2) and distends it by his breath until it acquires the internal form of the mold, both externally and internally. He now has a perfectly shaped bottle at the end of his tube. If it is a small "medical," he taps his tube on the edge of a tray and the bottle drops off, ready to be carried to the annealing oven. If it is large the blower passes it to the "wetter off," who



Bottle Molds.

runs a wetted iron round the neck, and so separates the bottle from the blowing tube. However, the bottle still needs a "lip," the slight projection round the outside of the opening, and the manufacture of this is the business of the "workman." The "workman" holds the bottle either by an iron rod attached to the bottom by a seal of melted glass or by a support with four prongs which surround and clip the body of the bottle (figure 3.) He then heats the neck of the bottle at an opening in the main furnace or sometimes in a little furnace especially prepared for the purpose, then he coils a small piece of molten glass round the neck and finally fashions it while still plastic with a tool represented in figure 4. A represents a rounded projection, which regulates the shape and size of the inside of the neck; C is a bottle in position; BB can be compressed upon the hot glass by means of H, which acts as a spring, and thus form the rim of the lip. The bottle is turned by means of the rod or holder at the base, the tool is compressed and the rim is finished. Then the "workman" either takes the bottle out of the holder by a pair of wooden tongs or severs it from the iron rod by sharply striking the latter. The "boy" finally carries the finished bottle on a fork to the annealing kiln. This is kept at a temperature a little below the melting point of glass until stacked full, and then it is cooled off gradually.

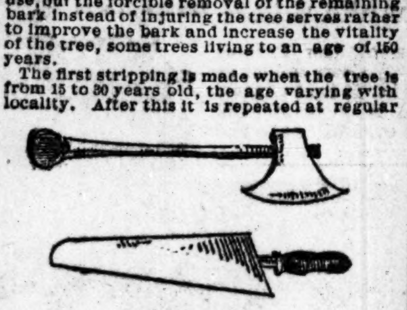
Bottle making is rapid work. A "set" of workmen generally turn out about 180 dozen finished bottles in a day of ten hours.

CORKS.

One of those teleological cranks who are always looking for the "uses" of things over gravely, said that the Lord created the cork tree so that man might have stoppers to his wine bottles. However this may be, it is certain that, although cork was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, it was not generally employed as a stopper until about the end of the sixteenth century, but since this discovery of one of the divine purposes the industry of cork culture has rapidly increased, keeping pace with the increase in the manufacture of bottles and the things that men put in bottles, such as ink, patent medicines, etc. The bark of most trees consists inwardly of a soft cellular tissue called "parenchyma," and outwardly of a harder woody tubular tissue. Usually the latter is the most abundant. If, however, the growth of the "parenchyma" be prolonged and rapid it will assume a more or less cork-like character, as in the case of some of the elms, the common oak, etc. This peculiarity is especially developed in one species of oak, the quercus suber. This is the cork tree, and its bark is the cork of commerce. The tree is an evergreen, growing to a height of about 30 feet. Its acorns are edible and taste like chestnuts. It thrives best on poor and uncultivated ground, and is indigenous to the basin of the Mediterranean. The best cork comes from South France, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Algiers. Planting is usually performed with seed, and generally large sweet acorns develop into trees of regular growth which yield the finest cork.

The distinguishing characteristic of the cork oak is that the parenchyma forms the mass of the bark. In the earliest stages of its growth it is much less elastic than it becomes later, as it contains too large a proportion of woody matter. The outer casing of the bark forms during the first year's growth, and does not subsequently increase, but the parenchyma continues to grow as long as the tree is alive. This causes the outer shell to split and peel off in flakes. The substance thus shed is known as "virgin cork;" this is too "woody" to be of much use, but the forcible removal of the remaining bark instead of injuring the tree serves rather to improve the bark and increase the vitality of the tree, some trees living to an age of 150 years.

The first stripping is made when the tree is from 15 to 30 years old, the age varying with locality. After this it is repeated at regular



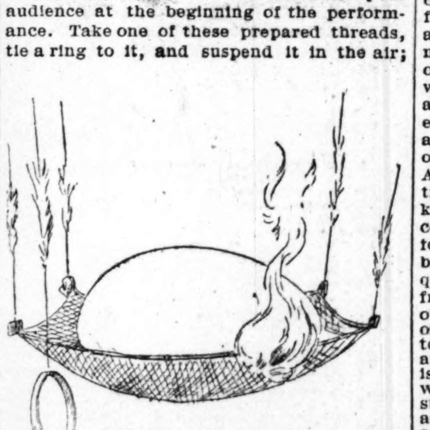
Cork Ax and Knife.

intervals of eight to ten years, the quality of the cork improving with each stripping, the first two crops being too coarse for any but inferior uses. The trees are stripped in July and August, when the second sap flows plentifully. An incision in the cork bark is first carried around the tree near the ground. Another one parallel to the first is made under the first branches. These are united by longitudinal cuts which divide the bark into broad planks. The instrument used is a sort of ax (Fig. 5) the handle of which is flattened into a wedge-like shape at the extremity, which is used in prying off the plank of cork. Sometimes the planks are left to shed themselves. These freshly cut planks or "tables," as they are called, are of course curved like the tree and must be flattened. This is done by either pressing them while wet under heavy weights or warping them in front of a fire. Then the pores must be filled up. This is done by either carefully charring their surfaces or boiling and then drying them in the sun. It is then ready for packing in bales and shipping. The cutting of cork is done either by machines or by hand, but the cut corks are far superior, an oddly shaped knife (Fig. 6) being used. The difficulty in making a good cork cutting machine lies in getting an efficient device for keeping the "cutters" sharp. Cork is not only used for stoppers, but in Spain they make beehives, kitchen pails, pillows and window lights out of it; in Portugal, roofs of houses, linings for garden walls, and fences for poultry yards; in Italy images and crosses are carved from it and foot paths are paved with it; in Turkey it makes cabins for the cork cutters and coffins for the dead; in Morrocco it is used for drinking vessels, tents and roof gutters, and in Algeria for shoes and wearing apparel, saddles and horse shoes, armor and boats, landmarks and fortifications, furniture, stable racks and doorsteps. But in our own country the ubiquitous "ink" and medicine bottle absorbs nearly the whole importation.

HANGING WITHOUT SUPPORT.

An Easy and Attractive Parlor Trick for Amateurs.

Dip one or more strings or threads in a strong solution of salt. Let them dry and repeat this same thing three times. This preparation is the secret of your stock in trade, and you may show the threads to your audience at the beginning of the performance. Take one of these prepared threads, tie a ring to it, and suspend it in the air;



then set the thread on fire with a match. It will burn from end to end, and the spectators will anticipate the dropping down of the ring. But if you have prepared your thread properly nothing of the kind will happen. The thread, of course, was burned, but a little fine salt tube remains which, if guarded carefully against draught, will prove strong enough to support the ring. This clever trick can be played in various ways. A little fine piece of cambric may be taken and a thread tied to each corner. The whole is then dipped into the brine solution and when properly prepared and dried it is suspended from the chandelier like a hammock. An empty egg shell is placed in the cradle and fire set to the improvised hammock until it is completely consumed by it. Again, if the preparation has been correct, the egg will not fall to the floor, but will remain hanging where it is. Both ring and egg are thus suspended in mid-air without string or thread, for you have burned these before the eyes of your audience.

His Good Reason.

R. K. Munkittrick in Puck.

The other evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Grabedunkel were seated after dinner sipping their black coffee, Mr. Grabedunkel said:

"I don't want you to fly into a passion when I tell you that Bridget has got to leave in the morning."

"What in the world has Bridget been doing?" asked Mrs. Grabedunkel in great surprise.

"I am a strict and conscientious prohibitionist—" said Mr. Grabedunkel, when Mrs. Grabedunkel interrupted him:

"And what has Bridget to do with your prohibition—has she been putting brandy in the pudding sauce?"

"You know very well," replied Mr. Grabedunkel, with a look that was a reprimand; "that there is no brandy or any other intoxicating liquor in this house." Then he continued in a calmer vein, "this morning Bridget—"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Grabedunkel, before her husband could finish the sentence he had commenced; "I suppose that this morning Bridget looked as though she had been drinking the night before; but even if she had, that is none of your business as long as she does the work. I just wish you had to go to the intelligence office and have all the bother about the girls. Just as soon as I get one broken in, something turns up to drive her out of the house."

"Bridget has got to go in the morning!" said Mr. Grabedunkel, in a most severe and peremptory manner; "she shall not stay in this house another day; so you had better make your arrangements to replace her at once."

"What in the world has she done, anyhow?" asked Mrs. Grabedunkel; "I have heard of nothing, and I would like to know why she has got to go."

"Because," replied Mr. Grabedunkel, "I am a strict prohibitionist, and try to live up to my principles. This morning, I learned to my horror that Bridget has been boiling my eggs every morning, right straight along, over an accursed alcohol lamp!"

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

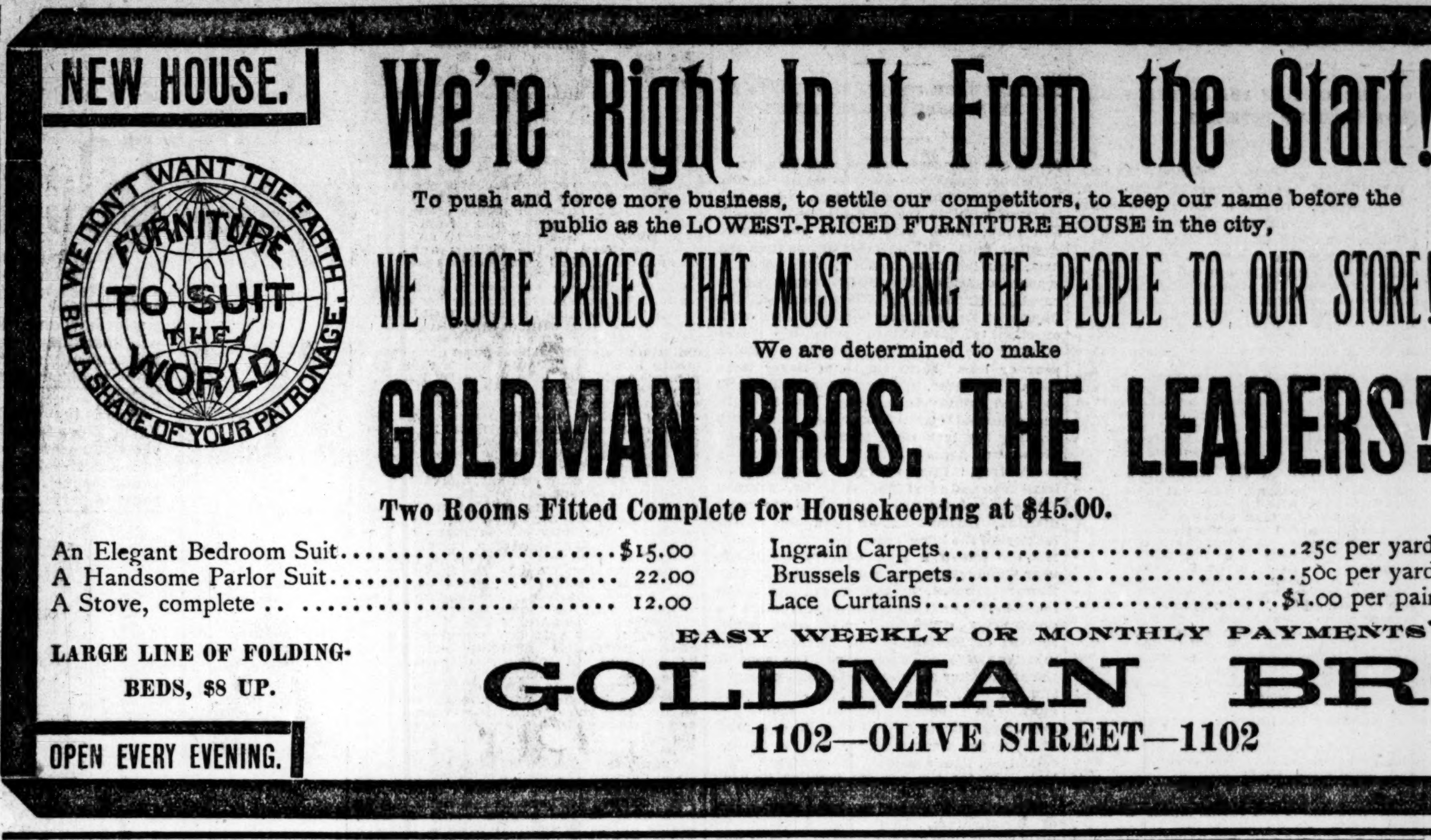
Prices the lowest. We execute the finest.

VISITING CARDS.

We only charge $1.50 for 100 finest cards and engraved copper plate.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Samples mailed on application.


WE DON'T WANT THE EARTH, BUT A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE.
FURNITURE TO SUIT THE WORLD
A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE
LET US HELP YOU SAVE

NEW HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

We're Right In It From the Start!

To push and force more business, to settle our competitors, to keep our name before the public as the LOWEST-PRICED FURNITURE HOUSE in the city,

WE QUOTE PRICES THAT MUST BRING THE PEOPLE TO OUR STORE!

We are determined to make

GOLDMAN BROS. THE LEADERS!

Two Rooms Fitted Complete for Housekeeping at $45.00.

An Elegant Bedroom Suit	$15.00	Ingrain Carpets	25c per yard
A Handsome Parlor Suit	22.00	Brussels Carpets	50c per yard
A Stove, complete	12.00	Lace Curtains	$1.00 per pair

LARGE LINE OF FOLDING-BEDS, $8 UP.

EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

GOLDMAN BROS.,
1102—OLIVE STREET—1102

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

MY INTRODUCTION.

PROF. GARNER WILL TAKE TO AFRICA PHONOGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In preparing for my long and lonely journey among the dense jungles of West Africa, I expect to avail myself of any and all means which may conduce to the success of such an undertaking. To this end I shall make use of the knowledge which others have acquired by hardships and suffering, and use their experience as landmarks by which to direct my own course to more certain results than might follow a reckless disregard for the fate of those who had preceded me. Many of the things belonging to my outfit have been described heretofore, but my letters of introduction have not been, and their novelty will be appreciated by those who feel any interest in my success.

Looking forward to a time when I may come in contact with some tribe of savage men whose ears may be closed to entreaty, and whose hearts may be hardened against all friendly approach, the voice of some one whom they know and trust may intercede for me with success, while the voice of an interpreter would fail to impress them at all, I have provided myself with the most novel letters of introduction that any stranger ever carried to a foreign court. I have a message from Mr. E. J. Glave, who spent three years at the village of Lukolela, about five hundred miles from the mouth of the Congo and about one degree south of the equator. Mr. Glave was then with one of the Stanley expeditions, and he explored the surrounding country very extensively, and has an extensive acquaintance among the tribes of Ba Lolo people who occupy the central parts of the Congo State. Among these people, as with many other tribes of Africans, there is a very solemn rite known as the blood brotherhood, which is conferred by making an incision in the left forearm of those with whom the order is to be established, and drawing thence a small quantity of blood, and this each one takes from the wound of the other and rubs on his own wound, and by this mutual transfusion of blood each one is committed to a vow to defend the other from all harm, even at the cost of his own life. When this bond is once entered into it is irrevocable, and when confirmed between a chief and a stranger the entire tribe is bound to honor and obey it. This is regarded as the most solemn and sacred vow of personal fealty known among the many tribes of Africa and is only conferred upon those whom the people respect and honor in the most exalted degree. Mr. Glave holds this very important relation to the great chief, Iuka, of the Lukolela tribe, and by the same friendly tie he is bound to the hearts of many of the great men of the Ba Lolo tribes of the Congo valley.

The message which I shall carry with me is recorded on the phonograph cylinder, and was dictated to it by Mr. Glave in the Ki-Congo language, which is the vernacular of those people. It is addressed to Iuka, the chief, but it includes the names of several of the men of the tribe with whom he was on the warmest terms of friendship. A custom among those tribes, not unlike that among the American savages, is to give to a stranger a name indicating the chief trait of his character, and the name which they gave to Mr. Glave was Makula, and he introduces me as Ncossi, his blood brother in the land of the white man. The message commends me to the love and confidence of the chief and all his people; it tells them of the wonderful powers which I possess, but assures them that none of the wonders which I may perform for them shall harm or humble the great chief himself or any of his good and loyal people, but that everything that I shall do shall be for the good and the honor of Iuka and Upuke and the people of Lukolela. They are asked to receive and treat me kindly, to aid me in my work, to believe and trust me that I will not deceive them and above all to make me the blood brother of Iuka that he and I may remain good friends forever. They are assured of the good health of Makula, who is in the land of the white man far away from them, but still loves them, and remembers how true and kind they were to him while he remained among them and hopes that some day he may again dwell with Iuka and his good people. They are requested to guard me from harm, to give me none but good advice, always to tell me the truth and if desired to send his people with me and fear no wrong.

With such a message delivered in the natural voice of the friend of the great chief, it may be expected that he will be surprised beyond measure, and that his superstition will at once attribute to me the powers of a god; and that their imagination will help them to enlarge upon what they really do hear until they will regard me as a real god. But I shall not shock him into a comatose state by rushing into his royal presence without warning and discharging the contents of my phonograph at him as one would fire a toy pistol at an old soldier; but it will be explained to him beforehand by an interpreter, so that he may be prepared for it, and in a crude way made to understand how it is done.

Then I shall acquaint him with the machine until he feels safe to talk back at it, when I shall record his reply to the message, and bring this back with me and deliver it to Mr. Glave, who, being an adept in the Ki-Congo tongue, will of course be able to interpret it. Whatever may be the reply made by the Lolo chief, it will be a treasure to add to my store of sounds, and the feat will be a triumph which will add another leaf to the coronet of the phonograph as a factor in linguistic studies.

Mr. Paul du Chaillu has also very kindly consented to dictate a cylinder for me, with a similar message addressed to the chief of the Osheba people and one to the Loango tribe. Many years ago he had many friends among those savage tribes, and some of them are doubtless living yet and may recall him; although it is quite natural to suppose that some of those are dead and other chiefs succeeded them, but of those who are still living a few may recollect his advent among them, and may regard it as a message from the spirit land. However, the novelty of such a message uttered in their native tongue, brought and delivered in such an unusual manner, will appeal to their superstition in very strong terms and command the surprise and reverence of even the warlike Fans.

It is my purpose while in London to get Mr. Henry M. Stanley also to dictate a message to some of the chiefs in the Upper Congo basin. Some of those tribes are quite friendly with Bula Matadi, as he is called by them, and others of them fear him as a god.

These friendly messages brought by a stranger and delivered in the voice of the friend will doubtless impress them still more than ever with the great power of the white man, whom they believe to be able to do all things.

Imagine, if you can, what those children of the forest will think to hear each other talk with a telephone, even at a distance of a few hundred yards, while others standing between them will not near a word. Picture their surprise when I turn on an electric light two or three hundred feet away from me, or cause it to burn under water, or when I snap a Kodak a quarter of a mile away, or shorten the distance by the aid of my field-glass.

So tardy is the growth of the intellect that it has required thousands of years for the Caucasian mind to reach its present horizon from a condition in early historic time very far above the present state of the sable sons of Ham who roam the primeval forest of the Congo, and during all that time we have been surprised at every step, and even yet are filled with wonder at our own deeds every day, hence we cannot expect anything else from those children of nature who do not understand the simplest problems of our philosophy.

In the midst of our successes we must not forget that much remains yet for the human mind to accomplish. In comparing our conditions and achievements to those of our savage neighbors there is so much in our favor that we are apt to flatter ourselves too much and feed our vanity on the dainty morsels of selfrighteousness. But let us compare what we have done with what remains undone, or what we know with what remains unknown, and this will place our egotism on another picture plane in the perspective of scientific progress, and looking at things from this standpoint, let us advance with cautious tread and open wide the doors of truth and knowledge, and not indulge our self-conceit, till we can teach the gods new ways of wisdom.

RICHARD L. GARNER.

Lowest-Priced House in America for fine

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold Watches for Ladies	$20.00	to	$100.00
Gold Watches for Gents	35.00	to	250.00
Silver Watches for Gents	10.00	to	45.00
Silver Watches for Ladies	10.00	to	25.00
Nickel Watches	6.00	to	10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, 2,000 engravings, mailed free.

NOVELTIES IN LAMP SHADES.

An Important Piece in Decorating Artistic Homes.

From Harper's Bazar.

In many houses lamp shades play such a decorative and important part that some suggestions for making them follow quite naturally. One that is only expensive in labor is made of yellow cotton crape—the kind which has the extremely large crinkle. After the frame is covered with the material slightly gathered, a deep ruffle simply hemmed is put on the edge to fall below, and the space above is covered with three narrower frills. A long double strip is then box-pleated through the middle and put on the top of the shade, the upper edge standing up two inches like a collar.

A shade of pale green India silk is gathered scantily and bordered with a single bias ruffle of the same pinked on the edge. A sort of overskirt of firm, thin, transparent grenadine or mousseline de sole of the same shade is put over the silk, covering it entirely except between the deep points into which the thin material is cut on the edge where it overlies the silk ruffle. The grenadine is ornamented with a showy long-stitched embroidery of stemless daisies, which are scattered over it at random. The work is done with white floss silk and the points of the edge are run with three rows of silk which, as there is no friction, forms a sufficient edge to prevent raveling of the grenadine.

As a trophy recalling the camping-out of last summer an artist friend of the writer's shows a shade for a table lamp which is made of six panels of mica, all over which are poised natural butterflies of all sizes and varieties. A curiously elaborate shade from England, intended for a tall lamp, is made of old-rose India silk, closely smocked, with a pearl bead on every one of the stitches that draw the fulness into honeycomb pattern. At the upper and lower part of the shade the fulness is left to form ruffles with raveled edge; over the lower one is gathered a fall of white silk blonde edging, over which strings of pearl beads are festooned.

For a cheap lamp shade, which is lovely as long as it is fresh and unfaded, pink tarlatan is a good material. It will need to be double and very fully gathered, and at the top and bottom there should be full pinked ruches of the tarlatan. Crimped paper shades are very decorative, when the paper flowers are left off, and quite easy to make. One firm advertises the paper already crimped for the purpose; but the unequal effect of the crimping which is put in by hand is the more pleasing. A very dainty looking shade is made of the two lightest shades of green seen in a head of lettuce, the darker of the two being the lining. Twelve sheets of each shade of tissue paper are needed. The French paper must be used, as no other has tenacity enough to bear dragging through the hands in crimping. It is better to paste two sheets together and draw them through the hands, sqeezing and pinching them till they have the right crepe appearance, and then join them to two more similarly treated sheets, adding the pairs in this way till a strip of twelve sheets is crimped and joined in a ring. The twelve sheets of the other shade are then treated in the same way and one ring slipped within the other and a strip of writing-paper put under at the top for a collar and tacked with fine stitches or with paste three inches from the top, the three inches being pulled out to form a frill or ruche. The process of crimping will so contract the voluminous quantity of paper that the shade will have to be expanded a little to fit it over the frame.

Found.

$5 in every man's pocket who buys one of our $10 suits, that are sold elsewhere for $15.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

"BOSS" BUTLER.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE BLACKSMITH POLITICIAN.

LIFE V.

In contemplating the life and character of "Boss" Butler, the sense of my inability to do full justice to his disinterested public service has so weighed upon me that I have fully made up my mind to atone for the inadequacy of this sketch by preparing in the near future a lengthy biography of this truly great man, and offering it to George Allen as a substitute for his lecture on the "Passion Play" of Oberammergau, the public desire for which, I am credibly informed, is rapidly getting on a par with the demand for Central Silver mining stock. With stereopticon or searchlight views, and an anvil chorus accompaniment, I feel certain that the lecture would be an immense success. While it is true that the subject would not be as well adapted for church fairs as that with which the ex-Mayor has gained fame as a platform orator, there is a large class in the community with whom I am sure it would prove much more popular. I hope that Mr. Allen will consider this offer in the spirit in which it is made, and afford me the two-fold pleasure of providing him with an address by which he can gain greater honors in the field which he has already begun to adorn, and at the same time enable me to render the richly deserved but tardy recognition due the Boss for his unselfish interest in municipal affairs. It is probable that through his own knowledge of the man Mr. Allen might be able to add some interesting features to the lecture, and I would be glad to have him do so. Mr. Allen, it will be remembered, was at one time the Boss' candidate for the Mayoralty. I trust that the goods for which he bargained on that occasion were marked C. O. D., for otherwise he is likely to receive my proposition with coldness.

These is certainly no career in the history of municipal politics which possesses more interest for the student of the men and manners of the times than that of the "Boss." Although he adopted the trade of a blacksmith, the desire to become a power in politics developed in him early and the intervals of leisure time which he had were devoted to the study of political economy. He mastered this science, and when selected by capitalists seeking franchises to handle the money which must be forthcoming to secure what they want, he scarcely ever finds it necessary to spend more than half the amount which has been appropriated.

His ascent to the heights of political fame has been gradual. He first became a leader in his precinct, and then continued to extend his influence until he controlled the whole of the First Ward. When his prestige in the ward was thoroughly established he was of course taken into the city ring, and his genius was such that before long he was elevated to the supreme power. For years his word was almost absolute law in his party, but to his credit—if to others' loss—be it said that he never solicited any office for himself, preferring to see those in whom he had perfect confidence go to the front. It is true that the public did not always share his confidence in the men whom he selected to act as their servants, but as he was conducting the intelligence office he was in a better position to size up their recommendations than the people were. But no matter how impartially a man acts in the distribution of offices there are bound to be fault-finders, and the malcontents in the St. Louis Democracy finally became so numerous that they determined on a political revolution. The revolt took place in the Noonan campaign, and after a most exciting time the insurgents got control of the convention. All who attended that gathering will never forget the grandeur of the Boss' bearing when the storm broke upon his head. When he saw defeat staring him in the face he arose to make a final play to capture the Committee on Credentials, but the convention was packed against him, and it was in vain that he essayed to speak. Three times he tried to make himself heard, but each time his voice was drowned by hisses and howls of derision. If a toga had been thrown around him as he stood there calm and majestic in the midst of the tumult he would have made a magnificent study for a statue of King Lear defying the elements. Finding that he would not even be permitted to speak he sat down, his eyes and the diamond cluster in his shirt front flashing scorn upon the rabble.

When the convention was over and Noonan nominated over Allen everybody thought that the death knell of the Boss' power had been sounded. But, with that perspicacity which has contributed so much to his success, he simply remarked: "Oh, they will all come round later."

And somehow or other they did. The new administration had not been in power long when the Boss' standing with franchise hunters recommended him to the graces of those who had been his enemies, and his influence around the City Hall to-day may be said to have regained all its pristine vigor.

The Boss must be given credit for being one of the most amiable rulers who has ever held sway in local politics. Some of the long range performers assert that this so-called amiability is nothing less than an elephantine development of the cuticle, but as long as the effect on the interviewer is the same I don't see any use of quarreling about terms. I cannot better illustrate the Boss' amiability, as I maintain it is, than by relating a little personal experience.

At the time the Branham gas bill was pending I was sent out to interview him about the use of boodle in connection with the bill. He received me kindly and insisted on me taking and lighting a cigar before we began our conversation. When I suggested to him as delicately as I could that he was accused of having done the little Jack Horner act, instead of getting angry, as I supposed he would, he simply smiled blandly and said: "Well, let's hear the story."

As I spun my tale, which necessarily had many rude personal allusions, he listened with polite attention and when I finished he contented himself with making a dignified denial of all the allegations against him.

"I am firmly opposed to the use of money to influence legislation," he said. "I have never found it necessary to use anything but argument."

"But suppose you find some assemblymen with whom argument is of no avail, then what do you do?" I asked.

"Why, I pray with them," was the truly pious rejoinder.

PLUTARCH PLUNKINS.

THE New Haven Guarantee Furnishing Co. of St. Louis has deeded to a trustee real estate to the value of $40,000, to guarantee the fullfillment of every contract they issue. The business of the Western Tailoring Co. and of The New Haven Tailoring Co. has been purchased and all their contracts guaranteed by the new company. This step is taken with a view to earning the confidence of the public by conservative management, fair dealing and sound finances. Office and salesrooms, 1906 Olive street, St. Louis.

THE VILLAGE CORNET BAND.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Among the recollections of those life-enchanted days
When Santa Claus was real to me, and bogie-man and fays,
The thing I best remember as then seeming supergrand,
Was the music and the marching of the village cornet band.

As the first reverberation of the brasses' material blare,
Like an echo, faint and fading, floated to us on the air,
All the youngsters helter-skelter rushed away with flying feet,
For that thing of joy, the cornet band, was coming down the street.

The boys forgot their marbles, yea, and even bats and ball
And our very little sister her decapitated doll;
For what were life's bereavements, or its ordinary joys,
When the celebrated cornet band was making martial noise?

The band's perambulation being viewed without expense,
The excitement in the village was exceedingly intense;
All business came to sudden stop, for who could coldly trade
When our beatific cornet band was out for a parade?

The whole village was in tumult—so at least it seemed to me—
With everybody rushing for a place to hear and see,
And even ancient citizens of seventy or more,
As excited as their grandsons, came a-hobbling to the door.

What a vision 'twas of glory as the band came sweeping past,
And what looks of admiration were upon the heroes cast!
How magnificent their uniforms of yellow, green and red!
How very splendidly they played, and what a kingly tread!

And the major! Ah! the major, most majestically high!
And he pranced along, curvetting, and what hauteur in his eye!
How I envied his pre-eminence, agility and skill,
As he boldly tossed his scepter up and spun it round at will.

Since that magic day of childhood I have traveled far and wide,
And have heard the world's maestros in their majesty and pride,
But I've never heard a symphony that sounded half so grand
As the tune of "Yankee Doodle" by that village cornet band.

Those magic halo days, alas, were fleeting, and were few;
Too quickly, far too quickly, all the dear illusions flew;
Yet even now when memories come surging o'er my soul
I can see that band a marching, and can hear the music roll.

ITHACA.

Bright Widow, Bright Daughter.

From the Albany Express.

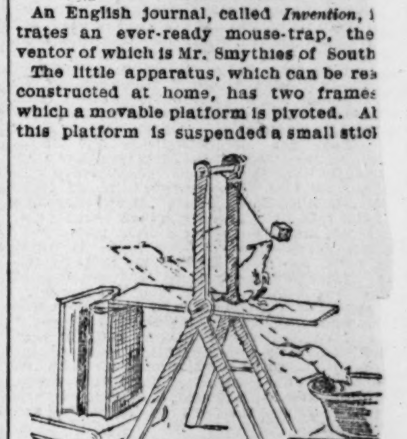
A rejuvenated widow in Onondaga County said to her daughter recently, when she (the daughter) arrived at her mother's age it would be time to think of marriage. "Yes," replied the girl, "marriage for the second time." Piqued by this reply, the good lady cut out her daughter in the good graces of her "steady company" and married him herself. To obtain revenge for this unmotherly trick, the daughter married her recreant lover's rich father.

AN EVER-READY MOUSE-TRAP.

A Clever Device by Which a House Be Rid of Mice.

An English journal, called *Invention*, i trates an ever-ready mouse-trap, the ventor of which is Mr. Smythies of South

The little apparatus, which can be re constructed at home, has two frame which a movable platform is pivoted. Al this platform is suspended a small stic



the point of which is attached the bait tha to excite the appetite of the little rode The platform, being horizontal, is s ported at one end and held in place by a b or box, but accessible to the mice. The b is suspended above the loose end. As soon the mouse has traversed the pivoted cen its weight is sufficient to rock the board a the animal tumbles into the pail of water that end. Its cries of distress before drowns attract the other mice and th come to see what is going on. They also t the board and meet with a similar fate.

DO YOU WEAR GLASSES?

Gold spectacles from $5 per pair up.
Steel spectacles from $1 per pair up.

Accurately fitted by the best opticians.
Glasses carefully repaired.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

NEAR-SIGHTED BLONDES.

They Are Not Really More Numerous Than Brunettes.

From the New York Sun.

A floating semi-scientific paragraph tells of the discovery that near-sightedness prevails to a larger extent among blondes than among brunettes. The discoverer refers to the number of spectacles worn in Germany as a proof of the correctness of his statement. His deduction however, is wrong. In German schools the fact is well known that of the wearers of glasses the number of Jewish children, who are almost invariably brunettes, is much larger than that of blonde German pupils. The same condition is observed here. Blindness reaches the highest point in civilized lands (216 persons to 100,000 of population) among the Spaniards, who are proverbially and conspicuously brunettes, while it is much smaller in Sweden (91 per 100,000, or less than half), the land of stalwart and rosy-cheeked blondes. The United States, by the way, has the lowest ratio of blind population in the world. Egypt has the highest.

The Seat of Authority.

From the New York Times.

"I was arguing with an Englishman the other day," said a New Yorker recently, "over the pronounciation of a word, and finally I said: 'We'll leave it to Webster.' 'What if you do?,' cried the Englishman, 'that's only one man's opinion. I've heard you Americns refer everything to a dictionary.' Surprised, I asked what was the custom in England, and he told me that Oxford and Cambridge were the accepted referees. Neither seat of learning takes precedence of the other, but over all other authorities, and if two men can prove respectively their claimed pronunciations to be sanctioned by the two universities, both are right."

AN INTERESTING GROUP.

GEN. HARRISON, Indiana. GEN. WARD, Kentucky. GEN. DUSTIN, Illinois. GEN. COGSWELL, Massachusetts.

The death of Gen. Dustin of Missouri at Chicago on Thursday last recalls an incident that happened in 1865 at Salem, Mass. At that time four general officers of the Army of the Cumberland were assembled, one of whom has since risen to the presidency of the United States. They were Maj.-Gen. Durbin Ward of Kentucky and his three brigade commanders, Dustin of Illinois, Cogswell of Massachusetts and Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. The comrades in arms, after a pleasant reunion, in which the incidents of flood and field were recalled, visited a photographic gallery and had their portraits taken in full uniform, Gen. Harrison, as the ranking brigadier, standing at the right of his division commander.

WHAT THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT.

UGGESTIONS ON HYPNOTISM AND CRIME, ON THE COST OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, LEARNING LANGUAGES AND OTHER TOPICS OF INTEREST.

P. G. HAMMERTON ON LANGUAGES. In the *Forum* for April Mr. P. G. Hamerton writes on "The Learning of Languages." His position is similar to that taken by the ate E. A. Freeman a few months ago. Mr. Hamerton holds that for the acquisition of a anguage are needed scholarship, assimilation and mastery. It is seldom that any one can acquire mastery over any language but his own. Speaking of scholarship Mr. Hamerton quotes Lord Dufferin, who holds that words are more necessary than grammar, that we do not get on faster in the scholarship stage because too much time is spent in the dry details of grammar and too little in getting a vocabulary. Let the grammar go for a time and get as many words as you can. If the student is of a philological turn this will come easy. "His study of a language is interesting to him at once, from the very beginning; whereas if he takes no interest in philology and grammar and has to fight his way to the enjoyment of literature, he may toil long years without reward." If one is interested in shades of meanings, in the fortunes and misfortunes of words, he has the philological temper, and the scholarship will be a pleasant stage to him. But scholarship alone will not enable one to talk, or even to read—for in reading we see the sense of a passage at a glance and appreciate the value of every ·ord. There is no time to translate. Assim- tion depends upon practical needs or men- indiosyncrasy. Mr. Hamerton recom- ds that in learning a language, as ch, the student would do well to attach enchman to every object in which he es in contact. The article is richly illus- ed with anecdote out of the writer's own erience.

A. M. WARNER FREE EXCHANGE. "There are many who think they believe certain doctrines, but who onsciously demonstrate by their daily life conduct that their inherent controlling tive is openly opposed to their professed f. To this class belongs the entire body eople who call themselves protectionists. advocate for others the fictitious notion the protection of certain favored inter- to the injury of all others is the best pol- f the nation, but for themselves they act riably upon the infallible principle that trade is best for the individual." Mr. ner further calls attention to the fact the individual will buy the cheapest or if he can get it, and he insists that it is protectionist not the free trader who is the rinaire or theorist. "If we believe their they are protectionists, but if we eve instead the actual facts as proven by r daily lives they are each and every one hem to the furthermost limit of their ver absolute free traders...It appears then t the system of free exchange is natural, actical, intuitive; protection is unnatural, tificial, compulsory. Free trade is prac- ed by all as one of the first instincts of na- re, protection is practiced by none except der the rigid force of legal enactment... object of protection is to compel people ay poor goods at high prices, but there is a devotee of the system so faithful that will take even a homœpathic dose of his medicine until the strong arm of the law eld above his head. It is based upon force, annot exist for a moment, except as it is ported every moment by force."—[*Bel- 's* April.]

IS IOWA A UBTFUL STATE? Gov. John N. Irwin, a resident of Iowa, but present Territorial Governor of Arizona, writes interesting contribution in the *Forum* con- ning the question, "Is Iowa a Doubtful ate?" The article reviews the political story of the State, and attributes its recent publican defeats, its present Democratic cendancy, and its doubtful politi- l future to a peculiar combina- n of causes. It is claimed at the emigration of Republican voters to her States seriously decimated the Republi- a ranks of Iowa, and that during the long e of the Republican party many applicants r State and National appointments were de to bear the burden of disappointed pe, and with revengeful spirit they braced the faith of the Democratic rty. It is also claimed that as the issues of e war were settled, a large number of citi- ens who could not indorse the financial and protective policies of the Republican party, united themselves to the Democratic organization. The financial panic of 1873, and unjust railway legislation, are also given as important causes of Republican defeat. The writer, however, holds that the chief cause of Republican misfortune in Iowa was the law prohibiting within the State the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. He states that previous to the enactment of prohibitory law a large number of citizens engaged in the liquor business, and many other persons in sympathy with the traffic invariably voted the Republican ticket, but were driven from the party by the injudicious methods and the arrogant conduct of its prohibition managers. The author pronounces the law a failure, and asserts that the Prohibitionists of the State do not constitute a majority of the people. The anti-prohibition element of the State will demand the repeal of the obnoxious statute, and will enforce their demand regardless of possible results. The Governor evidently fears the outcome of the approaching presidential contests, and expresses the opinion that the internal dissensions of the Republican party of Iowa may force that State into the Democratic electoral column.

ANTHRACITE COAL AND ITS DISTRIBUTION. President John S. Harris of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. of Pennsylvania writes in the *Forum* in an interesting manner concerning "Our Anthracite Supply and Distribution," and gives the public some very valuable information regarding the development of the anthracite coal industry during the last century. The writer informs us that Eastern Pennsylvania contains the most extensive anthracite deposit in the word, and the first organized effort in mining was made in the year 1793. The shipments of the fuel have increased from 60 tons in the year 1803 to 40,000,000 tons in 1891. The increase of population, the decrease of our wood supply and low rates of transportation are considered the principal causes of the recent extraordinary demand for anthracite coal. It is estimated that probably six billion tons are yet available before the known deposits of Pennsylvania shall become exhausted, and the writer, reasoning from the average annual consumption of the fuel, concludes that the present supply of anthracite will last about one hundred years. It is claimed that the recent consolidation of capital invested in the anthracite industry will operate favorably to the miners and the consumers, and the author deprecates the idea that the interests of the capitalist and the laborer are naturally antagonistic. Strikes and trusts are deemed the results of improper teaching and imperfect understanding, and thorough organization, friendly co-operation and reasonable regard for the prosperity of others, are suggested as the writer's solution of the difficulties connected with the mining industry.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. Mr. William P. Andrews writes on "Reformatory Prisons as Schools of Crime," in the *Forum* for April. He does not approve the new system [illegible]ology" which consists in making life [illegible]ant as possible to the convict and from which the idea of punishment is entirely excluded. Crime should be followed by punishment, not by a "good time." He quotes Superintendent Goodrich of the public institutions of Boston, who writes: "Boston provides better bed and board to-day than most of the prisoners ever had before. We cater for their trade; if they come once, they are generally sure to come again. We had a man die here last March who was serving his one hundred and thirty-sixth sentence." Mr. Andrews condemns the liberty and free intercourse allowed convicts, because at such times they concoct criminal plans which they execute as soon as they are at liberty. The "manifest dictate of common sense is to cease acting on the most astounding principle of 'penology' just given to the world, namely, that he who is made comfortable in prison feels imprisonment more deeply than he who endures severity. In brief, let us cease offering rewards for crime and misdemeanor, such as millions of honest toilers have never been able to win by years of fruitful labor."

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME. Prof. J. Delbœuf, the eminent writer on hypnotism, has an article in the *Monist* entitled, "On Criminal Suggestion," in which he takes issue with those who deprecate the practice of hypnotism, fearing that criminals will use it to further their own ends. He himself held that view, but after many experiments concluded that it was erroneous or that it was not proven. He maintains that in most of those experiments in which the subject is bidden to shoot her mother or administer a dose of poison to his friend, there is every probability that he retains enough reason to understand that the pistol is not loaded or that the dose is not poisonous. In other words he takes part in the comedy and is in possession of his will far enough to preserve his own moral integrity. In some cases which have been referred to as proving that the subject's own will was suppressed and his moral sense obliterated it has turned out that he was naturally given to criminal transactions, and that the suggestion was in line with his own propensity. He cites the case of a man who was told to steal an orange, and did so, accompanying the act with pantomime, which gave rise to the belief that he was "in the game." It afterward was learned that the man had been known to steal on several occasions when he was in full posession of his faculties. In another case a workingman stole some vases from a house in which he was employed making some repairs. The act was committed under suggestion. It was discovered that he had long been notorious as a petty pilferer. Prof. Delboeuf cites the case of one of his servants who had always been a "good subject." She was told to shoot her employer's daughter. The pistol had been loaded a moment before, and the servant knew it. The ball was extracted without her knowledge, and then the pistol was handed her. She refused to fire, and manifested every sign of horror and fear. Prof. Delboeuf's conclusion is that the will of the subject cannot be wholly overcome, and that it will revolt under a criminal order. He advances this tentatively, however, and recommends experiments with reference to the suggestions he advances.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE ON THE NEGRO. Under the title "A Southerner on the Negro Question" in the *North American* Thomas Nelson Page discusses the negro question and the possibility of its settlement. Mr. Page does not think the negro has the native faculties needed in a self-supporting, progressive race. "The negro has not progressed, not because he was a slave, but because he does not possess the faculties to raise himself above slavery. He has not yet exhibited the qualities of any race which has advanced civilization or shown capacity to be greatly advanced. What the future may bring forth no man may certainly foretell; it belongs to prophecy. Where the negro has thriven it has invariably been under the influence and by the assistance of a stronger race. These wanting he has inevitably and visibly reverted to the original type." In support of this Mr. Page cites the experience of the negro in Massachusetts. In that State he has long been free and possessed of all the civic rights. But the race has not produced a single writer of ability, an artist or scientist or a lawyer above the medium. They are barbers and waiters and common laborers. In Liberia, Hayti and San Domingo, where they started fair and untrammeled, they have retrograded. In the Southern States, where under carpet-bag rule they had opportunities to display ordinary common sense at least, they failed miserably, and those States were worse off in 1876, when they escaped black rule, than in 1868, directly after the war. Mr. Page seems to think there is no solution of the question. The Negro must be let alone, get out of politics if possible, even at the cost of representation in Congress and the Electoral College, and left to time to eliminate. He thinks that the black race will become extinct either by dying out or absorption.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM. In the *North American* for April Ediom B. Winans discusses "Michigan's Presidential Electors." It appears that the "Michigan Plan" is no new thing but was in use in several States in the early history of the country. Governor Winans thinks that in fairness the plan is superior to the general ticket although he concedes the danger of gerrymander. On this however he makes the point that whereas under the district gerrymander the minority is wronged and deprived of a proper representation, under the general ticket system it is entirely suppressed. "The entire electoral vote of a State may be cast for a candidate who is opposed by forty-nine per cent of the voters. Wisconsin will have twelve votes in the next Electoral College. The political complexion of the State is fairly doubtful, and the vote will probably be a close one yet one party in that State will have absolutely no representation in the Electoral College. If the electors were to be chosen by districts, can it be doubted that the result in any State would be a more exact expression of the preferences of the people?" The electoral vote of a State ought to be divided as nearly as possible proportionately between the majority and minority. "A proposition to elect by general ticket the Congressional delegation of any State would be instantly resented in every district, yet the people of these districts are forced to turn over to the State at large the expression of their Presidential preferences." The origin of the general ticket system Gov. Winans finds in the desire among the majorities in the early days to "shut the mouths" of the minority. To adopt the district system would be to get rid of the doubtful slate evil which everybody deplores.

COST OF EDUCATION. In an article by Julian Ralph in *Harper's Magazine* for April occurs this passage: In no city in the West is there a sign that public education will not remain the most costly branch of government. There are two ways to look at such a condition, but, in my opinion, the two ways are not what they are commonly supposed to be. One way should be to look with envy on the rich, who thus may send their children to school for eight years, while the poor, who must put their little ones to work at tender ages, foot the greater part of the cost. The other way might well be to commiserate the poor who are deceived by sentimental claptrap into inflating the common school system in such a manner that at last their share in its benefits becomes microscopic.

WHITMAN ON THE TARIFF. My feeling is that the attempt at what they call protection and all that goes to boost up and wall up and wall out and protect out (doubtless I tread on the corns of a good many people, but I feel it deeply and the older I live the stronger I feel it) is wrong, and that one feeling for all, extreme reciprocity and openness and free tradeism is the policy for me, and I do not think that it is an important item in political economy, but I think it is the essential social ground work away down, and to me nothing will do eventually, but an understanding of the solidarity of the common people, of all people and all races.—[Walt Whitman in *Belford's*, April.

Jim Came Back.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Early Monday morning a timid knock was heard at the big heavy door of the Fulton County jail. Jailer Miller opened the door, and a strong, rugged man came in. There was a haggard look of sadness on the poor fellow's face. It was Sim Wesson, the moonshiner, who escaped from the Fulton County jail a week ago to go home and see his sick baby.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Miller," the poor fellow said, in a broken voice. "I hope you and Cap'n Morrow don't care, but I heard the baby——"

He brushed a tear away and stopped a moment until his lips quit quivering so, and went on:

"I heard the baby was sick, and I thought about wife watchin' of it at home, and I just had to go. I was sorry, an' I wrote you I'd come back. An' I done it. They done buried the baby an' I come back, an' hope you ain't mad."

Capt. Miller could not utter a word of reproach to the heart-broken fellow.

"I'm glad you have come back, Jim," said he.

THE best and cheapest is Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

EDWARD W. BENSON

HIS RISE FROM SCHOOL TEACHER TO BE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, March 21.—There is no greater lottery than the Church of England. One man, starting with all the advantages of wealth and rank, never gets any of the prizes. Another man, with no more brains than the first, starting from nothing, with nothing, reaches a position of splendor second only to royalty. Hundreds of clergymen of the Church of England, gentlemen by birth, with excellent talents and rare scholarship, starve all their life in country curacies on $500 a year or less. Many of them never have $400 a year clear, to keep a wife and family on, and maintain a decent position in the educated class. But others meet with nothing but luck from start to finish, and arrive at honors which must astonish themselves, if they ever think of what they have been and what they are. Dr. Edward White Benson belongs distinctly to the latter division. He has all along been one of the luckiest of the lucky ones. He was born in 1829, the son of a poor country clergyman near Birmingham, and was educated at King Edward's School, in that town. He never really had the advantage of what is called "a public school education." The great public schools of England—Eton, Harrow, Westminster and Winchester—where the sons of the aristocracy are educated at an expense of $750 or $1,000 a year, look down even on such famous seats of learning as Rugby, Marlborough and Wellington, the Charterhouse, King's College school, St. Paul's School, or Merchant Taylor's. As for the schools founded by King Edward VI., the Bluecoat School, the King's School at Bruton, or King Edward's School at Birmingham, they regard them as little better than charity schools. Yet it was at one of these despised seminaries—which, in reality, are as good schools as there are in the world—that the Archbishop of Canterbury got all the schooling he ever had. He did so well there, however, that he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the grandest institutions in either of the great universities, and after that, all he had to do was to go straight ahead. To be anything of a scholar at Trinity College means having a very comfortable income and enjoying all sorts of opportunities. Young Benson worked like a slave and took everything that was to be taken. He gained a first scholarship, then a fellowship—with $2,000 a year as long as the fellow remains unmarried—graduated first class and senior optime, and left the university carrying with him almost all the university could give to so young a man. It was just then that he showed his good judgment in pushing his own fortunes. He had taken holy orders, and most young clergymen, after such a brilliant college course, would have accepted a college living and settled down as a country parson, never, probably, to be heard of again.

MASTER AT RUGBY.

Benson knew better. He sought and obtained an assistant mastership at Rugby, and cheerfully applied himself to the drudgery of a second-class public school. When the Church of England was threatened with disestablishment, Lord Beaconsfield wittily remarked that it would never be in any real danger as long as the clergy had the privilege of flogging the nobility. What he meant was that the nobility were all brought up at public schools, where all the masters were clergymen; and so long as that were so, the influence of the clergy over their former pupils would always be enough to protect the church. From the same cause, a clergyman who endears himself to his pupils at a public school is pretty sure to get promotion, and no one knew that better than Benson. From being an assistant master at Rugby he was made head master of Wellington College, a magnificent school founded in 1858 as a memorial to the great Duke of Wellington, for the sons of officers only, but afterwards thrown open to all who could afford to pay the fees and pass the examinations. Here he found a congenial field for his abilities, and it is not too much to say that he was the making of Wellington College. He was head master for fourteen years, and though the boys were not particularly distinguished for learning or athletics, the school became more numerous and more aristocratic every year. What Dr. Benson—for he was now a doctor of divinity—thoroughly understood was the art of managing parents. His saintlike face and honeyed manners were quite irresistible. There was such a rush to Wellington College that hundreds were refused every term. It was not likely that such a successful headmaster should spend all his life in that position. He was already marked out for church preferment, and it was simply a question of what he would accept. In 1872, when still only 43, he was made canon residentiary and chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, while both Oxford and Cambridge made him select preacher to the university, a very rare honor indeed.

HE FIXED ATTENTION.

He never was a really fine preacher and he never will be. There is too much oil of gladness in his eloquence, too much smoothness and far too much Greek and Latin and Hebrew. But the women all worship him, and even among men there were a great many who welcomed his refinement and his mildness as a change from the roughness and violence of the old low church clergy. Lord Beaconsfield had his eye on him as a man suited to the times, and on the creation of the See of Truro, in 1876, he made Benson the first bishop. From that time forward no prelate in England was so much heard of as the Bishop of Truro. Without absolutely descending to the art of self-advertisement, he certainly lost no opportunity of keeping himself in full view of the Government and the public. In 1880 the famous Archbishop Tait died, and Dr. Benson, though the youngest of the bishops, was placed at one bound on the throne of St. Augustine. He moved from his modest home in Cornwall to Lambeth palace, which has been in the possession of the archbishops of Canterbury for 700 years and is one of the most interesting places in England. It stands on the shore of the Thames at a spot which in the Saxon days was a crossing place for flocks—a hithe, as it was called—whence the name Lambeth, or lamb hithe, because lambs could cross there. But now it is inclosed, with its spacious gardens in one of the most crowded and squalid manufacturing quarters of London, except towards the north, where it looks pleasantly over the Albert embankment and the river at Westminster Palace on the Middlesex side. Here are the beautiful buildings erected by Archbishop Boniface in 1294 and the celebrated Lollards' Tower, where the forerunners of the Protestants were imprisoned and tortured in the fifteenth century, and just beside the palace gateway stands the quaint old church of St. Mary, 500 years old, in which lie many of the most famous archbishops who have reigned there since the see was established in the year 597. Here the country schoolboy and ex-undermaster found himself, with an income of $50,000 a year; and a magnificent country house at Addington Park, not many miles off. In full view of his windows was the House of Lords, where "His Grace, the most Rev. Edward White Benson, by divine providence Archbishop of Canterbury," was entitled to sit and vote, and to take precedence of the proudest nobles in the land, excepting only the peers of the blood royal.

TURNED HIS HEAD.

Even the Lord High Chancelor had to stand back and make way for the smiling priest who a few years before had been teaching little boys their Virgil and caning them for going out of bounds. It was enough to turn any man's head, and Dr. Benson not being a very extraordinary man, it did turn his head completely. For some years after his elevation he gave himself great airs and behaved in such a way that even his warmest supporters feared the appointment would turn his head. Wherever great people were seen, there was he in the midst of them, and wherever popularity was to be got, there was he, speechifying or scribbling, or posture making in one way or another. He quite set a new fashion in parsons, with his close shaven face, his straight features, his perpetual smile, and his long gray hair brushed back from his forehead. Every curate who hoped some day to be a bishop, took to imitating him; and soon the regular clerical physiognomy was a sort of sanctimonious caricature of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The comic papers took it up next, and drummed upon it until anybody could draw the Archbishop's portrait, and everybody was sick of the sight of it.

HOSPITALITIES OF LAMBETH.

He had a good head on his shoulders, however, and his heart was in the right place all the time. He soon found out that there was very little satisfaction in dancing attendance on royalties or figuring at public meetings; and the serious duties of his great position steadily drew him away from the pomps and vanities. Without making any fuss about it, he gradually retired from the more frothy kind of publicity, and for years past he has enjoyed the respect of the nation by the way he has filled his place. His hospitalities at Lambeth palace alone would suffice to distinguish him from other archbishops. Not only does he throw open his doors to the bishops and clergy when great clerical conferences take place in London, but he warmly welcomes poor, insignificant people engaged in good work; while, during the sweltering summer months he lets his miserable neighbors visit his gardens freely and without any ostentatious show of charity sees that the women and children at all events have some little enjoyments and refreshments which their own penury could not afford. He is, in fact, a large-hearted and broad-minded man, too much so to suit the views of the stricter sect of the Pharisees. An afternoon call at Lambeth palace is an experience well worth having. There is no affectation of humility about the establishment. The servants are in fine liveries of a sober color and cut, and all the arrangements are such as become a rich and powerful man's home. But as soon as the visitor enters the drawing-room, he is received in a perfectly simple manner. Mrs. Benson, the daughter of a clergyman in Yorkshire, is the very type of an English lady of the upper middle class. She shakes hands with you in a friendly way, gives you some tea, or hands you over to her daughters, and, as soon as occasion offers, takes you up to her husband. The Archbishop, in his long black coat, silk vest and apron and black cloth gaiters, is generally surrounded by a group of clerics, discussing all sorts of ecclesiastical topics; but he easily directs his attention from them to shake hands with you and converse on any topic you please. If you are a university man, and have anything fresh from the colleges that is worth hearing, he is sure to be interested in that. Or, if you like flowers and are versed in botany, he is glad to stroll out into the garden with you and take a turn among the flower beds, and thus give you a chance to get on a pleasant footing with him. If you happen really to have brains and to be original without impertinence, he sees it directly and gives himself what is evidently a genuine pleasure in talking to you weightily and without restraint, as if to get as much out of you as possible. Like many other men who are solid beneath a seemingly artificial surface, he has become a great man by filling a great place, and you cannot exchange ideas with him for ten minutes, without feeling that you have a great man to deal with.

SULPHUR MINING IN SICILY.

An Important Commercial Product Mined in a Primitive Fashion.

In his report on the sulphur mining of Sicily United States Consul Heath of Catama says:

The mining and fusing of sulphur ore in Sicily has been carried on for a great many years, but from lack of enterprise and for want of outside capital, which cannot be induced to invest in any enterprise on the island, the mining and fusing is still carried on in the most primitive fashion. In the majority of mines machinery is unknown and in the larger and more valuable ones only pumps and hoisting apparatus are used. Hand labor is universal and a great many children find employment in carrying in baskets on the head the mineral from the mine to the surface.

There are practically four systems of melting sulphur in Sicily—the Calcherone, the Sinopoli furnace, the steam process and Gill's furnace. The first two are most largely used, because it requires little or no capital to fuse in this way. They have a great many disadvantages, however, viz: The fumes kill or ruin all vegetation for miles in the vicinity, the sulphur rock being used for fuel in these processes, a large percentage of sulphur is consequently consumed, besides 10 per cent is still left in the mineral rock; then the product is not so valuable as in the other processes.

The steam process is a great improvement on the first two, but can only be used where the mineral is very rich and porous. No fumes escape to destroy vegetation and the product is of a better quality. This process is comprised of large iron tubes filled with mineral, into which dry steam is injected.

Official experiments in two of the processes give the following results: Four cubic metres of mineral melted by the steam process have yielded 1,031 kilogrammes of sulphur; 4 cubic meters of mineral melted by the Calcherone process have yielded 932 kilogrammes of sulphur.

Gill's, an English process, has been tried extensively on the island, but, I am now informed, is no longer used, because it requires skilled assistance and only a small quantity of mineral can be treated at a time.

The Leon Gil y Ruiz patent Spanish process seems to be the most scientific and to give the best results. It has obtained the following perfaction: Mineral for trial was chemically analyzed and found to contain 15 per cent of sulphur; the product by Leon Gil's furnace was 12.22 per cent of sulphur and by the Calcherone process 5.6 per cent, thus leaving in the mineral only 3.79 per cent of sulphur, instead of 9.4 per cent by the Calcherone.

In opening a mine in the United States to produce sulphur in competition with the Sicilian product two facts must be borne in mind—first; that the pay of labor is very low in Sicily; and, second, that freight is equally low from Sicily to all seaports. Steamer freights for sulphur to New York, Philadelphia and Boston are often lower than by sailing vessel, because the fruit steamers must have some heavy cargo or ballast. In a recent report I mentioned that the freight on a box of oranges from Catania to New York was only one-fourth of the freight on a similar box of oranges from Tampa, Fla., to New York. The steamers from here make their profit on the orange and lemon freights and are willing to lose money on the sulphur freight, for the reason that they must have ballast.

A Case for Compromise.

From the Detroit Tribune.

As she lay trembling in the darkness she was just as sure there were burglars in the dining-room downstairs as that she was scared pretty nearly out of her wits.

"John!" she gasped.

He paused in the third quarter of a snore and awoke with a start.

"Wha-whatcher want?" he crossly demanded.

Placing her pallid lips close to his ear she whispered a single word.

"Burglars!"

A tremor might have been observed to run through his frame. He did not rise, however.

"John!"

"My—my dear."

"Ain't you going down?"

"I think not."

At the moment a gentle clinking of silverware was heard.

"John."

The answer was quite inarticulate.

"Haven't you always said that it would go hard with a burglar who had the nerve to break into your house?"

"Huh?"

"Haven't you insisted that if he escaped without being chewed up he would be very fortunate?"

It seemed as if a glass or two must have been swept off the dining-room table below.

"Alice."

There was absolutely no reply.

"I've been thinking, Alice, since you woke me."

"Indeed?"

"It just occurs to me, my love, that my life insurance policy expired to-day."

The door from the dining-room into the front hall was heard to creak on its hinges.

"Alice, I can't bear to think of leaving you to struggle alone in the world."

To judge from the sound, various articles were being placed in a sack, presumably for facility in transportation.

"My love, I am convinced that this is a case for compromise. If those people stop right where they are and go quietly away now, I am disposed to be lenient."

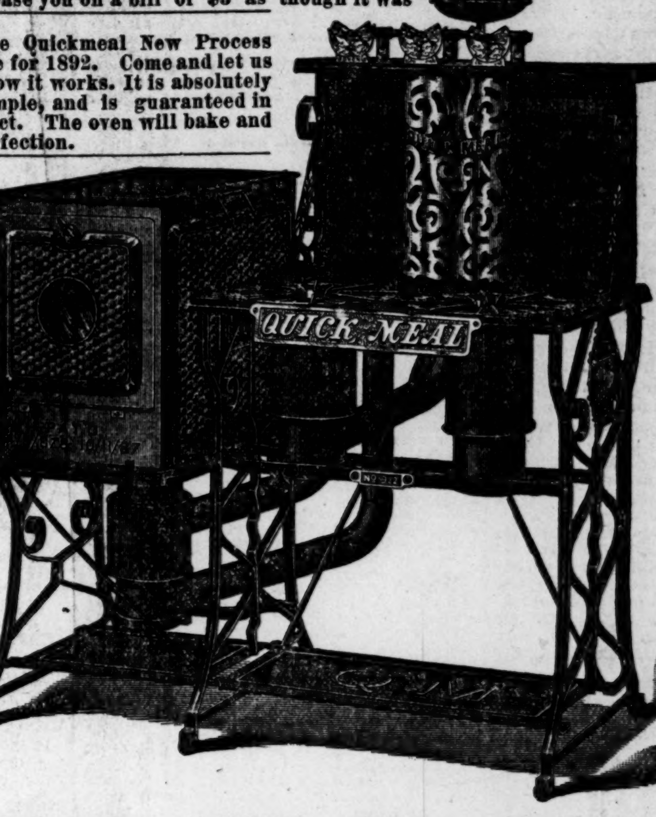
Very distinctly they heard the front door open and close, after which stealthy footsteps sounded from the street.

"They've got everything," she moaned, "everything."

"They would certainly have got into trouble," he declared decisively, "if they hadn't stopped right where they were."

To his friends next day he wondered how thieves could get away with so much plunder and not awaken a single member of the family.

Jersey, Kilt, Vestee and Junior Suits.
Hundreds of styles, latest designs, $2.50 to $8. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.



50c or $1.00 a Week.

I want to sell you some Furniture and Carpets, or a Baby Carriage, or some Lace Curtains and Rugs, or a nice Clock or a good Watch. I will sell you a bill of $5 or $500 and make terms to please you. No matter how much the other fellows blow and brag, I will guarantee to give you more for your money than any competitor. My salesmen will take just as much pains to please you on a bill of $5 as though it was $1000.

This is the Quickmeal New Process Vapor Stove for 1892. Come and let us show you how it works. It is absolutely safe and simple, and is guaranteed in every respect. The oven will bake and roast to perfection.

I also keep a full line of GAS STOVES and the celebrated Majestic Ranges.

INGALLS, 1103 Olive Street.

LYRICS OF THE DAY.

To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers.

[From Sir Edwin Arnold's new volume of verse, entitled "Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Tiny slippers of gold and green,
Tied with a mouldering golden cord!
What pretty feet they must have been
When Cæsar Augustus was Egypt's lord!
Somebody graceful and fair you were!
Not many girls could dance in these!
When did your shoemaker make you, dear,
Such a nice pair of Egyptian "threes?"

Where were you measured? In Sais, or On,
Memphis, or Thebes, or Pelusium?
Fitting them featly your brown toes upon,
Lacing them deftly with finger and thumb
I seem to see you!—so long ago,
Twenty-one centuries, less or more!
And here are your sandals; yet none of us know
What name, or fortune, or face you bore.

Your lips would have laughed with a rosy scorn,
If the merchant, or slave-girl, had mockingly said,
"The feet will pass, but the shoes they have worn
Two thousand years onward Time's road shall tread,
And still be footgear as good as new!"
To think that calf-skin, gilded and stitched,
Should Rome and the Pharaohs outlive—and you
Be gone, like a dream, from the world you bewitched.

Not that we mourn you! 'Twere too absurd!
You have been such a long while away!
Your dry spice dust would not value one word
Of the soft regrets that my verse could say.
Sorrow and Pleasure, and Love and Hate,
If you ever felt them, have vaporized hence
To this odor—so subtle and delicate—
Of myrrh, and cassia, and frankincense.

Of course they embalmed you! Yet not so sweet
Were aloes and nard as the youthful glow
Which Amenti stole when the small dark feet
Wearied of treading our world below.
Look! it was flood-time in valley of Nile.
Or a very wet day in the Delta, dear!
When your slippers tripped lightly their latest mile—
The mud on the soles renders that fact clear.

You knew Cleopatra, no doubt! You saw
Anthony's galleys from Actium come.
But there! if questions could answers draw
From lips so many a long age dumb,
I would not tease you with history,
Nor vex your heart for the men which were;
The one point to learn that would fascinate me
Is, where and what are you to-day, my dear!

You died, believing in Horus and Pasht,
Isis, Osiris, and priestly lore;
And found, of course, such theories smashed
By actual fact on the heavenly shore.
What next did you do? Did you transmigrate?
Have we seen you since, all modern and fresh!
Your charming soul—so I calculate—
Mislaid its mummy, and sought new flesh.

Were you she whom I met at dinner last week,
With eyes and hair of the Ptolemy black,
Who still of this find in the Fayoum would speak,
And to Pharaohs and scarabs still carry us back?
A scent of lotus about her hung,
And she had such a far-away wistful air
As of somebody born when the Earth was young;
And she wore of gilt slippers a lovely pair.

Perchance you were married? These might have been
Part of your trousseau—the wedding shoes;
And you laid them aside with the garments green,
And painted clay gods which a bride would use;
And, maybe, to-day, by Nile's bright waters
Damsels of Egypt in gowns of blue—
Great-great-great—very great—granddaughters
Owe their shapely insteps to you!

But vainly I beat at the bars of the Past,
Little green slippers with golden strings!
For all you can tell is that leather will last
When loves, and delightings, and beautiful things
Have vanished, forgotten—No! not quite that!
I catch some gleam of the grace you wore
When you finished with Life's pit-a-pat,
And left your shoes at Death's bedroom door.

You were born in Egypt which did not doubt;
You were never sad with our new-fashioned sorrows;
You were sure, when your play-days on Earth ran out,
Of play-times to come as we of our morrows!
Oh, wise little Maid of the Delta! I lay
Your shoes in your mummy-chest back again,
And wish that one game we might merrily play
At "Hunt the Slipper"—to see it all plain!

Balmy Spring.

Suggested by the Present Weather.

From the New York Sun.

Get my chest protector out, my velvet ear muffs, too,
My thick chinchilla ulster, my porous plaster true,
Give me a quinine capsule, my drooping heart to cheer,
And don't forget my rubber boots, for balmy spring is here.

See the undertaker and obtain a special rate,
Ask the railroad agent if he'll let me go as freight,
Buy a rosewood casket and have the parson near,
For I must walk abroad to-day—and balmy spring is here.

Then go to the marble yard and choose a handsome stone,
Hire an elocutionist to teach you how to moan,
Have six horses to the hearse, ten coaches in the rear,
For I must go down town to-day—and balmy spring is here.

Lay me on a sunny slope, where birds sing in the trees;
Don't put shells around my grave, they're not the proper cheese;
Give my fond farewell to all my friends and comrades dear,
And tell them to remain indoors when balmy spring is here.

Pittypat and Tippytoe.

From the Chicago Daily News.

All day long they come and go,
Pittypat and Tippytoe;
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor,
Fingermarks along the wall
Tell-tale streaks upon the door,
By these presents you shall know
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play!
And, a dozen times a day,
In they troop, demanding bread,
Only buttered bread will do,
And that butter must be spread
Inches thick with sugar, too!
Never yet have I said: "No,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!"

Sometimes there are griefs to soothe,
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth;
For, I much regret to say,
Tippytoe and Pittypat
Sometimes interrupt their play
With an internecine spat;
Fie! oh, fie! to quarrel so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Oh, the thousand worrying things
Every day recurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a murmuring to hush,
Many a little bumb to kiss;
Life's indeed a fleeting show,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend;
Little frocks are strangely torn
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe or heel!
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

But when comes this thought to me:
"Some there are that childless be,"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads,
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek.
God help those who do not know
A Pittypat or Tippytoe!

On the floor, along the hall,
Rudely traced upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought.
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trade marks, if you sought.
Oh, how glad I am 'tis so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

EUGENE FIELD.

Two Poems From Catullus.

From the Chicago Daily News.

I.—TO LESBIA.

Come my Lesbia, no repining;
Let us love while yet we may!
Suns go on forever shining,
But when we have had our day,
Sleep perpetual shall o'ertake us
And no morrow's dawn awake us.

Come, in yonder nook reclining,
Where the honeysuckle climbs,
Let us mock at Fate's designing,
Let us kiss a thousand times!
And if they shall prove too few, dear,
When they're kissed we'll start anew, dear.

And should any chance to see us,
Goodness! how they'll agonize!
How they'll wish that they could be us,
Kissing in such liberal wise!
Never mind their envious whining;
Come, my Lesbia, no repining.

II.—OF THE DEAD SPARROW.

Mortals, and immortals, too,
I have shocking news for you,
Tidings that will harrow
Every sympathetic breast;
Gone to its eternal rest
Is the bird my girl caressed—
Dead is Lesbia's sparrow!

It knew Lesbia quite as well
As did Lesbia herself
Knew her good old mother;
Grateful to the doting maid,
From whose reach it seldom strayed,
It was wont to serenade
Lesbia, and none other.

Victim to Plutonian wrath,
Now it hops along the path
Downward, dark and narrow;
Maledictions on thy head,
Orcus! See how tearful red
Are the beauteous eyes that shed
Oceans for that sparrow!

EUGENE FIELD.

Lucindy.

Ruth McEnery Stuart, in Harper's Magazine.

When Lucindy's eye do shine
Like a ripe, ripe, muscadine,
And 'er lips sticks out
In a tantalizin' pout,
I counts Lucindy mine.

When she droops 'er eyes so shy,
Lak she gwine ter pass me by,
An' des afore she pass
Drap 'er hankcher on de grass,
My courage rise up high.

When she sets up in the choir,
An' her voice mounts higher an' higher,
In unisom wid Jim's,
A-singin' o' de hymns,
I sets back an' puspire.

When she lean down on 'er hoe,
'N dig de san' up wid 'er toe,
An' look todes me an' sigh,
Des like she mos' could cry,
I don't know whar 'ter go.

When she walk right down de aisle
At de cake-walk wid a smile,
An' she an' yaller Jake
Ketch han's an' win de cake,
I steam an' sizz an' bile.

When she claim me fur her beau,
An' den dance de reel wid Joe;
An' when she swing me by
Squeeze my han' on de sly—
I don' know whe'er or no.

Tell de trufe, Lucindy's ways
Gits me so upsot some days
Dat 'cep'n dat I knew
Dats des de way she do,
I'd do some damage, caze

Some days when she do de wus,
Ef 'twarn't dat I hates a fuss,
An' loves 'er thoo an' thoo
Wid all de ways she do,
De least I'd do'd be cuss.

MIORA.

ROUMANIAN BALLAD.

"Miora, dearest lamb of mine,
Why wilt thou starve thyself and pine?
These three long days thou dost not eat
Or juicy grass or clover sweet."

"'Tis that thy friends, for greed and spite,
Design to murder the this night,
Dear master. Oh, then flee away
Into the wood." Miora, nay;

"But charge thou them to lay me by
This watteld fold, where I may lie
And hear my bleating lambs deplore,
And true dogs barking evermore.

"And on my grassy grave be laid
The three fair flutes myself have made
Of linden wood, whose tones prevail
Against the lark and nightingale.

"In the sweet hollow flutes at eve
The wind melodiously will grieve,
And all my lambs will hear and think
Of him who gave them food and drink.

"But if my mother come this way,
Seeking for me, then thou must say,
'To a far country did he fare,
And wed a monarch's daughter there.'"

R. GARNETT.

Coming, But Not Sudden.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Oh, the good time is a-comin', you must hope to see it start,
When the sermon and doxology won't be so far apart;
An' the man with the collection won't strike one piece o' tin,
An' they'll get a man to glory without whippin' of him in!

It will be with us some day,
For we kinder hear it hummin';
But its mighty far away,
And it's mighty long a-comin'!

Oh, the good time is a-comin', you must meet it if you can,
When the office with a lantern will go looking for the man;
And the man, when caught, and taken by a whirlwind of surprise,
Will not see his friends forsaken and resign before he dies!

It will be with us some day,
For we kinder hear it hummin';
But it's mighty far away,
An' it's mighty long a-comin'.

Compensation.

From the Boston Journal.

In that new world toward which our feet are set
Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget
Earth's homely joys, and her bright hours of bliss?
Has heaven a spell divine enough for this?

For who the pleasure of the spring can tell
When on the leafless stalk the brown buds swell,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song?

Oh, sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn,
The star-lit sky, the rustling fields of corn,
The soft airs blowing from the freshening seas,
The sun-flecked shadows of the stately trees,
The mellow thunder and the falling rains,
The warm, delicious, happy summer rain,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!

Oh, beauty manifold, from morn till night,
Dawn's flush, noon's blaze and sunset's tender light!
Oh, fair, familiar features, changes sweet
Of her reviving seasons, storms and sleet,
And golden calms, as start the wheels through space
From snow to roses; and how dear her face,
When the grass brightens, when the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!

Oh, happy Earth! Oh, Home so well beloved!
What recompense have we from thee removed?
One hope have we that overtops the whole,
The hope of finding every banished soul
We love and long for daily; and for this
Gladly we turn from thee and all thy bliss,
Even at thy loveliest, when days are long,
And little birds break out in rippling song.

Signs of Approaching Spring.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

There's a lazy, lollin' feeling in the deep an' dreamy days,
The wind's a kiss is stealin' from the violets in the ways;
An' now the red woodpeckers are drummin' more and more,
But the best of all is checkers by the village grocery store.

Ah, me! there ain't no sayin' what fun is in the game,
When a feller gets to playin' till he most fergits his name!
Though one good sign of springtime is tax sales on the door.
The surest sign is checkers by the village grocery store.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch is read by 10 per cent of the English speaking people of St. Louis.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 33–40.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1892.

Put your want "ad." in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Everybody sees it.

SET AT NAUGHT

The Dramshop Law Safeguards Ignored by the Collector.

Five Vital Sections of the Law Openly Violated.

SALOONS DO NOT GIVE BONDS AS ORDINANCES DIRECT.

The Statement of a Saloon-Keeper Whose Place the Police Are Trying to Close Because They Consider It a Resort of Thieves—Licensed Without a Bond—The Evidence a Conscientious State's Attorney Could Place Before a Grand-Jury.

It is plainly seen now that the late Grand-Jury, in considering its duty with respect to Collector Zeigenheim, was deliberately misled by Assistant Circuit Attorney William Zachritz, a political and personal friend of the Collector.

Mr. Zachritz employed a very simple and very effective plan to protect the Collector. Among the cases in which the Collector had overridden the rights of citizens, to please the dramshop keepers, there were several that were weak when the letter of the law, contrued by a friend of the Collector, was applied to them, though strong enough when its intent was considered. The Assistant Circuit Attorney placed these cases before the Grand-Jury first of all, persuaded the jurors that the charges in them against the Collector would not lie, and then assured them that all the rest of the cases were of the same kind and not worth consideration therefore. In this way the very strongest evidence of violations of the dramshop law by Collector Ziegenhein was never placed before the Grand-jury, and the Assistant Circuit Attorney kept the witnesses who had this evidence out of the Grand-jury room altogether.

WHAT CAN BE PROVED.

A States Attorney in charge of the Grand-Jury with no personal ends to serve, and bent only on punishing violators of the laws, would find it quite easy to show that under the system in vogue in the Collector's office, the law is habitually violated for the benefit of the dramshop-keepers. By the witnesses whom the POST-DISPATCH has named and who were ready to testify before the last Grand-jury had Mr. Zachritz allowed them to appear in the jury room, the Collector can be convicted of the offenses against the law that follow:

He has issued licenses to saloon-keepers after they have been convicted in court of a violation of the dramshop law.

He has utterly subverted the purpose of the petition clause of the dramshop law, ruling that the ordinance meant by its description "tax-paying citizens," not only bona fide owners of property who pay taxes, but also persons who do not pay taxes and allow their names to be placed on the Assessor's books by the dramshop keeper for his purpose, with the understanding that it is to cost them nothing. In many cases, too, he has set at naught this whole section of the law by issuing licenses without any petition whatever.

He has defeated the purpose of the law which declares that saloon licenses shall not be transferred by permitting the breweries to take out licenses for saloons owing them money in the name of the brewery, the license being kept by the brewery and the saloon having none in its place.

He has entirely ignored that part of the law which requires him to take a bond from every saloon-keeper, and has so deprived the city of recourse upon responsible persons when disorderly saloons become a menace to the peace of the community.

He has made no attempt at all to close up saloons violating the law by doing business without a license, and has hindered the police when they tried to carry out this part of the ordinance.

LICENSES FOR CONVICTED MEN.

To prove the charge that Collector Zeigenhein habitually ignores the law by giving licenses to men who have been convicted of violating the saloon law, a diligent and conscientious State's Attorney would have only to bring before the Grand-jury the books of the Police Court and the Collector's record of licenses. The law on this point is:

> Sec. 1433 of art. 4 (on dramshops) of chapter 37 (on revenue) of the Revised ordinances of the city of St. Louis:
>
> The Collector shall not grant a license to any person who has ever been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this article.

Comparing the books of the Collector's office and the First and Second District Police Courts it could be seen that the Collector violates this law frequently. Hugh McManus, who has a saloon near the Chain of Rocks, kept his place open for a long time without a license, and the police finally under took to shut the saloon up. Hugh and John were convicted of violating the law Dec. 27, 1890 and Jan. 20, 1891, and fined $300 each time. Sept. 29, 1891, Hugh McManus was again convicted and fined $300, and again Feb. 6, 1892, he was convicted and fined $300. Nevertheless, with these four convictions known to him, the collector gave Hugh McManus his license last month.

Feb. 2 Martin Maloney of Twelfth and St. Charles was convicted of violating the dramshop law by selling liquor without a license. Two days after Collector Ziegenhein gave him a license.

E. W. Bedeman, the manager of the Pearl Saloon at California and Park avenues, was convicted four times of violating the dramshop law in 1891, and fined $300 each time. Yet, on July 11 of that year Collector Ziegenhein gave him a license.

Paul Thuermer of Central Turner Hall was convicted of violating the dramshop law Oct. 9, 1891, and fined $300. Collector Ziegenhein gave him a license immediately afterwards.

So much for the first count.

ADMITS VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Now for the petitions. The law on this point is quite plain. It says:

> Applications for any license under this article shall be made in writing to the collector and shall state specifically where the dramshop is to be kept, and no license shall be granted unless such application be accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens in the block or square where it is proposed to locate the dramshop, and said petition shall ask that such license be granted, and such petition shall be renewed yearly thereafter on each successive fourth day of July.

The law it will be noticed is careful to say that the dramshop keeper shall not get his license unless a majority of the "assessed tax-paying citizens" are for it. Not only must these citizens be "assessed," but they must be "tax-paying." That is to say they must be citizens who are financially interested in the block in which the saloon is to be placed.

The law has been made completely inoperative by the collector. When saloon men have found that they could not get a majority of the "attested tax-paying citizens" to sign their petition, they have colonized the block with men for a short time, had them assessed for small sums, put their names on the petition and got the license, the Collector approving the cheat. Those "assessed" signers were never "tax-payers," and were not in any way concerned in the value of the property on the block.

This scheme of neutralizing the law appears in the cases of the Avado saloon, on Washington avenue, the Celia saloon at Compton and Franklin, and the Marre Bros. saloon, on Finney and Sarah.

More than this, there is in Collector Ziegenhein's own words evidence of his contempt for the petition provision which the law regarded as an absolute safeguard for property-owners. This evidence is in the dialogue between Councilman Arnstein and the Collector at the session of the Council Investigating Committee.

Chairman Arnstein: "Do you require a renewal of a petition every year?"

Collector Ziegenhein; "I don't south of Market street. The Germans down there don't know what it is to object to a saloon. They must have their beer. And up in that part of town where my friend Bensieck lives [North St. Louis] the people would think a remonstrance was a man in the moon. They don't know what one is."

Contrast this with the law's direct command that no license shall be issued without a petition, and that the petitions shall be renewed every year. With what force could an earnest, public-spirited Prosecuting Attorney present these facts to the Grand-jury, and what effect do you suppose it would have on the Collector if the case was thus fairly presented!

ILLEGALLY TRANSFERRED LICENSES.

The Collector violates the law in many instances by giving licenses to breweries for saloons which the breweries control by debts for beer or by mortgages. Evidence to this effect could be got by a State's Attorney from Brewer Louis J. Obert, who holds the license issued by the Collector to the saloon at 524 O'Fallon street. The Collector violated the law in issuing the license to Mr. Obert for another man to use. The law says:

> No license granted under this article shall be assignable or transferable.

Probably Mr. Obert didn't know the law when he got this license, but the Collector certainly did. Mr. Obert wrote to the police when they were raiding the unlicensed saloons and told all about the transferred license, and the police have the letter yet. It could be easily got by a State's Attorney who was trying to do his duty.

THE DRAMSHOP BOND LAW IGNORED.

When saloons become disorderly the police have hard work to close them. They have influence in every direction. The law provided a way by which the city should have recourse upon satisfactory bondsmen. It says:

> Before any license shall be granted, the Collector shall require of the person applying for it a bond to be given to the city in the sum of $2,000, with two or more securities, to be approved by the Collector, conditioned that the person obtaining such license shall keep at all times an orderly house, and that he will not sell, give away or otherwise dispose of or suffer the same to be done about his premises, any intoxicating liquor in any quantity to any minor without the consent of the guardian, master or parent of such minor, and conditioned that he will not violate any of the provisions of this article or any of the provisions of chap. 98 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, and that he will pay all fines, penalties and forfeitures which may be adjudged against him under the provisions of this article or of said chapter.

If those bonds were required by the Collector according to law we would not have the spectacle of the police vainly trying to close a disorderly saloon, which is so frequently seen. The saloon-keeper could be let alone and his bondsmen brought into court. But the Collector ignores this part of the law. It is to be doubted if he has a single dramshop bond in his office. He doesn't want to offend the more respectable saloon-keepers, and he knows it would be useless to expect bonds from the disreputable ones. Here is a saloon at the corner of Seventh and Pine which the police are trying by the slow process of the courts to close, because it is a resort of thieves, they claim. The owners of the saloon have given no bond, though they have a license.

Why have they no bond?

Because the Collector did not ask them for one.

That is the statement of one of the proprietors, Eugene Harrington.

Surely this violation of the dramshop law by the Collector would stir a Grand-jury to action if a Prosecuting Attorney placed it before the body.

SALOONS WITHOUT LICENSES.

The Collector admits that numbers of saloons are open in the city without licenses. It is his fault, and he is amenable to the law for letting them stay open. The law says first that no saloon shall sell liquor without a license, then it prescribes the penalty, a maximum fine of $300, and then it makes it the duty of the Collector to see that the law is enforced.

But he doesn't do it. He says that he wil lose the license fees if he closes the saloon, and he lets them stay open, hoping to get a part of what they should pay. The law contemplates no waiving of its force like this. The Collector could close every unlicensed saloon in town in a day, if he wanted to do it, by calling on the police. Instead of that, when the police undertake to close a saloon the saloon man sends word to the Collector's office and out goes a deputy, post haste, to secure a continuance of the case. There is an unlicensed saloon now on the corner of Thirteenth street and Lucas avenue. It is kept by Napoleon Summerfield, a colored man. He cannot get a petition in that block, and the Collector knows it. If he asked the police of the Second District to close it, it would disappear in a night. But the place is under the protection of a brewery, whose manager, August C. Forster, is a friend of the collector, and the saloon-keeper sells beer and lets the city whistle for its money.

What would a Grand-jury do if a prosecuting attorney showed them the law and gave them this instance of the collector's violation of it?

HE CAN CLEAR DENSE FOGS.

Steamships Will Be Able to Disperse Wide Areas of Their Mist.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A wide-awake inventor has discovered a means of overcoming fog. This inventor is now in New York perfecting the details. Experiments were made last week at Sandy Hook and have been made in Boston harbor. These were conducted with the greatest secrecy because the application for patents has not yet been filed in Washington. The result of these experiments was perfectly satisfactory, and if this be thoroughly demonstrated there are big fortunes in the scheme.

The man representing the business end of the fog annihilator is M. E. Johnson. The inventor is a man who keeps altogether in the background. Mr. Johnson, however, described the result of the experiments.

"The force used," he said, "is a form of electric discharge. The effect is in direct ratio to the intensity of the fog; that is, the denser the fog the more easily it is affected by discharge. The consequence is that with a dense fog a larger area can be cleared with the release of the same amount of energy. There is no electric spark to be seen, and no detonation or explosion accompanies the discharge.

"The largest area we have been able to practically clear by one discharge has been 70,500 square feet, nearly two acres, which is approximately 150 feet in every direction from the site of the discharge. This was done in Boston Harbor. With great energy, such as will readily be obtainable on ocean steamships, many times that area can be cleared.

"The fog falls in the form of rain. The atmosphere of the cleared area is exceedingly clear, just as it is after a shower in summer. The period of absolute absence from fog is merely momentary in duration. The fog immediately begins to form again and to drift in from surrounding areas. This takes place so rapidly that within five minutes the original condition prevails. In our experiments in Boston Harbor, seven minutes elapsed before the fog reformed. It is, of course, impossible to obliterate the fog, but by a succession of discharges at intervals of two minutes it keeps the area I have referred to practically clear. Therefore, in the immediate neighborhood of the particular steamer from which the discharges are made no fog exists.

"Now, in order to understand this new discovery, it is necessary to know something about fogs. A fog is a body of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, like clouds, but distinguished from them both by its position and its manner of formation. A large class of clouds result from the diminution of temperature produced by the elevation and expansion of moist air, and a small class is due rather to the cooling of the air by radiation in a horizontal direction to bodies of cooler air; while again, a very important class arise from the radiation of heat vertically into the cold interstellar regions. To these simple causes must also be attributed the formation of a large class of fogs.

"On the other hand, the peculiar feature in the origin of a number and especially of the heaviest fogs is that the moist air radiates its heat downward to a comparatively cold body of either water, earth or air. The former case occurs when the earth, after a period of low temperature, becomes very cold, and the winds waft warm moist air over the cold regions, while the small conducting power of the earth, ice or snow does not allow its surface to at once adjust itself to the change in temperature."

BEGAN HIS TASK.

Prof. Jacob Mahler's Novel Experiment Among the Poor Children.

PUPILS OF ST. PATRICK'S INSTRUCTED IN DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

The Reply of the Dancing Master to Bishop Ludden's Criticism of His Art Has a Most Interesting Result—Father McCaffrey the First to Accept Mr. Mahler's Proffered Services.

A novel experiment in the line of social development was inaugurated among the poor children of St. Louis during the past week. If successful it may lead to important and most beneficial results.

It will open up entirely new field for charitable and philanthropic work and pave the way perhaps for the physical, moral and intellectual development of the lower classes.

On last Thursday morning, in St. Patrick's School Hall, on Sixth and Biddle streets, Prof. Jacob Mahler, in accordance with a promise published in this paper, gave a lesson in deportment and dancing gratuitously to 125 children of the parish. The lesson was the inaugural one of a series which the professor intends to give free of charge to the poor children of the parish.

HOW BROUGHT ABOUT.

A few days after the appearance of his article in defense of dancing published in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of March 13, in reply to the criticism of Bishop Luddens of Utica, N. Y., Mr. Mahler received a note from the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Rev. James McCaffrey, asking for an appointment. Suspecting the invitation to have reference to his article and knowing the reverend father to be of the same denomination as the Bishop, Mr. Mahler was a trifle timid about calling, fearing the interview might not be of a pleasant nature. He consulted his wife about the matter and on her advice determined to make the call. He was agreeably surprised at receiving a cordial welcome from Father McCaffrey. The reverend gentleman asked him if it were true that he was looking for an opportunity to teach deportment, dancing and the requirements of polite society gratuitously to children of the down-town districts who had not sufficient opportunities for proper physical training. Mr. Mahler assured him that it was a plan he had been most anxious to put in execution. "Well," said Father McCaffrey, "I have a number of children here in my schools on whom a few lessons in deportment would not be wasted. My boys are awkward, and can handle neither their hands nor feet. They grow up with a consciousness of their ungainliness that excludes them from mingling in society. If they could be taught to walk properly, to stand up and sit down and deport themselves with ease an incalculable benefit would, I think, be done them and the circle in which they move. I will gladly afford you the opportunity if you wish to try the experiment."

Mr. Mahler expressed willingness to undertake the task, and the result was last Thursday morning's novel deportment class in St. Patrick's School Hall.

At 11 o'clock on the morning referred to Mr. Mahler, his accompanist and a POST-DISPATCH representative stood in the school hall and watched three black-robed Sisters of St. Joseph lead in the prospective pupils from their class-rooms. The children marched in in an orderly manner and ranged themselves in the chairs along the wall. An opportunity was given to study them while they sat scrutinizing their new professor of physical culture with looks of anxious expectancy. One glance was enough to show the demand for physical training. Their ages ran from 9 to 14 years. Their clothing, the only criterion, showed that most of the children were of families in comfortable circumstances; some were from the poorer classes but there were no signs of poverty. Among the boys there were several ragged urchins, whose appearance was more due to carelessness than to want.

Receiving Instructions.

Mr. Mahler is practical rather than theoretical in his methods and without any preliminaries arranged the children in a double row along the length of the hall, the boys on one side, the girls opposite. When all were in position he stated briefly the object of the class. "To learn how to stand, how to sit, how to offer the hand or an object, how to act without awkwardness and with perfect ease and gracefulness on all occasions, at home or in society, is what I wish to teach you and what I expect you to learn," said the professor. Then he showed them the proper way to stand, the correct poise of the head and position of the arm and hands. Next he showed them the five primary positions in dancing and made them go through them a number of times. The girls took kindly to the exercise and executed the steps quite gracefully, but the boys found their feet a trifle hard to handle. The art of bowing correctly was next taken up, and proved harder still for the boys. The professor illustrated and bade the boys imitate him, but a disposition to turn and watch how the other fellows were doing it begot a series of excruciating contortions along the line. Repeated efforts, however, brought about better results. The girls' bow was more intricate, as it involved several movements. But the girls followed the professor very closely and made the stately curtesy he taught them with becoming grace. The balance step was next taught them and they were taught to go through it with a musical accompaniment, an exercise they enjoyed greatly.

A TRYING TASK.

The boys were next shown how to offer their hand to a lady and the girls how to receive it. Fear and trembling seized upon the urchins when Mr. Mahler announced that each boy was to step across the room, bow to the lady opposite and offer her his hand. Two lads at the end of the line forthwith made their escape through the back window. The first boy in the line shambled across awkwardly, dragging his feet after him as if they were lead, his shoulders skewed up and his head hung bashfully on the side. When he got in front of the girl it took a collar-and-elbow movement to make him incline his torso and extend his hand. None of the other boys laughed, the matter was too serious. It was very evident they were mortally afraid of the girls, who stood looking on demurely and wondering why the boys didn't have more sense. When the first lad passed through the ordeal unscathed the others plucked up courage and marched up to the ladies and offered their hand without any further coercion. They were made to repeat it again and again until they did it easily and without any stiffness. Then Mr. Mahler gave the children some plain and sensible advice about the custom of hand-clasping in dancing, telling them then of its proper object and warning them of doing it improperly. The boys were then taught to escort their partners to seats. When all were arranged they were put through the preliminary movements of the plain lancers. The dinner bell rang at this juncture and the Sisters were at a loss how to get the children out without confusion, but Mr. Mahler ordered the boys to face one way, the girls another, and marched them out in separate lines without the slightest confusion, to the great surprise of the Sisters.

FATHER M'CAFFREY'S VIEWS.

Father McCaffrey was unable, owing to pastoral duties, to attend the first lesson, but was seen later by a reporter and gave his views on the matter briefly. "I read neither Bishop Ludden's criticism on dancing nor Mr. Mahler's reply, but I heard the latter discussed and the statement that Mr. Mahler was willing to instruct children gratuitously in physical culture and deportment. My course in inviting him to inaugurate his experiment in my school is evidence that I approve of his suggestions to have these two accomplishments made part of the education of the child. My idea is that children ought not to be allowed to grow up awkwardly, but should be taught while at school how to act easily and gracefully and instructed in the requirements of society. Further, physical culture exercises are very healthful and a pleasant relaxation for the children during school hours. The instruction of so competent a gentleman as Prof. Mahler cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the children.

Practicing.

"Do you think that any harm will come from the children's learning to dance?"

"I have not considered that matter. I don't know anything about dancing, and consequently can't answer that. Our Church does not countenance round dancing, and I have asked Mr. Mahler not to teach the waltz. This is a class for deportment and physical culture. It has nothing to do with their moral training, that is already being attended to. It concerns only their social welfare."

PROF. MAHLER ENTHUSIASTIC.

The prolonged exertion was unusual for Mr. Mahler, and he seemed fatigued when the reporter accosted him after the lesson. "I am greatly encouraged by this morning's work," said he, while mopping his brow." I find the children willing and eager to learn. What is more, they are apt and on account of their youth can be trained easily. I am more than ever convinced that we are making a great mistake in not making training of this sort universal. If all boys and girls were taught from their younger days how to deport themselves in all that deportment implies, what a nation of graceful and gracious children we would have. I think the outcome would be a state of society that would be a foretaste of the millennium. The objection which we continually hear raised that dancing frequently leads young people astray is unreasonable. Dancing in itself is a pure form of amusement, but like everything else, it can be abused and made to serve a bad end. Now, by whom, let me ask, is dancing most abused? Is it by people in refined society or those of the lower classes? The dances of the Saturday night variety are the ones that lead to moral mishaps. The advantage of teaching the poor to dance properly becomes strongly evident at this point. Dancing is so prevalent nowadays that everyone, rich and poor, will learn it. Those in the lower strata of society pick it up at their balls and hops. They learn it in a vulgar way and put it to vulgar uses. If these people were taught from their youth how to dance properly and deport themselves becomingly, all this would be avoided.

"I expect my class here at St. Patrick's to be a forerunner of a number of others in different parts of the city. My friends have written to me offering their assistance and even my young scholars, when they heard of it, offered to donate their pumps. I intend bringing this plan up at the National Dancing Teachers' Association meeting in New York next June and have it tried all over the country."

Mr. Mahler will continue giving instructions Thursday mornings from now on until he leaves for the East.

JOHN W. LOADER, hatter, removed to 517 Olive st. Sole agt. celebrated "Dunlap hat."

INDIAN POLITICS.

Rival Parties Striving for Supremecy in the Choctaw Nation.

PARIS, Tex., April 2.—The pending campaign for gubernatorial honors in the Choctaw Nation is already red-hot, and is becoming warmer each day. If the friction continues by the time the election takes place in August there will be fewer sovereigns there than at present. There are two parties—the Progressive party, led by W. N. Jones, the present incumbent, and the National party, headed by J. B. Jackson, the present Secretary of State. Jones is a man of natural ability, but is uneducated. He has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his people.

The Council is almost absolutely under his control, and whatever laws he wishes are enacted. He is nearly a full blood and talks little English. Jackson is a full blood, but is well educated, though on account of his long association with his people, who cannot speak English, he does not talk it fluently. He is a broader-gauged man than Jones, though a rigid stickler for the rights of his race. There is no difference in the two parties except that the outs want to swap places with the ins and are working hard to succeed. The Indian likes wealth and glory as well as his pale-faced neighbor and is not any more scrupulous in his methods of getting what he covets. It is openly charged by the Progressive party that the Nationals are preparing to wage a campaign of assassination and intimidation.

Affidavits have been obtained that at a recent secret meeting held in San Bois County it was agreed to kill Green McCurtain and other prominent leaders of the Progressive party. McCurtain is the present Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation. He comes from a long line of chiefs and is a man of leonine courage. How to get him out of the way was a problem. It was first decided to go to his house at night and call him out and shoot him. This idea was abandoned and it was agreed that he should be waylaid. It was further agreed that the Nationals would always go armed and be ready to use their weapons at any time.

The Nationals deny that there is any conspiracy to assassinate but do not deny that they will be prepared to defend themselves in case of an emergency. Those who are acquainted with the Indians and their methods freely predict that many secret assassinations will take place in the next few months.

Shirt Sale at the Globe.

Regular $1.25, soft-bosom, neglige shirts, 75c. Finest French, sateen bosom white dress shirts, 75c. Full line of balbriggan underwear, 85c to $1.50.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

FUR-BEARING SEALS

The Conflicting Claims of England and the United States.

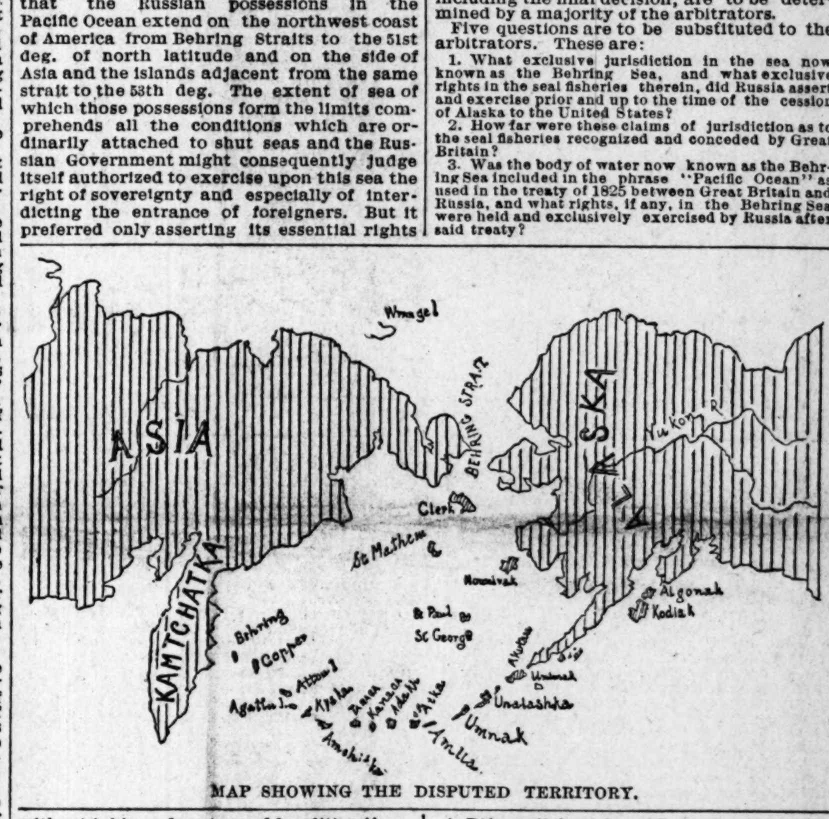
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TITLE TO THE ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The True Discoverer of Behring's Sea Not Behring, but a Cossack—The Islands of the Aleutian Archipelago—Claims to Exclusive Rights Asserted by Russia—The British Case.

Behring sea has been the subject of negotiation since 1812 when the Russian Czar issued the famous ukase to the effect that: "The pursuits of commerce whaling and fishing and of all industrires in all island ports and gulfs including the whole Northwestern coost of America beginning from Behring's Straits to the 51st deg. of north latitude also from the Aleutian Islands to the eastern coast of Siberia, as well as along the Kurile Islands from Behring's Straits to the south cape of the island of Urup namely to 45 deg. 50 min. north lat. are exclusively granted to Russian subjects. It is therefore prohibited to all foreign vessels, not only to land on the coasts and islands belonging to Russia, as stated above, but also to approach within less than 100 Italian miles. The transgressor's vessel is subject to confiscation along with the whole cargo."

It was the original intention to claim the whole of Behring Sea as a mare clausum (close sea) but this was not carried out and the limit of 100 Italian miles was adopted.

At that time John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State of the United States. When the ukase was communicated to him he demanded of the Russian Minister by what authority or principle his master made this claim. The Minister, M. Politico, was of the opinion that not only could the regulation be defended, but that it might have been extended over the entire sea. He said: "I ought to request you to consider that the Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean extend on the northwest coast of America from Behring Straits to the 51st deg. of north latitude and on the side of Asia and the islands adjacent from the same strait to the 53th deg. The extent of sea of which those possessions form the limits comprehends all the conditions which are ordinarily attached to shut seas and the Russian Government might consequently judge itself authorized to exercise upon this sea the right of sovereignty and especially of interdicting the entrance of foreigners. But it preferred only asserting its essential rights without taking advantage of localities."



MAP SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

MR. ADAMS' CONTENTION.

March 30, 1822, Mr. Adams made a vigorous reply: "With regard to the suggestion that the Russian Government might have justified the exercise of sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean as a close sea because it claims territory on both its American and Asiatic shores, it may suffice to say that the distance from shore to shore on this sea in lat. 51 deg. is not less than 90 deg. of longitude, or 4,000 miles."

These pointed words exposed the absurdity of the claims which the Russian Czar had intimated he might at some time advance. The Czar was conscious he had made untenable pretensions and was very willing to get out of a false position by the graceful course of diplomacy. It should be observed that a mare clausum is, in international law, a bay or inlet, the entrance to which is commanded by opposite headlands near enough to prevent the entrance of vessels of war—that is, within cannon shot of each other. On the north entrance of Behring Sea the headlands on either side of the strait are over thirty-six miles apart, while on the south the headlands are, as Secretary Adams pointed out, 4,000 miles apart.

The matter was settled by a treaty by which Russia abandoned the claim to a marine belt of 100 miles and recognized the freedom of the Pacific. But owing to ambiguity in its terms the treaty has been differently interpreted and it is not settled definitely just what Russia's claims were at the time and just what and how much she gave up. The treaty expired, however, at the end of ten years and the question reverted to its original form.

PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN RIGHT.

When the United States purchased Alaska, she of course became possessed of all Russia's rights, whatever they shall be ascertained to be, but, it must be remembered, with this difference: that whereas Russia controlled both coasts the United States has only one, the Alaskan.

In 1870 the Government leased to the Alaska Commercial Co. the exclusive right for twenty years to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and in the adjacent waters. The contract, which was very profitable to both lessor and lessee, was renewed in 1890.

The matter stood thus when the famous Black Diamond and other seizures took place. In order to justify these seizures the United States must advocate rules of international law contrary to those held by Mr. Adams and contrary to all those now accepted by other civilized nations. The Canadians have a right to catch fish or seals in the open sea, because it is an open sea, which is the property of nobody.

Owing probably to an oversight Mr. Blaine in the opening correspondence following the seizures claimed Behring Sea as a mare clausum, but he almost immediately receded from this position and proposed arbitration to settle once for all the right of all nations in those waters. The question of territorial rights related back to the negotiations between the United States and Russia of 1822 and to a treaty negotiated between Great Britain and Russia in 1825. In the latter the phrase "Pacific Ocean" was used, a phrase which it now appears was not clearly defined.

The question, however, was complicated by the threatened extinction of the seals and it became necessary to adopt immediate measures to stop the wholesale slaughter. It was further complicated by a claim set up by our Government that there was a property right in the seals which propagated on islands belonging to the United States and that, therefore, Canadian sealers should not be permitted to kill such seals even in the open sea. This claim is not looked upon with favor by jurists and was strenuously contested by Lord Salisbury.

THE TREATY.

Until a final treaty could be negotiated and to protect the rights of both sides the modus vivendi of Jan. 15, 1891, was proclaimed. This was as follows:

> First—Her Majesty's Government will prohibit until May next seal killing in that part of Behring's Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in art. No. 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.
>
> Second—The United States Government will prohibit seal killing for the same period in the same part of Behring's Sea and on the shores and islands thereof the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence of the natives) and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.
>
> Third—Every vessel or person offending against those prohibitions in the said waters of Behring's Sea outside of the territorial limits of the United States may be seized and detained by the naval or the duly commissioned officers of either of the high contracting parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which they respectively belong, which shall have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offenses shall also be sent with them.
>
> In order to facilitate such proper inquiries as her Majesty's Government desires to make with a view to the presentation of the case of the Government before arbitrators, and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or to remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season, for that purpose.

The treaty was one providing for arbitration. It has just been ratified by the United States Senate and the season is upon us. In order to prevent indiscriminate slaughter this modus vivendi was with some modification renewed a few days ago. The treaty as ratified provides that the Behring Sea controversy shall be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of seven arbitrators, the President of the United States and her Britanic Majesty to name two each and the President of France, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway to name one each. The arbitrators are to be distinguished jurists in their respective countries, and the treaty provides that they shall meet in Paris within twenty days after the delivery of the counter case, or which might be called evidence in rebuttal. The printed case of the two parties, accompanied by documents, official correspondence and other evidence, is to be delivered in duplicate to each arbitrator and to the agents of each high contracting party as soon as possible after the appointment of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding three months from the exchange of the ratifiation of the treaty. Within the next three months, unless more time is required, the counter cases are to be delivered.

The arbitrators are commissioned to "proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions that have been or shall be laid before them."

All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, are to be determined by a majority of the arbitrators.

Five questions are to be substituted to the arbitrators. These are:

> 1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?
>
> 2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
>
> 3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?
>
> 4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?
>
> 5. Has the United States any right, and if so, what right, of protection of property in the fur seal frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

If the arbitrators think that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in Behring Sea, the arbitrators shall then determine what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend. The high contracting parties also agree to cooperate in securing the adhesion of other powers in such regulation. The question of the liability of either Government for damages is to be subject to further negotiation, although the arbitrators may decide on questions of fact involved.

The treaty also provides for the appointment of two Commissioners by each of the high contracting parties, to investigate and report facts having relation to seal life and measures necessary for its preservation. The decision is to be made within four months, after the close of argument on both sides, and is to be final.

The exchange of the ratification of the treaty is to be made either at Washington or at London, within six months from its date (Feb. 29), or earlier, if possible.

THE TRUE DISCOVERER.

Owing to the controversies that have been, and still are in progress between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, great attention has been attracted to that far-off body of water. Few, however, have any idea of how it was discovered or whence it takes its name. The common belief is that the strait from which the sea takes its name was discovered by a Russian bearing the name of Behring. In both points this belief is incorrect. The name of the discoverer, at least the man credited with the discovery, was Vitus Bering, and he was of Danish birth. The real discoverer of the sea to the west of Alaska, was a Cossack by the name of Deschnew, who in 1648, eighty years before Bering's first voyage, sailed from Siberia to the shores of Alaska. On his return his story was treated with contemptuous unbelief, and he sunk into oblivion until the discoveries of Bering again recalled him to the public mind. The real hero of the Alaskan waters is Deschnew, not Bering, the nomenclature being a curious repetition of the history of Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci.

BERING'S DISCOVERIES.

Vitus Bering was a native of Denmark, who entered as a Captain the newly formed navy of Peter the Great. His known ability and daring displayed in the wars with Sweden led to his being appointed to conduct a voyage of discovery in the Sea of Kamchatka. He crossed the continent from St. Petersburg to Kamchatka, where he superintended the constructon of a vessel which was named the Gabriel. In July, 1728, he sailed in this vessel to the north and east, discovering the Island of St. Lawrence, which he named in honor of the saint on whose day it was discovered. He continued northward until he reached what he supposed was the northeastern extremity of Asia, and was satisfied that the two continents were separated by the sea. Returning to St. Petersburg after passing through the sea and straits which bear his name, with the fixed opinion that there was a large body of land to the eastward, he aroused the spirit of discovery and induced his government to continue the explorations. Again in 1733, with a commission of Admiral and under the auspices of the Russian Government, he repeated the journey across the desolated wastes of Siberia, and in June, 1741, set sail upon the voyage fatal to him but fruitful with great future results. In July of that year he sighted the American Continent at 50 deg. north latitude. Some authorities claim at 58 deg., but the former rests upon the statement of Steliar, who accompanied the expedition, and is probably correct. He discovered several of the Aleutian islands, which, our Government claims, form the chain which then bound Behring Sea to Russia, and since the transfer of Alaska, to the possessions of the United States.

On this voyage he also discovered the Komandorski group or couplet. On the largest of these, now bearing his name, he was shipwrecked and died Dec. 19, 1741.

THE FUR SEALS.

The value of the fur bearing seals, whose rookeries are on these islands, was early discovered. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Russian companies began to take seals, and in 1725 there were no less than twenty-five different corporations employing large fleets of vessels engaged in sealing and the fur trade. But the seals were not found in their true home until 1786. In that year a Russian named Gehrmann Pribylof sailed north from the Southern Aleutian Islands and discovered the group which now bears his name. This is the only seal rookery in the world. Here the seals make their home, save in the breeding season, when they swim in great herds to the islands of the main Alaskan archipelego. It is this habit that has given rise to pelagic or deep-saa sealing, and to the controversy between the United States and England.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

From the early part of the century there had been more or less poaching on the Russian islands by fishermen of different nations, and many had been arrested by Russian war and revenue vessels. About 1818 several French and Dutch vessels were seized and condemned for killing seal in the neighborhood of the Aleutians, and later Canadian fishers were also seized. In the diplomatic correspondence that followed a claim was made by Russia that as regards seals Behring Sea should by regarded as a mare clausam. Some nations, Mexico and France among the number, particularly admitted this claim. Whether the English did or not is one of the main points now under controversy. A treaty between Russia and England was signed in 1825, by which both powers were allowed equal rights in the fisheries of the Pacific Ocean. The claim of the British Government is that Behring Sea is not a mare clausam, but part of the Pacific Ocean, on which no regulations save those prescribed by maritime law shall prevail outside of the three-mile limit. This view the Russians maintained to be incorrect, asserting that within the waters of Behring Sea the fur seals should be regarded as under Russian jurisdiction.

The seals, it was argued, were not fish, but amphibious animals, and within the line of islands should be protected while moving from one island to another. Long prior to the purchase of the country by the United States controversies had arisen in relation to the interference by Russian vessels with Canadian sealers, but the matter was never definitely decided.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Shortly after the Aleutian Islands were transferred to the United States the question of the rights of foreign vessels to take seals in the adjacent waters came up, and was the subject of some little diplomatic correspondence. It was not, however, until 1885 that the matter assumed a serious phase. Reports were made that the number of the seals was rapidly diminishing, and this largely on account of the destruction occasioned by vessels lying outside of the three-mile limit and shooting the female seals as they swam, heavy with young, from the Pribyloff Islands to the other groups. The United States authorities asserted that, if unchecked, this poaching would in a few years wipe out the seals entirely, and further stated that the destruction was wanton, as very few of the animals thus shot failed to sink, the skins thus being lost. A number of revenue vessels were sent to Behring Sea and many Canadian sealers were seized. In 1886 the British Government took a remarkable step. The Canadian sealer Sayward was captured and condemned as a poacher by the United States Court at Sitka. During 1887 the British Government appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, hoping to obtain an opinion to the effect that no national regulations had any effect outside of the three-mile line. The Supreme Court, however, decided that it had no jurisdiction to go behind the decision of the Alaska court, and the question was left in very much the same situation that it was before. A voluminous correspondence then followed between Mr. Blaine and the British Government in relation to those fisheries. The claim of the United States Government stated briefly is two-fold: First, that the Russian Government had asserted a right to the exclusive control of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, and that this right had been acknowledged by England; and secondly, that from the nature of the case the seals should be protected while moving from one part of the American territory to another. Mr. Blaine expressly disavowed any intention of claiming that Behring Sea was a mare clausam, except as regarded seals. In the spring of 1890, a rough draft of a treaty was made, and accepted by the foreign offices of both countries, providing for arbitration. Reports were presented on behalf of the United States, claiming that unless pelagic sealing was stopped, that there would be nothing to arbitrate, and accordingly in 1890, the modus vivendi was agreed to. This was to last for a year and by its terms Canadian sealers were prohibited from killing seals, while the United States agreed to prohibit the taking of more than 7,500 seals on the islands.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

The question of the renewal of the modus vivendi was brought up during the fall of 1891, but it was not until January of the present year that it was actively agitated. Lord Salisbury on behalf of the British Government held that until the treaty was notified by the United States Senate that the modus could not be renewed. President Harrison replied that if Canadian sealers undertook to violate what was regarded as its right by the United States Government, this right would be asserted by force. War vessels of both nations were ordered to Behring Sea and a collision was feared. On March 26, however, Lord Salisbury sent a dispatch agreeing to the modus vivendi, or at least intimating that no forcible measures would be taken to protect Canadian sealers, if the treaty should be ratified by the Senate and provision made for the payment of damages in case the decision was adverse to the United States.

The Behring Sea arbitration treaty or convention was signed in Washington on Feb. 29 last by James G. Blaine on the part of the United States and Julian Pauncefote on the part of Great Britain. The treaty provided that the Behring Sea controversy shall be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of seven arbitrators, the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty to name two each and the President of France, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway to name one each. the treaty provides that they shall meet in Paris within twenty days after the delivery of the counter case. The printed case of the two parties, accompanied by documents, official correspondence and other evidence, is to be delivered in duplicate to each arbitrator and to the agents of each high contracting party as soon as possible after the appointment of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding three months from the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. Within the next three months, unless more time is required, the counter cases are to be delivered.

The treaty was ratified on March 29.

Five questions are to be submitted to the arbitrators. These are:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so, what right, of protection of property in the fur seal frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

The exchange of the ratification of the treaty is to be made either at Washington or at London, within six months from its date (Feb. 29), or earlier, if possible.

AFTER a night with the boys—
Yours for a clear head—Bromo-Seltzer

GERMAN CHICAGO.

MARK TWAIN COMPARES THE AMERICAN GOMORRAH WITH BERLIN.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

I feel lost in Berlin. It has no resemblance to the city I had supposed it was. There was once a Berlin which I would have known from descriptions in books—the Berlin of the last century and the beginning of the present one; a dingy city in a marsh, with rough streets, muddy and lantern lighted, dividing straight rows of ugly houses all alike, compacted into blocks as square and plain and uniform and monotonous and serious as so many dry goods boxes. But that Berlin has disappeared. It seems to have disappeared totally and left no sign. The bulk of the Berlin of to-day has no suggestion about it of a former period. The site it stands on has traditions and a history, but the city itself has no traditions and no history. It is a new city, the newest I have ever seen. Chicago would seem venerable beside it, for there are many old-looking districts in Chicago, but not many in Berlin. The main mass of the city looks as if it had been built last week; the rest of it has just a perceptibly graver tone, and looks as if it might be six or even eight months old.

The next feature that strikes one is the spaciousness, the roominess of the city. There is no other city in any country whose streets are so generally wide. Berlin is not merely a city of wide streets, it is the city of wide streets. As a wide-street city it has never had its equal in any age of the world. "Unter den Linden," is three streets in one; the Potsdamerstrasse is bordered on both side by sidewalks which are themselves wider than some of the historic thoroughfares of the old European capitals; there seems to be no lanes or alleys; there are no short cuts; here and there, where several important streets empty into a common center, that center's circumference is of a magnitude calculated to bring that word spaciousness into your mind again. The park in the middle of the city is so huge that it calls up that expression once more.

The next feature that strikes one is the straightness of the streets. The short ones haven't so much as a waver in them; the long ones stretch out to prodigious distances and then tilt a little to the right or left, then stretch out on another immense reach as straight as a ray of light. A result of this arrangement is that at night Berlin is an inspiring sight to see. Gas and the electric light are employed with a wasteful liberality, and so, wherever one goes, he has always double ranks of brilliant lights stretching far down into the night on every hand, with here and there a wide and splendid constellation of them spread out over an intervening "platz," and between the interminable double procession of street lamps one has the swarming and darting cab lamps, a lively and pretty addition to the fine spectacle, for they counterfeit the rush and confusion and sparkle of an invasion of fireflies.

There is one other noticeable feature, the absolutely level surface of the site of Berlin. Berlin, to recapitulate, is newer to the eye than is any other city, and also blonder of complexion and tidier; no other city has snch an air of roominess, freedom from crowding; no other city has so many straight streets, and with Chicago it contests the chromo for flatness of surface and for phenomenal swiftness of growth. Berlin is the European Chicago. The two cities have about the same population, say a million and a half. I cannot speak in exact terms, because I only know what Chicago's population was week before last: but at that time it was about a million and a half. Fifteen years ago Berlin and Chicago were large cities, of course, but neither of them was the giant it now is.

But now the parallels fail. Only parts of Chicago are stately and beautiful, whereas all of Berlin is stately and substantial, and it is not merely in parts, but uniformly beautiful. There are buildings in Chicago that are architecturally finer than any in Berlin, I think, but what I have just said above is still true. These two flat cities would lead the world for phenomenal good health if London was out of the way. As it is, London leads by a point or two. Berlin's death rate is only nineteen in 1,000. Fourteen years ago the rate was a third higher.

Berlin is a surprise in a great many ways—in a multitude of ways, to speak strongly and be exact. It seems to be the most governed city in the world, but one must admit that it also seems to be the best governed. Method and system are observable on every hand—in great things, in little things, in all details, of whatsoever size. And it is not method and system on paper, and there an end—it is method and system in practice. It has a rule for everything and puts the rule in force; puts it in force against the poor and the powerful alike, without favor or prejudice. It deals with great matters and minute particulars with equal faithfulness and with a plodding and painstaking dilligence and persistency which compel admiration—and sometimes regret. There are several taxes and they are collected quarterly. Collected is the word; they are not merely levied, they are collected—every time. This makes light taxes. It is in cities and countries where a considerable part of the community shirk payment that taxes have to be lifted to a burdensome rate. Here the police keep coming, calmly and patiently, until you pay your tax. They charge you 5 or 10 cents per visit after the first call. By experiment you will find that they will presently collect that money.

In one respect the 1,500,000 of Berlin's population are like a family. The head of this large family knows the names of its several members and where the said members are located, and when and where they were born, and what they do for a living, and what their religious brand is. Whoever comes to Berlin must furnish these particulars to the police immediately; moreover, if he knows how long he is going to stay he must say so. If he takes a house he will be taxed on the rent and taxed also on his income. He will not be asked what his income is, and so he may save some lies for home consumption. The police will estimate his income from the house rent he pays and tax him on that basis.

Duties on imported articles are collected with inflexible fidelity, be the sum large or little; but the methods are gentle, prompt and full of the spirit of accommodation. The postman attends to the whole matter for you in cases where the article comes by mail, and you have no trouble and suffer no inconvenience. The other day a friend of mine was informed that there was a package in the Post-office for him containing a lady's silk belt, with gold clasp, and a gold chain to hang a bunch of keys on. In his first agitation he was going to try to bribe the postman to chalk it through, but acted upon his sober second thought and allowed the latter to take its proper, and regular course. In a little while the postman brought the package and made these several collections: Duty on the silk belt, 7½ cents; duty on the gold chain, 10 cents; charge for fetching the package, 5 cents. These devastating imposts are exacted for the protection of German home industries.

The calm, quiet, courteous, cussed persistence of the police is the most admirable thing I have encountered on this side. They undertook to persuade me to send and get a passport for a Swiss maid whom we had brought with us, and at the end of six weeks of patient, tranquil, angelic daily effort they succeed. I was not intending to give them trouble, but I was lazy and I thought they would get tired. Meanwhile they probably thought I would be the one. It turned out just so.

One is not allowed to build unstable, unsafe or unsightly houses in Berlin. The result is this comely and conspicuously stately city, with its security from conflagrations and breakdowns. It is built of architectural Gibraltars. The Building Commissioners inspect while the building is going up. It has been found that this is better than to wait till it falls down. These people are full of whims.

One is not allowed to cram poor folk into cramped and dirty tenement houses. Each individual must have just so many cubic feet of room space, and sanitary inspections are systematic and frequent.

Everything is orderly. The fire brigade march in rank, curiously uniformed, and so grave is their demeanor that they look like a Salvation Army under conviction of sin. People tell me that when a fire alarm is sounded the firemen assemble calmly, answer to their names when the roll is called, and then proceed to the fire. There they are ranked up, military fashion, and told off in detachments by the chief, who parcels out to the detachments the several parts of the work which they are to undertake in putting out the fire. This is all done with low-voiced propriety, and strangers think these people are working a funeral. As a rule the fire is confined to a single floor in these great masses of bricks and masonry, and consequently there is little or no interest attaching to a fire here for the rest of the occupants of the house.

ROMA
E. C. DRAKE AFTER KNAUS.

PROF. MOMMSEN.

There are abundance of newspapers in Berlin, and there was also a newsboy, but he died. At intervals of half a mile on the thoroughfares there are booths, and it is at these that you buy your papers. There are plenty of theaters, but they do not advertise in a loud way. There are no big posters of any kind, and the display of vast type and of pictures of actors and performance framed on a big scale and done in rainbow colors is a thing unknown. If the big show bills existed there would be no place to exhibit them, for there are no poster fences, and one would not be allowed to disfigure dead walls with them. Unsightly things are forbidden here; Berlin is a rest to the eye.

And yet the saunterer can easily find out what is going on at the theaters. All over the city at short distances apart there are neat round pillars eighteen feet high and about as thick as a hogshead, and on these the little black and white theater bills and other notices are pasted. One generally finds a group around each pillar reading these things. There are plenty of things in Berlin worth importing to America. It is these that I have particularly wished to make a note of. When Buffalo Bill was here his biggest poster was probably not larger than the top of an ordinary trunk.

"ALL THE HOUSE RISE, MUGS IN HAND."

There is a multiplicity of clean and comfortable horse cars, but whenever you think you know where a car is going to, you had better stop ashore, because that car is not going to that place at all. The car routes are marvelously intricate, and often the drivers get lost and are not heard of for years. The signs on the cars furnish no details as to the course of the journey; they name the end of it, and then experiment around to see how much territory they can cover before they get there. The conductor will collect your fare over again every few miles and give you a ticket, which he hasn't apparently kept any record of, and you keep it till an inspector comes aboard by and by and tears a corner off it (which he does not keep); then you throw the ticket away and get ready to buy another. Brains are of no value when you are trying to navigate Berlin in a horse car. When the ablest of Brooklyn's editors was here on a visit, he took a horse car in the early morning and wore it out trying to go to a point in the center of the city. He was on board all day and spent many dollars in fares, and then did not arrive at the place which he had started to go to. This is the most thorough way to see Berlin, but it is also the most expensive.

But there are excellent features about the car system, nevertheless. The car will not stop for you to get on or off except at certain places a block or two apart, where there is a sign to indicate that that is a halting station. This system saves many bones. There are twenty places inside the car; when these seats are filled no more can enter. Four or five persons may stand on each platform—the law decrees the number—and when these standing places are all occupied the next applicant is refused. As there is no crowding, and as no rowdyism is allowed, women stand on the platforms as well as men. They often stand there when there are vacant seats inside, for these places are comfortable, there being little or no jolting. A native tells me that when the first car was put on thirty or forty years ago, the public had such a terror of it that they didn't feel safe inside of it or outside either. They made the company keep a man at every crossing with a red flag in his hand. Nobody would travel in the car except convicts on the way to the gallows. This made business in only one direction, and the car had to go back light. To save the company the city Government transferred the convict cemetery to the other end of the line. This made traffic in both directions and kept the company from going under. This sounds like some of the information which traveling foreigners are furnished with in America. To my mind it has a doubtful ring about it.

The first-class cab is neat and trim and has leather-cushioned seats and a swift horse. The second-class cab is an ugly and lubberly vehicle and is always old. It seems a strange thing that they have never built any new ones. Still, if such a thing were done everybody that had time to flock would flock to see it, and that would make a crowd, and the police do not like crowds and disorder here. If there were an earthquake in Berlin the police would take charge of it and conduct it in that sort of orderly way that would make you think it was a prayer meeting. That is what an earthquake generally ends in, but this one would be different from those others; it would be kind of soft and self-contained, like a Republican praying for a Mugwump.

For a course (a quarter of an hour or less), one pays 25 cents in a first-class cab, and 15 cents in a second class. The first class will take you along faster, for the second-class horse is old—always old, as old as his cab, some authorities say—and ill fed and weak. He has been a first-class once, but has been degraded to second class for long and faithful service.

Still, he must take you as far for 15 cents as the other horse takes you for 25. If he can't do his fifteen-minute distance in fifteen minutes he must still do the distance for the 15 cents. Any stranger can check the distance off—by means of the most curious map I am acquainted with. It is issued by the city government and can be bought in any shop for a trifle. In it every street is sectioned off like a string of long beads of different colors. Each long bead represents a minute's travel, and when you have covered fifteen of the beads you have got your money's worth. This map of Berlin is a gay-colored maze, and looks like pictures of the circulation of the blood.

The streets are very clean. They are kept so—not by prayer and talk and the other New York methods, but by daily and hourly work with scrapers and broom; and when an asphalted street has been tidily scraped after a rain or light snowfall, they scatter clean sand over it. This saves some of the horses from falling down. In fact this is a city government which seems to stop at no expense where the public convenience, comfort and health are concerned—except in one detail. That, is, the naming of the streets and the numbering of the houses. Sometimes the name of a street will change in the middle of a block. You will not find it out till you get to the next corner and discover the new name on the wall, and of course you don't know just when the change happened.

The names are plainly marked on the corners—on all the corners—there are no exceptions. But the numbering of the houses—there has never been anything like it since original chaos. It is not possible that it was done by this wise city Government. At first one thinks it was done by an idiot; but there is too much variety about it for that; an idiot could not think of so many different ways of making confusion and propagating blasphemy. The numbers run up one side of the street and down the other. That is endurable, but the rest isn't. They often use one number for three or four houses, and sometimes they put the number on only one of the houses and let you guess at the others. Sometimes they put a number on a house—4, for instance—then put 4a, 4b, 4c, on the succeeding houses, and one becomes old and decrepit before he finally arrives at 5. A result of this systemless system is that when you are at No. 1 in a street you haven't any idea how far it may be to No. 150; it may be only six or eight blocks, it may be a couple of miles. Frederick street is long and is one of the great thoroughfares. The other day a man put up his money behind the assertion that there were more refreshment places in that street than numbers on the houses—and he won. There were 254 numbers and 257 refreshment places. Yet, as I have said, it is a long street.

But the worst feature of all this complex business is that in Berlin the numbers do not travel in any one direction; no, they travel along until they get to fifty or sixty, perhaps, then suddenly you find yourself up in the hundreds—140, may be; the next will be 130; then you perceive by that sign that the numbers are now traveling toward you from the opposite direction. They will keep that sort of insanity up as long as you travel that street; every now and then the numbers will turn and run the other way. As a rule there is an arrow under the number, to show by the direction of its flight which way the numbers are proceeding. There are a good many suicides in Berlin; I have seen six reported in a single day. There is always a deal of learned and laborious arguing and ciphering going on as to the cause of this state of things. If they will set to work and number their houses in a rational way perhaps they will find out what was the matter.

More than a month ago Berlin began to prepare to celebrate Prof. Virchow's 70th birthday. When the birthday arrived, the middle of October, it seemed to me that all the world of science arrived with it deputation after deputation came, bringing the homage and reverence of far cities and centers of learning, and during the whole of a long day the hero of it sat and received such witness of his greatness as has seldom been vouchsafed to any man in any walk of life in any time, ancient or modern. These demonstrations were continued in one form or another day after day, and were presently merged in similar demonstrations to his twin in science and achievement, Prof. Helmholz, whose 70th birthday is separated from Virchow's by only about three weeks; so nearly as this did these two extraordinary men come to being born together. Two such births have seldom signalized a single year in human history.

But perhaps the final and closing demonstration was peculiarly grateful to them. This was a commers given in their honor the other night by a thousand students. It was held in a huge hall, very long and very lofty, which had five galleries, far above everybody's head, which were crowded with ladies—four or five hundred, I judged. It was beautifully decorated with clustered flags and various ornamental devices, and was brilliantly lighted. On the spacious floor of this place were ranged in files innumerable tables, seating twenty-four persons each, extending from one end of the great hall clear to the other and with narrow aisles between the files. In the center on one side was a high and tastefully decorated platform, twenty or thirty feet long, with a long table on it, behind which sat the half dozen chiefs of the choir of the commers in the rich mediaeval costumes of as many different college corps. Behind these youths a band of musicians was concealed. On the floor directly in front of this platform were half a dozen tables, which were distinguished from the outlying continent of tables by being covered instead of left naked. Of these the central table was reserved for the two heroes of the occasion and twenty particularly eminent professors of the Berlin University, and the other covered tables were for the occupancy of 100 less distinguished professors.

I was glad to be honored with a place at the table of the two heroes of the occasion, although I was not really learned enough to deserve it. Indeed there was a pleasant strangeness in being in such company; to be thus associated with twenty-three men who forget more every day than I ever knew. Yet there was nothining embarrassing about it, because loaded men and empty ones look about alike. I knew that to that multitude there I was a professor. It required but little art to catch the ways and attitudes of those men and imitate them, and I had no difficulty in looking as much like a professor as anybody there.

We arrived early, so early that only Profs. Virchow and Helmholtz and a dozen guests of the special tables were ahead of us, and 300 or 400 students. But people were arriving in floods now, and within fifteen minutes all but the special tables were occupied and the great house was crammed, the aisles included. It was said that there were 4,000 men present. It was a most animated scene, there is no doubt about that; it was a stupendous beehive. At each end of each table stood a corps student in the uniform of his corps. These quaint costumes are of brilliant colored silks and velvets, with sometimes a high plumed hat, sometimes a broad Scotch cap, with a great plume wound about it, sometimes—oftenest—a little shallow embroidered silk cap on the tip of the crown like an inverted saucer; sometimes the pantaloons are snow white; sometimes of other colors; the boots in all cases come up well above the knee; and in all cases also, white gauntlets are worn. The sword is a rapier with a bowl-shaped guard for the hand, painted in several colors. Each corps has a uniform of its own, and all are of rich material, brilliant in color and exceedingly picturesque; for they are survivals of the vanished costumes of the middle ages, and they reproduce for us the time when men were beautiful to look at. The student who stood guard at our end of the table was of grave countenance and great frame and grace of form, and he was doubtless an accurate reproduction, clothes and all, of some ancestor of his of two or three centuries ago—a reproduction as far as the outside, the animal man, goes, I mean.

As I say, the place was crowded. The nearest aisle was packed with students standing up, and they made a fence which shut off the rest of the house from view. As far down this fence as you could see all these wholesome young faces were turned in one direction; all these intent and worshipping eyes were centered upon one spot—the place where Virchow and Helmholtz sat. The boys seemed lost to everything, unconscious of their own existence. They devoured those two intellectual giants with their eyes, they feasted upon them, and the worship that was in their hearts shone in their faces. It seemed to me that I would rather be flooded with a glory like that, instinct with sincerity, innocent of self-seeking, than win a hundred battles and break a million hearts.

There was a big mug of beer in front of each of us, and more to come when wanted. There was also a quarto pamphlet containing the words of the songs to be sung. After the names of the officers of the feast were these words in large type: "Wahrend des Kommerses herrscht allgemeiner Burgfriede." I was not able to translate this to my satisfaction, but a professor helped me out. This was his explanation: The students in uniform belong to different college corps. Not all students belong to corps; none join the corps except those who enjoy fighting. The corps students fight duels with swords every week, one corps challenging another corps to furnish a certain number of duellists for the occasion, and it is only on this battlefield that students of different corps exchange courtesies. In common life they do not drink with each other or speak. The above line now translates itself: There is truce during the Commers; war is laid aside and fellowship takes its place.

Now the performance began. The concealed band played a piece of martial music; then there was a pause. The students on the platform rose to their feet; the middle one gave a toast to the Emperor, then all the house rose, mugs in hand. At the call "One, two, three!" all glasses were drained and then brought down with a slam on the tables in unison. Te result was as good an imitation of thunder as I have ever heard. From now on, during an hour, there was singing in mighty chorus. During each interval between songs a number of the special guests—the professors—arrived. There seemed to be some signal whereby the students on the platform were made aware that a professor had arrived at the remote door of entrance, for you would see them suddenly rise to their feet, strike an erect military attitude, then draw their swords; the swords of all their brethren standing guard at the innumerable tables would flash from the scabbards and be held aloft—a handsome spectacle. Three clear bugle notes would ring out, then all these swords would come down with a crash, twice repeated, on the tables, and be uplifted and held aloft again; then in the distance you would see the gay uniforms and uplifted swords of a guard of honor clearing the way and conducting the guest down to his place. The songs were stirring and the immense outpour from young life and young lungs, the crash of swords and the thunder of the beer mugs gradually worked a body up to what seemed the last possible summit of excitement. It surely seemed to me that I had reached that summit, that I had reached my limit, and that there was no higher lift devisable for me. When apparently the last eminent guest had long ago taken his place, again those three bugle blasts rang out and once more the swords leaped from their scabbards. Who might this late comer be? Nobody was interested enough to inquire. Still, indolent eyes were turned towards the distant entrance, and we saw the silken gleam and the lifted swords of a guard of honor ploughing through the remote crowd. Then we saw that end of the house rising to its feet; saw it rise abreast the advancing guard all along like a wave. This supreme honor had been offered to no one before. Then there was an excited whisper at our table—"Mommsen!" and the whole house rose—rose and shouted and stamped and clapped and banged the beer mugs. Just simply a storm. Then the little man with his long hair and Emersonian face, edged his way past us and took his seat. I could have touched him with my hand—Mommsen! think of it!

This was one of those immense surprises that can happen only a few times in one's life. I was not dreaming of him; he was to me only a giant myth, a world-shadowing specter, not a reality. The surprise of it all can be only comparable to a man's suddenly coming upon Mont Blanc, with its awful form towering into the sky, when he didn't suspect he was in its neighborhood. I would have walked a great many miles to get a sight of him, and here he was, without trouble or tramp or cost of any kind. Here he was, clothed in a Titanic deceptive modesty which made him look like other men. Here he was carrying the Roman world and all the Cæsars in his hospitable skull and doing it as easily as that other luminous vault, the skull of the universe, carries the milky way and the constellations.

One of the professors said that once upon a time an American young lady was introduced to Mommsen, and found herself badly scared and speechless. She dreaded to see his mouth unclose, for she was expecting him to choose a subject several miles above her comprehension, and did not suppose he could get down to the world that other people lived in; but when his remark came her terror disappeared.

"Well, how do you do?" Have you read Howell's last book? I think it's his best."

The active ceremonies of the evening closed with the speeches of welcome, delivered by two students, and the replies made by Profs. Virchow and Helmholtz. MARK TWAIN.

THE Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

SEE My Elegant Dining Suits in Solid Oak. Sideboard, Six Chairs and Extension Table, for $30.

DO YOU WANT A A PARLOR SUIT, A NICE CARPET, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES and RUGS?

See My Handsome Solid Oak Bedroom Suit for $25.

IF SO, CALL AT 1001-1003-1005 Franklin Av.

Headquarters for Complete Outfits. We have a Special Sale for the next ten days. It will pay you to call and see goods and prices.

CHAS. NIEDRINGHAUS.

Try the Drawers with ONE HAND before you buy; if they STICK or RUN HARD they haven't THE STAR EQUALIZER.

Dealers who study your comfort require manufacturers to make their Furniture with a STAR EQUALIZER attached to the drawers. Manufacturers' prices are NO MORE for Furniture with it. Look till you find it and you'll be happy.

PAT'D JUNE 4'89. MAY 6'90.

TOY MONARCHS.

THE SEMI-SOVEREIGNS OF THE GREAT GERMAN FATHERLAND.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, March 16.—The German Empire is composed of twenty-six kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies and principalities, including Alsace-Lorraine and the "Free Cities"—so the maps and handbooks tell us; of the one hundred and fifty semi-sovereignties within the compass of these dominions we learn only occasionally through the stenographic reports of the reichstag, when, perchance, one or another of the mediatized princes, counts or barons endeavors to extend his sphere of power, or, on the other hand—their lordships, graces and disgraces are "tackled" by the Liberals to give up a slice of their holdings and privileges.

One hundred and fifty quasi-potentates, beside the two "baker dozens" of recognized monarchs and kinglets! Do you still wonder why Germany is poor?

DRAWING HUNDRED MILLIONS PER ANNUM.

The army is generally blamed for the all prevailing diseases of the Fatherland—penury and want of grit—and the cost of its maintenance is indeed tremendous and out of all proportion to the resources of the country, but even the ten figured military budget loses considerably in argumentative preponderance when we reflect that over twenty-two royal and 150 old semi-royal families draw something like $100,000,000 per annum out of the people's pocket for their own uses. Besides, the greater part of the prodigious army appropriations reverts to the coffers of the public, for it is spent almost exclusively at home, while the many millions dumped into the gaping mouth of the aristocratic Moloch are either lost in hereditary covetousness or wasted in foreign lands.

HALF SOVEREIGN SEIGNEURS.

About one-half of the $100,000,000 goes to the sovereign rulers, the other half to their deposed but still powerfull confreres who figure in the second part of the "Almanach de Gotha" as the "Seigneurs Mediatises," who retained the precious right of intermarrying with royalty (Qui ont les droits d' egalite de naissance avec les maisons souveraines.) With these we are to deal in this paper.

Their states, so called, are scattered over the entire broad area of the Fatherland, and, strange to say, are most numerous in the smaller countries. Thus Prussia recognizes seventeen principalities, earldoms and baronies in her old provinces, besides twenty-eight in Silesia, Saxony and Lusatia, while Wurttemberg, with its paltry 350 square miles, boasts of thirty-six, and Hohenzollern, annexed by Prussia after the revolution of 1848 in order to save it from going to the dogs, apportioned fully one-thind of its meager expense to lordly toy-monarchs.

Bavaria is up to this date blessed with 23, Hesse with 19, Baden with 8 co-regents within their boundaries.

ORIGIN OF THE TOY MONARCHS.

These toy monarchs are the beaux restes of the ancient and never lamented "Roman Empire of German nationality." Until 1806 they were responsible to the head of that misnamed realm only, afterward they became the willing tools of Napoleon as members of his "Rhenish federation," and freely accepted higher degrees of nobility and other titles in exchange for their infamy and as a reward for treason from that lowly "Corsican parvenu," as they were wont to call him in secret.

And, though the events of the year 1813 smashed the co-partnership of German princelets with the French for the purpose of wiping out Germany, and left the traitors without a protector, their claims as rulers and semi-sovereigns were cheerfully recognized by the German "Bund" two years later.

"PERPETUAL RIGHTS."

The "Bund" guaranteed to them the full and perpetual possession of their territories and titles and deliberately re-established the status quo prior to 1806 with the sole modification of making the ci-devant conspirators dependents of the liege-lords, by whose states their own were inclosed, instead of vassals of one common emperor.

The liege-lords, in their turn, relieved their confreres of the national part of the governing business, the army, mail and high tribunal departments; otherwise their administration is, up to this day, as unhampered and unharassed by restrictions, as that of any recognized constitutional monarch.

The bund went to pieces like the ancient realm, a king was deposed and duchies abolished by the half-score, but in all the turmoil and reformatory proceedings the half-sovereigns held their own.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848.

To be sure, the uprising of 1848 abolished the privileged classes throughout the Fatherland, but a few years later, the "reactionists" once more helped them to their tiny thrones, and Prussia's Legislature even went so far as to frame a special law, declaring that the paragraph of the constitution, guaranteeing equal rights to "all Prussians," should not affect the time honored position of the mediatized lords, who, though living under the protection of the Black Eagle and exercising citizens' rights (and a few more), were too exalted in rank to be considered with the rest of the nation.

Their territories cover an area of 150 German square miles with 500,000 inhabitants, whom they own body and soul, for they are not only their rulers in a political sense, but also their judges, their chief church authorities, their tax assessors (self-styled and responsible only to themselves) and their employers.

MIGHTIER THAN THE KAISER.

The "divine rights" of the seigneurs to all natural resources of their territories have never been reverted, as in the case of the constitutional monarchs. Through all the political changes, wars and revolutions of a century they have managed to hang on to the mining, forest, hunt and river regalisms, usurped in the middle ages.

Actual bondage has, of course, been abolished, but at the same time, the personal serfdom of old has been superseded by its modern equivalent—that of economics.

The arrangement is as simple as it is infamous. The lord in the big manor house commands; the people who live on "his" soil, who inhabit "his" towns, who fish in "his" rivers, who work "his" mines, who hunt "his" deer and cultivate "his" forests obey and besides pay handsomely for the privilege of doing so, either in coin or labor.

THEIR CITIES AND CAPITALS.

"Who inhabit 'his' towns?" the foreign reader asks in astonishment.

Certainly, towns and in cases even cities, nay "capitals."

The Prince of Talm-Talm, for instance, owns not less than five cities in the Prussian province of Westphalia; one of them, Bocholt, he styles his "capital." It has 7,000 inhabitants, who make a living by manufacturing cloths, stockings and schnapps for his royal highness' benefit. The other four cities have from 1,200 to 3,000 inhabitants.

AN ALIEN-GERMAN TOY MONARCH.

In close proximity to these possessions we find the industrious city of Becklinghausen, with over 5,000 inhabitants, the "capital" of the earldom of that name and belonging to Duc d'Arenberg, a Belgian, residing at Brussels, barely 20 years of age, who assumed his sovereign duties over nearly 70,000 souls when he was 3 years old, under the regency of his mother.

The system, which forces a proud man like Kaiser Wilhelm to divide honors with a foreigner and a beardless youth or an erratic woman, as in this case, is indeed exacting. And how does it coincide with his majesty's assertion, "that he alone is master in the realm?"

VISIT TO THE EARLDOM OF STOLBERG.

When I visited the Harz mountains last I accidentally ran across one of these toy kingdoms.

It is called the earldom of Stolberg, is four and a half German square miles in circumference and "owned" by the Count of Stolberg-Stolberg, who, aside from this name, that would suffice for two ordinary mortals, rejoices in the following titles and appellations: Reigning Count of Koenigstein, Rochefort, Wernigerode and Hohnstein, Seigneur of Epstein, Mungenberg, Brenberg, Lohra, Aigmont and Klettenberg.

Then there comes an "etc.," which probably stands for the rest of the world.

I noticed these titles, (which I found enumerated in the *Stolberg Hofzeitung—Court Gazette*—printed in the *Hofbuchdruckerei* and edited by the hofrath—court editor—with amazement.

The earldom, as it is, comprises the "capital," the city of Stolberg with 3,500 inhabitants, and three villages named Rottleberode, Hayn and Strassberg, aside from a number of feudal seats, mineral settlements, castles and forests. It is credited with about 10,000 inhabitants, and the "proprietor" owns and controls every foot of ground, every chimney-pot and every soul that breathes within its boundaries. He has "his" government—court and privy councilors, judges, bailiffs, police, president and other officials, just like the big fellows sporting the purple, and uses the "pluralis majestatis" in all communications to his people. The capitals are his, of course.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The present incumbent of the title and dignities is an old man of some 70 years. The Stolbergers speak of him (with bated breath) as "His Erlaucht" (Comte Illustrissime), while they designate the Countess as "Her Durchlaucht," (Altesse Serenissime)—"the mother of the country."

This appears to be pretty tough on the count, to the American observer at least, who cherishes the notion that the husband should be as big a fellow as the wife. But in this particular case the difference between the parties is great enough to justify the distinction in rank, not to say the rank distinction. For, know ye all, the countess is a real live prince's offspring, and therefore a born "Highness," while her husband is only a "High-born," a "Hochgeborn."

As luck would have it I struck the capital at the moment when the "country" was celebrating "Her Durchlaucht's" birthday. I have gone through several Kaiser's birthdays in Berlin, but this beat them all hollow.

"HER DURCHLAUCHT'S" BIRTHDAY.

In the forenoon their highnesses (let us stick in this appellation for brevity's sake) traveled through the crowded streets in a gilded state coach drawn by six horses with outriders galore and a herald in ancient costume chanting merrily on a big silver bugle.

The Stolbergers, reinforced by hundreds of peasants, lined the town gutters to a man, hatless and pipeless, the women minus their knitting, but brimful of enthusiasm for the spectacle presented, and conscious of the high honor conferred on their lowly selves.

THE STOLBERG NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The chariot halted before the City Hall, where the Earl and Countess were received by about 100 wretchedly dressed children with a song that sounded very much like "God Save the Queen." The song was repeated at the instigation of the mildly (no, I should say, graciously,) smiling ruler, and thus I got a chance of jotting down its opening lines, which read as follows (translated):

"God save our illustrious Earl."

Their speeches were fairly teeming with unbounded eulogies on the "reigning family" and the air was thick with "lord high rulers, "fathers of the Fatherland," and "mothers of the country." One of the speakers quite outdid his compatriots by declaiming in stentorian tones, "That this was not a private holiday, but one of national import." I reckon he got the Stolberg house decoration, the Order of Green Ass with swords and oak leaves for this piece of "Byzantinism."

But the thing that impressed me most was that each one of the orators referred to his master and mistress as reigning by the "grace of God." If that be the case, where is the difference between a toy monarch and a full fledged king?

THE EARL ON MORALITY.

I have now before me the *Court Gazette* of Jan. 15, 1892, containing an official notice by the "Constable of the Castle and City of Stolberg," warning all loyal citizens, boys and girls in particular, to abstain from sliding down the Castle hill on hand sleighs, or, willfully, on their backs. In case of disobedience a fine of 9 marks, or imprisonment, is threatened.

The same number gives an illustration of the court's notion of appealing to the moral sense of the people, for "His Erlaucht has graciously authorized his chief of police to publish then and there a list of all illegitimate births that have occurred in his realm during the last twelve months." And this is done "as a warning to the evildoers and a summons of precaution to all!"

"THE MINISTER OF FINANCE."

The paper also contains a paragraph relating to the troubles of the Stolberg "minister of finance" with a certain Herr Burkardt, a tailor by trade and a "shiftless fellow," as the articles sets forth in unmeasured terms. Burkardt, it appears, kicked against his assessment of 24 pfenings per month and petitioned his highness for release. The earl, however, refused to interfere "in a matter of internal government" such as this, and turned the thing over to "his Secretary of the Treasury," who had the case investigated by the police. Result, original assessment upheld and a fine of 64 pfenings added "for obstreperous, disloyal and unfaithful behavior, unbecoming to a subject."

Seventy-five cents taxes per year and a fine for more than half that amount! Ridiculous, you say? Well, so it is; but that isn't all.

It seems almost incredible that Prussia, the inventor of 1,001 vexatious taxes; Prussia, whose Government levies even on occasional foreign visitors, should allow her richest and most privileged class scot free, but it is nevertheless a fact. The liberals in the diet, as well as in the reichstag, have tried again and again to abolish this state of things, but failed as often as they have tried. The opposition of the "crown" against abridgment of regalism in any form or shape was too much for them. If they ever do succeed it will be by reason of an immense output of money—"indemnity money." According to last accounts the toy monarchs offered to "settle" for just twenty-one times the amount the "crown" had suggested as a just compensation. And the "crown" is their acknowledged champion.

In all states of the German federation they enjoy exemption from army duty for themselves and their kith and kin, and become members of the different houses of lords on the day of their birth. Another universal privilege is that they may appeal to their peers, the reigning monarchs, in case of a criminal charge being brought against them. "High born" murderers and wife slayers, as some of them are, cannot be expected to submit to the ordinary law courts. Such a process would involve a curtailing of "sovereign rights."

Children Need Change.

Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the British statesman, in the first of her valuable articles, "Hints from a Mother's Life," in the April *Ladies Home Journal*, says: "Children are the better for frequent changes of room; they have to spend most of their time in the house; they require short intervals between their meals, with quick transitions from play to rest. The meals should be taken where there is no litter of toys; a quiet room is needed both for work and sleep. Home life to the younger members of a family and to the gentler sex means that by far the largest part of every day must be spent indoors, and half of it—at least for the very young—in the bed room. No attempt should ever be made to rear children in a single room. More danger lies in this than many mothers imagine. The necessity of providing a full supply of pure and fresh air in youth, when change and growth are most active, is obvious."

LATE GRAND DUKE.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE DEAD DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 17.—The past twelve months has not proved very propitious for the crowned heads of Europe. Death has been busy in several of the royal palaces. And now Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, has taken his departure for the land beyond the sunset. Not snatched away prematurely it is true, like his young relative, the Duke of Clarence, but dying at the comparatively early age of 54, having survived his wife, the Princess Alice of England, just thirteen years. He was married to Queen Victoria's second daughter on the 1st day of July, 1862, only six months after the death of her lamented father. She was Prince Albert's favorite daughter, and one of the latest wishes expressed by him on his death-bed was that her wedding should be delayed for as brief a time as was consistent with the etiquette of court mourning. It was a genuine love match, the Princess, who was the most attractive as well as gifted of all the daughters of Queen Victoria, being just 19 and her bridegroom 25.

An American gentleman who was traveling in Europe shortly after the outbreak of our Civil War related to me some time ago the following incident: On his arrival at one of the minor railway stations of Germany he found that the train by which he meant to pursue his journey was so crowded that it was impossible for him to find a place in either the first or second-class carriages. One compartment was occupied by two young German officers only, and on seeing the dilemma of my countryman, the eldest of them summoned the conductor to open the door of the car, and politely invited the perplexed traveler to occupy one of the vacant seats. Both young men spoke English to perfection, and in the course of the journey they entered into conversation with the American, who had just come from London, where he had been presented at Court. "Indeed," rejoined the eldest of the two young officers, "and were you favorably impressed by the beauty of the English ladies?" "The most charming of the young girls that I saw in London," was the reply, "was the Queen's oldest unmarried daughter, the Princess Alice." Rather to our countryman's surprise, the two officers exchanged significant looks though no remarks were made. When the train reached its destination an imposing group of officials, bowing and bareheaded awaited the arrival of the young Germans and the American had only time to express once more his warm thanks for the kindness that they had shown to him, when they disappeared, amid a perfect whirl of uniforms and gold lace. Going up to the station, Mr. X was asked who his fellow travelers might be? "The eldest is the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse Darmstadt," pompously replied the official, "and the other is His Serene Highness' younger brother, Prince Henri." A few days later the betrothal of the Grand Duke to the Princess Alice was announced in the newspapers of Europe.

The new Grand Duke, the heir and only son of the deceased, adds another youthful figure to the list of the sovereigns of Europe. He is a few months over 23, is unmarried, is very good looking, and, as is the case with all Princes when they first come to the throne, is said to possess all sorts of brilliant qualities. There was a rumor current at one time that he was to marry the Princess Maud of Wales, but in addition to the dislike manifested by the young lady's parents for an alliance between first cousins, her health is in a state that is far from satisfactory. She is one year his junior, it is true, so there would be no disparity of age to complicate the question. However, the young Grand Duke's income is by no means of sufficient dimensions to tempt any young royal lady of high degree to share his heart and throne. All her life long, though otherwise a happy wife, his mother suffered from the worries and annoyances that a poverty-stricken royal personage, far more than one of less exalted rank, is called upon to endure. To keep up princely state on a fortune that would be considered moderate for a private individual demands unheard-of sacrifices and struggles. So I do not think that the Prince and Princess of Wales will be willing to consent to the enduring, by their youngest and prettiest daughter, of the trials that weighed so on the married life of her Aunt Alice.

The truth is that the Grand Duke ought to marry some one of the young royal ladies of Europe who can bring a large dowry to gild her husband's crown. The obvious match for him to make would be with the eldest daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, that gentleman by his final consent to renounce the throne of Hanover having come into the possession of the private estates of the family, and so having become one of the richest princes in Europe. The amount of the fortune that the Imperial Government of Germany has just restored to him has been variously stated, one estimate placing it as high as $20,000,000, while the lowest computation makes it out only $12,000,000, which last is, however, a very respectable fortune even for a prince. Added to this are three castles well situated and in good repair. Moreover the Duke was wealthy in his own right before obtaining possession of these additional funds. So he is fully able to give a large dowry to each one of his three daughters and to establish handsomely all three of his sons. The oldest girl, the Princess Marie Louise, is, unfortunately for the Grand Duke of Hesse, only 12 years old, so there can be no question of her marrying for at least four years to come.

Of late years the Grand Duke has chiefly occupied himself in trying to form a brilliant alliance for his youngest and only unmarried daughter, the Princess Alix, who is famed as being the loveliest unwedded princess in Europe. But in spite of his efforts and his daughter's dazzling charms, he failed to find a husband for her amongst the young Protestant princes of Europe. It was reported at one time that she was on the point of becoming betrothed to the Czarewitch, and her sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius, did everything in her power to bring about the match. But the Grand Duchess is herself childless, and the fear that the Princess Alix might possibly fail to bring an heir to the throne did she become Empress of Russia proved an insuperable obstacle.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

ST. LOUIS Invites the Attention of BUYERS

TO THE FACT THAT IT IS THE

BEST MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES

For the Following and Other Branches of Manufactures and Merchandise:

Boots and Shoes,
Men's and Children's Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
Carpets and Curtains,
Furniture and Upholstery,
Saddlery and Harness,

Groceries and Provisions,
Drugs and Chemicals,
Paints, Oils and Glass,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Domestic and Imported Cigars,
Blank Books and Lithography,
Caskets, Undertakers' Supplies,
Woodenware and Queensware.

Diamonds, Jewelry and Watches,
Agricultural Implements,
Hardware, Arms and Cutlery,
Lumber and Builders' Supplies,
Machinery--Mining, Steam, Electric,
Railroad and Street Cars,
Carriages, Vehicles,

☞ IT WILL PAY YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH ST. LOUIS HOUSES BEFORE PLACING ANY ORDERS. ☜

☞ St. Louis' immense increase in Railroad, Terminal and Bridge Facilities, and the recent adjustment of freight rates, enables its merchants to fill orders with unprecedented advantage to buyers. ☜

During the A. O. U. W. Anniversary Celebration at St. Louis, May 12-16, ROUND-TRIP TICKETS AT ONE FARE can be obtained from nearly all points. Inquire at nearest railroad office for particulars.

The attractions of St. Louis are so numerous that buyers will derive pleasure as well as profit from a personal visit. While in St. Louis its great mercantile, manufacturing and brewery establishments, its wine vaults, its magnificent parks—the finest and most extensive of any city in the world—and its elegant theaters, should be visited, and rides on its electric roads, the best equipped in the world, should be enjoyed.

POINTERS FOR INVESTORS.

St. Louis' MANUFACTURING OUTPUT for the last ten years shows a greater increase than any other city in America.

St. Louis erected more NEW BUILDINGS in 1891 than any other city in America.

St. Louis REAL ESTATE offers the best investment to be found in any large city in the world.

St. Louis is the largest and best RAILROAD CENTER in America.

St. Louis is the great FOOD CENTER of America.

St. Louis is the CHEAPEST COAL MARKET in the world, the average price per ton to manufacturers being $1.12 delivered.

THIS announcement is issued by the Bureau of Information of the AUTUMNAL FESTIVITIES ASSOCIATION of the City of St. Louis, the Bureau being charged with the duty of making known to the world the extraordinary advantages that those trading with St. Louis enjoy. It invites buyers to come to St. Louis or open up correspondence with its merchants.

Any other information that may be desired as to mercantile matters will be given by the Bureau, or inquiries referred to proper quarters.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
202 Mermod & Jaccard Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

POINTERS FOR BUYERS.

St. Louis has the largest DRUG HOUSE in the world.

St. Louis has the LARGEST BREWERY in America.

St. Louis is the LARGEST TOBACCO Manufacturing Market in the world.

St. Louis manufactures and handles more BOOTS and SHOES than any other city in the world.

St. Louis has the largest HARDWARE and WOODENWARE establishments in the world.

St. Louis is executing the largest single order for RAILROAD CARS ever placed.

St. Louis is the Largest HORSE and MULE market in the world.

St. Louis is the largest SADDLERY and HARNESS market in America.

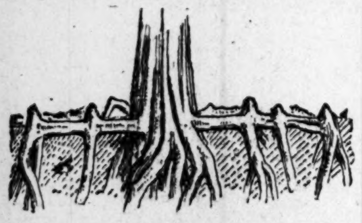
St. Louis is the best WINTER WHEAT FLOUR market in America.

HINTS FROM NATURE

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED BY INVENTORS WHO IMITATE HER.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

Nature, after all, is the great contriver. With all the material there is, with all the time there has been, she has made it her task to find out how everything that lives can come to its best estate, and do its work in the easiest way. As rain falling upon a mountain peak asks no guideposts to show it the shortest path to the valley, so the rootlets of a flower needs no gardener to bid them thicken and multiply along the line where they find most food. On the arid plains of Arizona a vine, in burrowing downward for moisture, will often have ten times as much growth within the ground as above it; in a fertile, well-watered soil the same vine will descend into the earth hardly half as far. A bald cypress in a swamp of Florida adapts itself to very peculiar circumstances quite as successfully. Finding its sustenance near the surface, it spreads out its roots in horizontal lines and at no great depth in the soil. Every wind that stirs these roots but promotes their thrift and strengthens their anchorage. A wealth of food floats on the swamp water. In seeking it, the roots throw to the surface the "knees," whose effect in bracing the tree against the assaults of tempest fills the bridge designer with admiration. When the progeny of such a tree come to occupy well-drained lands, the "knees" would be useless and they do not appear.


Bald Cypress, Florida.

In the transmission of life from the stem of a plant to its seeds, a thousand influences are conveyed. Little wonder that their delicate poise should be unsteady, that certan of the new shrubs or trees should be a little different from their parent. Pernaps this parent is a cactus and one of its offspring has a fleshier stem and less surface than any other member of the family. In a dry soil and parching atmosphere this will be the plant to get the best foothold and maintain it with most vigor. And the very competition which means death to its weaker rivals assures this bettered stock a chance to multiply its kind. As in the vegetable kingdom so in the hi[illegible]er field of animal life. Nature has used light to provoke the eye to vision; sound to form the ear; air she has employed to develop both wings and lungs; water, her universal carrier, has moulded fin and paddle. Darwin, whom no observer of our time has exceeded in acuteness and patience, found that in thousands of cases the shape and color of leaf and flower, the form of tooth and beak, had come about in doing their work with the least possible effort in their following the line of greatest profit. And thus, at least, he became convinced that in organic life every outline and structure, changed as they may have been through the ages, but register a response to some fresh invitation to advantage held out by new surroundings.

Human ingenuity sets before itself some end of conscious purpose, and then finds such means as it can to reach that end, but its methods are always imperfect and wasteful at their best. Nature, with age-long steps, acts simply through the inherent properties of her materials, their singular power of combination, their power—more wonderful still—of mutual adaptability. Then she shows the discoverer results, which, to understand in some small measure, tax his keenest faculties, or she brings before the inventor structures infinitely beyond his skill, either to dissect or to imitate. And whence, indeed, does the brain of one or the other derive its impulse to explain or to construct, except from the same power which has made man not the master of all things, but only the first among many wonderful works?

INVENTORS AS CONSCIOUS IMITATORS.

It is but a few years since men of contrivance awakened to the truth that nature could be their chiefest teacher. For ages they had gone on stumbling in the dark, as often as not through sheer accident hitting upon a new device of value, and confining their view rather to what other men had done than extending it to what nature was doing around them every day. If the engineer and inventor will but consider they will see that in their devices and structures they have often but taken some one human power, isolated it, and given it exaggerated form. This they long did unwittingly. A change has come upon them, and to-day they inquire with conscious aim: How does nature produce light? How does she group her atoms together? How does she mass her cells? How can we imitate her? What, if perchance we may follow in them, are the steps in her methods?

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN FRAME.

Very striking is it, as we look back upon the past, to see how men of the loftiest gifts could be blind to what nature held under their eyes. Architecture had produced all the beauty and variety of the Greek orders before it spanned door or window with an arch. Yet the outline of the skull was all the while exhibiting a form which could lend the building art new strength as well as grace. Modern architects and engineers, whether knowingly or not, have taken more than one leaf out of nature's book. In rearing their loftiest buildings they employ cylindrical columns of iron and steel. These columns are always hollow, as also are the engine-shafts of the largest steamers, for experience proves that a hollow cylinder has the strongest form which a given mass of supporting material can take. This is very much the shape of the bones in one's arm or leg, so that, without going beyond human anatomy, the inventor and architect could long ago have taken a hint of no little value. How bone is joined to bone is scarcely less instructive. As they move upon one another an elastic cartilage cushions sudden motion and prevents the harm and hurt its shocks might inflict. On the railroad between Boston and Lowell the ties were first huge blocks of granite. Strong and durable enough the certainly were, but they lacked elasticity. The locomotives and cars as they passed over them were so roughly shaken that the stone ties had very soon to be discarded for wooden ones. To further ease their sharp vibrations powerful springs are fastened beneath cars and engines: and to lessen the jar in starting and stopping they are provided front and rear with huge spring buffers of stoutest steel.

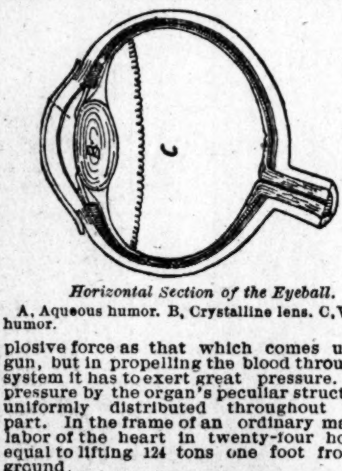
In the theodolite and the sextant, in certain printing presses, and in the geometric lathe of the bank note engraver, we find the ball and socket joint which permits universal motion. The shoulder and hip joints are quite as free to move in any direction, while their surfaces are perfectly lubricated by a delicate fluid supplied just as it is needed.

MECHANISM OF THE HEART.

When pumps were first provided with valves to direct the current of water hither and thither the inventor was no doubt very proud of his achievement. In the heart within his breast, in his own veins and arteries, were valves engaged in the same task of rightly directing the flow of blood. In the simpler kind of pumps, which linger here and there in our farmyards, the action is jerky, the stream flowing and ebbing from moment to moment as the arm of the pump rises and falls. Quite as jerky would be the tide of the blood were not the walls of the arteries highly elastic. Their elasticity serves the same purpose as that of the air in the chamber attached to large pumps to equalize and steady their flow.

THE RODMAN GUN AND THE HEART.

Examination of the heart brings out a principle of its structure, curiously paralleled in modern invention. So powerful are the explosive charges used in the great guns of modern warfare that no mere increase of thickness in the metal would prevent their bursting. To avoid this peril was the object of the ingenious method of manufacture introduced by Gen. Rodman. In this process a current of water passes through the core of the gun metal as it lies in the mold, and the gun barrel is permitted to cool from its outer circumference with extreme slowness. A gun cast in this way may be regarded as a series of cylinders, the outer of which are successively shrunk on the inner; as these inner ones are thus strongly compressed the force of compression is added to that of the metal's powerful cohesion, and so tremendous explosive forces are safely resisted. At the same time the outer cylinders of the gun are in a state of tension, that is, they would fly apart were they of less tenacious metal. At a distance as they are from the discharging powder, they are still strong enough to withstand as much of the strain of firing as comes upon them. In this ingenious manner the founder distributes throughout the whole mass of his metal the prodigious rupturing force of modern explosives, explosives which would rend as paper the cannon used by our grandfathers. The structure he builds up closely resembles that of the heart. In its two inner parts the fibers of that organ are wound somewhat like two balls of twine, and these in turn are tightly compressed by a covering of other similar fibers. The heart has to resist no such explosive force as that which comes upon a gun, but in propelling the blood through the system it has to exert great pressure. This pressure by the organ's peculiar structure is uniformly distributed throughout every part. In the frame of an ordinary man the labor of the heart in twenty-four hours is equal to lifting 124 tons one foot from the ground.



Horizontal Section of the Eyeball.

A, Aqueous humor. B, Crystalline lens. C, Vitreous humor.

THE EYE AND GLASS ACHROMATIC LENSES.

We are familiar with the glass triangular prism which can break up a beam of sunlight into rays having all the hues of the rainbow. The ordinary simple lens is approximately a prism in circular form, and breaks up light in the same fashion, so that around its edges, especially if the lens be thick, we can observe a circular fringe of colored rays. This fringe in the teloscopes of Sir Isaac Newton gave the philosopher great annoyance. Making some rough experiments, he concluded that the defect was without remedy. Had he but known it, the anatomy of his own eyes could have shown him how to banish the vexatious colored fringe. Let us see how Dollond, the first optician who succeeded in making achromatic or colorless lenses, went about it. Ascertaining that the crown glass dispersed or scattered light only half as much as flint glass, he united a lens of the former to a lens of the latter, obtaining a refracted or bent beam of light almost unchanged in its whiteness. Compound lenses on this principle are provided in all the best telescopes, microscopes, and cameras. In the eye light passes through three different media on its way to the retina, and the refractive and dispersive powers of all three so vary and harmonize that the image is impressed in its true tints. Employing three lenses ground from different kinds of glass, Prof. C. S. Hastings of New Haven, Conn., has succeeded in improving the telescope 28 per cent in sharpness of definition and in purity of the color of its images. With achromatic lenses and a dark chamber, or camera, our photographic instruments closely resemble the eye. Indeed, physiologists are of opinion that when we see an object the impression is due to a succession of evanescent photographs formed upon the retina so rapidly as to seem a permanent picture.

Pianos, violins, flutes and other musical instruments yield their notes by the vibration of strings, pipes, or reeds of definite length and form. Across the box-like organ in the throat, the larynx, the vocal chords vibrate in an identical way. When we sing a particular note into an open piano, whose strings are free to vibrate, the string capable of giving out that note at once responds. In the ear is the delicate, graduated structure known as the rods of corte, which, there is good reason to believe, vibrate in like manner with the impact of sound waves, and so give rise to our auditory impressions.

CHEMICAL LABOR OF THE LUNGS.

From speaking and hearing, let us turn to the process of breathing. Every time we inflate our lungs their tissue performs on operation which baffles the skill of mechanic or chemist to imitate, except with enormous waste. Air is made np of oxygen and nitrogen mechanically mixed. Oxygen alone subserves our vital functions, and from air our lungs part it and pass it into the current of the blood. To overcome the force of diffusion, which holds together the constituents of a cubic foot of air, requires an exertion equal to lifting 1,400 pounds one foot from the ground. This labor is not performed by the lungs as mechanical work, but the equivalent of it is expended by the lung tissue, considered as a delicate chemical apparatus. It would mean a great deal to the arts if this power of separation could be imitated in any simple, feasible way. In ordinary combustion a volume of nitrogen four times the bulk of the combining oxygen has to be heated, not only reducing the temperature of the flame, but wastefully carrying off as much heat as half or even more. A supply of oxygen by itself would at once give the chemist and the metal worker a heat from common fuel so intense that their chief anxiety would be to find building materials refractory enough to answer for their furnaces.

And oxygen is important in other applications. In the purification of illuminating gas, in fermentation, in bleaching, and scores of other chemical processes oxygen is so valuable that dear as it is its use is constantly increasing. Cannot ingenuity devise some copy of the lungs, chemical or mechanical, or both, and give the world this gas at a cheap rate for a thousand new purposes? Besides the process of separating oxygen from the atmosphere our vital organs are every moment carrying on chemical changes of great subtlety. The elaboration of living tissue is a process of transcendent interest to the physiologist. It is equally fraught with instruction to the chemist who would build compounds from their elements, to the engineer who would convert heat or chemical energy into motive power with less than the enormous waste of current methods.

THE ELECTRIC EEL'S BATTERY.

No only in the frame of man, but in the bodies of the lower animals, are the suggestions upon which invention might well have proceeded in the past, and may yet with profit proceed. The science of electricity, so marvelous in its recent triumphs, was born but lately into the world because the gymnotus, or electric eel, had not been intelligently dissected. Its form discloses the very arrangements adopted by Volta in his battery-layers of material insulated by non-conductors and surrounded by slightly acid moisture. The characteristic peculiarities of this singular fish are not without analogy in the human frame. In the muscles which be[illegible] the forearm, for example, are nearly a m[illegible]llion delicate fibrils comparable in structu[illegible] to the columnor organs of the electric eel. These fibrils respond to electrical excitation in so mar[illegible] a degree as to suggest profound physiological similarities. And what adds to this suggestiveness is that the eel's columnar layers and the human fibrils are similarly affected by strychnine and curare. At such a point as this science seems to be nearing an understanding of the great question. How does food produce work in the animal system? At a temperature a little higher than that of atmospheric air, and very much lower than that of the steam ejected from our engines, every process of nutrition and muscular exertion takes place. And be it observed that no steam engine yet constructed, however carefully designed, approaches the animal economy in efficiency. Perhaps nature converts the force resident in food into useful work, not through the medium of heat, but through that of electricity. How it all happens has only to be comprehended to lengthen the life of every coal mine in the world, perhaps as much as twice.

THE PROBLEM OF FLIGHT.

One of the most promising fields for the application of motive power would seem to be that of the air around us. Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has since the beginning of 1887 been making experiments addressed to solving the great problem of aerial flight. In a monograph recently published by the Smithsonian he describes and illustrates his experiments in a most interesting way. In imitating with metal planes the speed of rapid flight, Prof. Langley came upon its secret, a secret which lay hidden when only locomotion on land and water had been studied. He has discovered that the swifter a bird can fly the less effort does it put forth in supporting itself in the air, this for the same reason that a plane is retarded in falling through the air in proportion to the rapidity of its lateral motion. This retarding effect increases as the width of a plane is augmented, as compared with its length. Prof. Langley's experiments completely subvert the theoretical calculations of Sir Isaac Newton in the Principia, and establish that in certain circumstances the supporting power of a plane can be twenty times that computed according to the Newtonian formula. With wing planes loaded so as to weigh 209 pounds, Prof. Langley has ascertained that one horse power is adequate to both its support in air and its movement through it at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. At higher speeds less power would be required up to a limit not reached in experiment. Now, as engines have been made to weigh less than ten pounds per horse power, and can be operated for five hours with ten pounds of oil, we would seem to be on the eve of mastering the field of air by a power which, after all, is freely exercised by every housefly and sparrow. All that needs to be known to make mechanical flight an engineering success is a right method of constructing the necessary machinery, of securing its safe ascent and descent, and of applying the motive power with economy. And here must come in an appeal to nature, and instantaneous photography is enlisted to show precisely how a bird undulates its wings from moment to moment, so as with ease to exert a power which has ever filled mankind with envy.

THE ELECTRICIAN IS BEHIND THE GLOWWORM.

And far below the bird in rank are creatures whose capacities, if successfully imitated, would greatly improve the lot of man. When the wax candle gave way to the gas jet, light brought with it only three-fourths as much heat as before. When the gas jet in turn makes way for the incandescent lamp, fed by the electric current, the accompaniment of useless heat falls to one twenty-third as much as formerly. In some of the best arc lamps it is estimated that the heat rays have been so reduced as to represent no more units of force than the rays of light. One-half, therefore, of perfect efficiency has been attained. Far otherwise is it with the incandescent filament, whose radiance means but one part light to eleven parts heat. This loss, be it remembered, has to be paid in addition to the heavy tax levied by the steam engine as it converts its fuel into motive power for the dynamo. The electrician, for all his complexity of apparatus, is still far behind certain lowly insects as a light giver.

In the glowworm, and in the firefly, especially in the splendid species which abounds in Cuba, Prof. S. P. Langley has found that light is emitted with no wasteful partnership whatever with rays of heat. How soon will genius, keen of eye, skillful of hand, read the secret of this tiny craftsman and translate it into an engine for the illumination of the world?

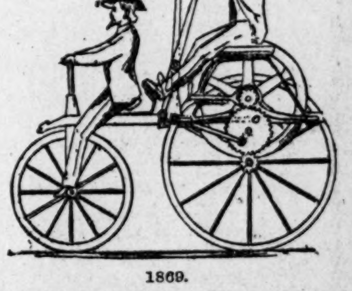
GEORGE ILES.

CURIOUS BICYCLES.

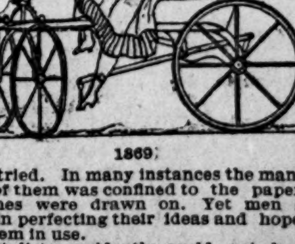
ODD TYPES ENCOUNTERED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WHEEL.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Investigation proves the bicycle to be as old as most modern vehicles—not exactly the bicycle of to-day, but its prototype, the original machine. Improvement is all the latter day inventors can claim. When wheels became a motive power, utilized by some mechanical contrivance, the bicycle was made a possibility. That this idea was present in the brains of many men ample proof is given, and practical illustration is by no means missing. From time to time patents were taken out by sanguine inventors, believing they had solved the problem of speed combined with lightness. Yet how cumbersome seem their efforts, viewed in the light of the machines now in use. Every vestige of superfluous machinery is stripped from the bicycle of the present. Lightness of construction counts above every other qualification.


1869.

The uncouth specimens as shown in the accompanying illustrations are valuable links in the evolution of the wheel. They were not successes, or known to have ever been tried. In many instances the manufacture of them was confined to the paper the sketches were drawn on. Yet men spent time in perfecting their ideas and hoped to see them in use.

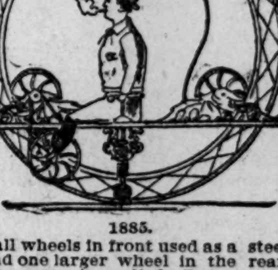

1869.

Capitalists evidently could not be persuaded to embark in the enterprise, and as shown here the crude machines will always remain.

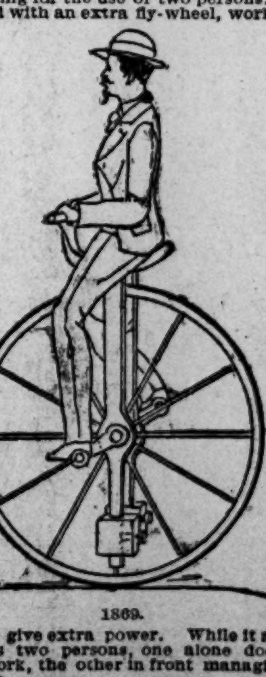
The principle of the squirrel in the cage propelling its wire wheel is employed by one inventive genius. Small wheels within one large one, and combining all the comforts imaginable, are the features of his patent, taken out in 1885. A glance at the supposed rider of this machine will show that nothing has been neglected to insure his comfort, even protection from the sun's rays.

Going back a few years it is found that in 1869 a machine equally grotesque was patented. It consists of a single wheel with balance weights to keep the rider in an upright position. The cumbersome outlines of this drawing plainly show that the wheel would be of use to those only who could boast of unusual strength. The weights necessary to maintain an even balance would put its practical use out of the question.

The same year saw patented a three wheel vehicle. Reversing the idea of one wheel in front and two in the rear, the drawing shows two small wheels in front used as a steering-gear, and one larger wheel in the rear, to which the power is applied. To impress more fully the ease with which this machine could be propelled the inventor showed it in use by a lady, evidently thinking that would be conclusive proof of its superior qualities.


1885.

Still another patent was taken out in 1869, this one more nearly approaching the bicycle, having two wheels, one in front of the other. This machine, however, was on the tandem idea, being for the use of two persons. It is supplied with an extra fly-wheel, working on cogs to give extra power. While it accommodates two persons, one alone does the hard work, the other in front managing the steering.


1869.

Away back in 1830 the idea of man power applied to the wheel was not overlooked. A patent was taken out in that year for a machine which certainly was not designed to save labor, but on the contrary, furnished work for every portion of a man's body. Two men were necessary to propel it, one in an upright and the other in a reclining position. It was a most complicated mingling of wheels, cogs and pulley actions. It is not remarkable that it never came into use.

There are many more instances like these in the history of the bicycle. These are simply the steps which led up to it in its perfected form of to-day. And years from now the modern wheel will possibly be but one more step towards a still more perfect and useful means of travel.

THE REAL THING.

CURIOUS ADVENTURE OF AN ARTIST WITH MAJ. AND MRS. MONARCH, WHO WANTED TO BECOME MODELS.

BY HENRY JAMES.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I.

When the porter's wife (she used to answer the house bell) announced, "A gentleman—with a lady, sir," I had, as I often had in those days, for the wish was father to the thought, an immediate vision of sitters. Sitters my visitors proved in this case to be; but not in the sense I should have preferred. However, there was nothing at first to indicate that they might not have come for a portrait. The gentleman, a man of 50, very high and very straight, with a mustache slightly grizzled and a dark gray walking coat admirably fitted, both of which I noted professionally—I dont mean either as a barber or a tailor—would have struck me as a celebrity if celebrities often were striking. It was a truth of which I had for some time been conscious that a figure with a good deal of frontage was, as one might say, almost never a public institution. A glance at the lady helped to remind me of this paradoxical law; she also looked too distinguished to be a "personality." Moreover one would scarcely come across two variations together.

Neither of the pair spoke immediately—they only prolonged the preliminary gaze which suggested that each wished to give the other a chance. They were visibly shy; they stood there letting me take them in—which—as, I afterward perceived, was the most practical thing they could have done. In this way their embarrassment served their cause. I had seen people painfully reluctant to mention that they desired anything so gross as to be represented on canvas, but the scruples of my new friends appeared almost insurmountable. Yet the gentleman might have said, "I should like a portrait of my wife," and the lady might have said, "I should like a portrait of my husband." Perhaps they wished to be done together, in which case they ought to have brought a third person to break the news.

"We came from Mr. Rivet," the lady said at last, with a dim smile, which had the effect of a moist painting, as well as of a vague allusion to vanished beauty. She was as tall and straight, in her degree, as her companion, and with ten years less to carry. She looked as sad as a woman could look whose face was not charged with expression; that is, her tinted oval mask showed friction, as an exposed surface shows it. The hand of time had played over her freely, but only to simplify. She was slim and stiff, and so well dressed, in dark blue cloth, with lappels and pockets and buttons, that it was clear she employed the same tailor as her husband. The couple had an indefinable air of prosperous thrift—they evidently got a good deal of luxury for their money. If I was to be one of their luxuries it would behoove me to consider my terms.

"Ah, Claude Rivet recommended me?" I inquired; and I added that it was very kind of him, though I could reflect that, as he only painted landscape, this was not a sacrifice.

The lady looked very hard at the gentleman, and the gentleman looked round the room. Then staring at the floor a moment and stroking his mustache, he rested his pleasant eyes on me with the remark: "He said you were the right one."

"I try to be, when people want to sit."

"Yes, we should like to," said the lady, anxiously.

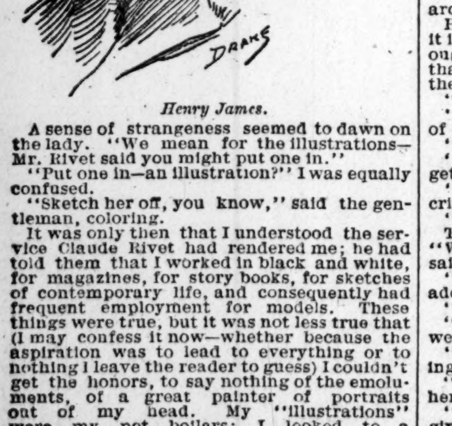
"Do you mean together?"

My visitors exchanged a glance. "If you could do anything with me, I suppose it would be double," the gentleman stammered.

"Oh, yes, you naturally make a higher charge for two figures than for one."

"We should like to make it pay," the husband confessed.

"That's very good of you," I returned, appreciating so unwonted a sympathy—for I supposed he meant pay the artist.



Henry James.

A sense of strangeness seemed to dawn on the lady. "We mean for the illustrations—Mr. Rivet said you might put one in."

"Put one in—an illustration?" I was equally confused.

"Sketch her off, you know," said the gentleman, coloring.

It was only then that I understood the service Claude Rivet had rendered me; he had told them that I worked in black and white, for magazines, for story books, for sketches of contemporary life, and consequently had frequent employment for models. These things were true, but it was not less true that (I may confess it now—whether because the aspiration was to lead to everything or to nothing I leave the reader to guess) I couldn't get the honors, to say nothing of the emoluments, of a great painter of portraits out of my head. My "illustrations" were my pot boilers; I looked to a different branch of art (far and away the most interesting it had always seemed to me) to perpetuate my fame. There was no shame in looking to it also to make my fortune; but that fortune was by so much further from being made, from the moment my visitors wished to be "done" for nothing. I was disappointed, for, in the pictorial sense, I had immediately seen them. I had seized their type—I had already settled what I would do with it. Something that wouldn't absolutely have pleased them. I afterwards reflected. But that's nothing; a portrait is almost always bad in direct proportion as it gratifies the original or his friends; the triumph of the painter is to please his enemies; they can't get over that. At any rate, the delight of the sitter is in general a bad note.

"Ah, you're—you're—a—?" I began, as soon as I had mastered my surprise. I couldn't bring out the dingy word "models;" it seemed to fit the case so little.

"We haven't had much practice," said the lady.

"We've got to do something, and we've thought that an artist in your line might perhaps make something of us," her husband threw off. He further mentioned that they didn't know many artists, and that they had gone first on the off chance (he painted views, of course, but sometimes put in figures—perhaps I remembered), to Mr. Rivet, whom they had met a few years before at a place in Norfolk where he was sketching.

"We used to sketch a little ourselves," the lady recalled.

"It's very awkward, but we absolutely must do something," her husband went on.

"Of course, we're not so very young," she admitted, with a wan smile.

With the remark that I might as well know something more about them, the husband had handed me a card, extracted from a neat new pocketbook (their appurtenances were all of the freshest), and inscribed with the words, "Maj. Monarch." Impressive as these words were they didn't carry my knowledge much further; but my visitor presently added: "I've left the army, and we've had the misfortune to lose our money. In fact, our means are extremely small."

"It's an awful bore," said Mrs. Monarch.

They evidently wished to be discreet—to take care not to swagger because they were gentlefolks. I perceived they would have been willing to recognize this as something of a drawback, at the same time that I guessed at an underlying sense—their consolation in adversity—that they had their points. They certainly had; but these advantages struck me as preponderantly social; such, for instance, as would help to make a drawing-room look well. However, a drawing-room was always, or ought to be, a picture.

In consequence of his wife's allusion to their age Maj. Monarch remarked: "Naturally, it's more for the figure that we thought of going in. We can still hold ourselves up." On the instant I saw that the figure was indeed their strong point. His "naturally" didn't sound vain, but it lighted up the question. "She has the best," he continued, nodding at his wife, with a pleasant after dinner absence of circumlocution. I could only reply, as if we were in fact sitting over our wine, that this didn't prevent his own from being very good; which led him, in turn, to rejoin: "We thought that if you ever have to do people like us, we might be something like it. She, particularly—for a lady in a book, you know."

I was so amused by them that, to get more of it, I did my best to take their point of view; and though it was an embarrassment to find myself appraising physically, as if they were animals on hire or useful blacks, a pair whom I should have expected to meet only in one of the relations in which criticism is tacit, I looked at Mrs. Monarch judiciously enough to be able to exclaim, after a moment with conviction: "Oh, yes, a lady in a book!" She was singularly like a bad illustration.

"We'll stand up, if you like," said the Major; and he raised himself before me with a really grand air.

"GET UP, MY DEAR, AND SHOW HOW SMART YOU ARE."

I could take his measure at a glance—he was six foot two and a perfect gentleman. It would have paid any club, in process of formation and in want of a stamp, to engage him at a salary to stand in the principal window. What struck me immediately was that in coming to me they had rather missed their vocation; they could surely have been turned to better account for advertising purposes. I couldn't of course see the thing in detail; but I could see them make some one's fortune—I don't mean their own. There was something in them for a waistcoat maker, an hotel-keeper, or a soap vender. I could imagine "We always use it" pinned on their bosoms with the greatest effect; I had a vision of the promptitude with which they would launch a table d'hote.

Mrs. Monarch sat still, not from pride, but from shyness, and presently her husband said to her: "Get up, my dear, and show how smart you are." She obeyed, but she had no need to get up to show it. She walked to the end of the studio, and then she came back blushing, with her fluttered eyes on her husband. I was reminded of an incident I had accidentally had a glimpse of in Paris—being with a friend there, a dramatist about to produce a play—when an actress came to him to ask to be intrusted with a part. She went through her paces before him, walked up and down as Mrs. Monarch was doing. Mrs. Monarch did quite as well, but I abstained from applauding. It was very odd to see such people apply for such poor pay. She looked as if she had ten thousand a year. Her husband had used the word that described her; she was, in the London current jargon, essentially and typically "smart." Her figure was, in the same order of ideas, conspicuously and irreproachably "good." For a woman of her age her waist was surprisingly small; her elbow, moreover, had the orthodox crook. She held her head at the conventional angle; but why did she come to me? She ought to have tried on jackets at a big shop. I feared my visitors were not only destitute but "artistic"—which would be a great complication. When she sat down again I thanked her, observing that what a draughtsman most valued in his model was the faculty of keeping quiet.

"Oh, she can keep quiet," said Maj. Monarch. Then he added jocosely: "I've always kept her quiet."

"I'm not a nasty fidget, am I?" Mrs. Monarch appealed to her husband.

He addressed his answer to me. "Perhaps it isn't out of place to mention—because we ought to be quite business-like, oughtn't we? that when I married her she was known as the Beautiful Statue."

"Oh, dear!" said Mrs. Monarch, ruefully.

"Of course I should want a certain amount of expression," I rejoined.

"Of course!" they both exclaimed.

"And then I suppose you know that you'll get awfully tired."

"Oh, we never get tired!" they eagerly cried.

"Have you had any kind of practice?"

They hesitated—they looked at each other. "We've been photographed, immensely," said Mrs. Monarch.

"She means the fellows have asked us," added the major.

"I see—because you're so good looking."

"I don't know what they thought, but they were always after us."

"We always got our photographs for nothing," smiled Mrs. Monarch.

"We might have brought some, my dear," her husband remarked.

"I'm not sure we have any left. We've given quantities away," she explained to me.

"With our autographs and that sort of thing," said the Major.

"Are they to be got in the shops?" I inquired, as a harmless pleasantry.

"Oh, yes; hers—they used to be."

"Not now," said Mrs. Monarch, with her eyes on the floor.

II.

I could fancy the "sort of thing" they put on the presentation copies of their photographs, and I was sure they wrote a beautiful hand. It was odd how quickly I was sure of everything that concerned them. If they were now so poor as to have to earn shillings and pence, they never had much of a margin. Their good looks had been their capital, and they had good humoredly made the most of the career that this resource marked out for them. It was in their faces, the blankness, the deep intellectual repose of the twenty years of country-house visiting which had given them pleasant intonations. I could see the sunny drawing rooms, sprinkled with periodicals she didn't read, in which Mrs. Monarch had continuously sat; I could see the wet shrubberies in which she had walked, equipped to admiration for either exercise. I could see the rich covers the Major had helped to shoot, and the wonderful garments in which, late at night, he repaired to the smoking-room to talk about them. I could imagine their leggings and waterproofs, their knowing tweeds and rugs, their rolls of sticks and cases of tackle and neat umbrellas; and I could evoke the exact appearance of their two servants and the compact variety of their luggage on the platforms of country stations.

They gave small tips, but they were liked; they didn't do anything themselves, but they were welcome. They looked so well everywhere; they gratified the general relish for stature, complexion and "form." They knew it without fatuity or vulgarity, and they respected themselves in consequence. They were not superficial; they were thorough and kept themselves up—it had been their line. Respectable people had to have some line. I could feel how, even in a dull house, they could have been counted upon for cheerfulness. At present something had happened—it didn't matter what, their little income had grown less, it had grown least—and they had to do something for pocket money. Their friends liked them, but didn't like to support them. There was something about them that represented credit—their clothes, their manners, their type; but if credit is a large empty pocket in which an occasional chink reverberates, the chink at least must be audible. What they wanted of me was to help to make it so. Fortunately they had no children—I soon divined that. They would also perhaps wish our relations to be kept secret; this was why it was "for the figure"—the reproduction of the face would betray them.

I liked them—they were so simple; and I had no objection to them if they would suit. But, somehow, with all their perfections, I didn't easily believe in them. After all, they were amateurs, and the ruling passion of my life was the detestation of the amateur. Combined with this was another perversity—an innate preference for the represented subject over the real one. The defect of the real one was so apt to be a lack of representation: I liked things that appeared; then one was sure. Whether they were or not was a subordinate, and almost always a tiresome question. There were other considerations, the first of which was that I already had two or three people in use, notably a young person with big feet, in alpaca, from Kilburn, who for a couple of years had come to me regularly for my illustrations, and with whom I was still—perhaps ignobly—satisfied. I frankly explained to my visitors how the case stood; but they had taken more precautions than I supposed. They had reasoned out their opportunity, for Claude Rivet had told them of the projected edition de luxe of one of the writers of our day—the rarest of the novelists—who, long neglected by the multitudinous vulgar and dearly prized by the attentive (need I mention Philip Vincent?) had had the happy fortune of seeing, late in life, the dawn and then the full light of a higher criticism—an estimate in which, on the part of the public, there was something really of expiation. The edition in question, planned by a publisher of taste, was practically an act of high reparation; the wood cuts with which it was to be enriched were the homage of English art to one of the most independent representatives of English letters. Maj. and Mrs. Monarch confessed to me that they had hoped I might be able to work them into my share of the enterprise. They knew I was to do the first of the books, "Rutland Ramsay," but I had to make clear to them that my participation in the rest of the affair—this first book was to be a test—was to depend on the satisfaction I should give. If this should be limited my employers would drop me without a scruple. It was therefore a crisis for me, and naturally I was making special preparations, looking about for new people, if they should be necessary, and securing the best types. I admitted, however, that I should like to settle down to two or three models who would do for everything.

"Should we have often to—a—put on special clothes?" Mrs. Monarch timidly demanded.

"Dear, yes—that's half the business."

"And should we be expected to supply our own costumes?"

"Oh, no; I've got a lot of things. A painter's models put on—or put off—anything he likes."

"And do you mean—a—the same?"

"The same?"

Mrs. Monarch looked at her husband again.

"Oh, she was just wondering," he explained, "if the costumes are in general use." I had to confess that they were, and I mentioned further that some of them (I had a lot of genuine, greasy, last-century things) had served their time, a hundred years ago, on living, world-stained men and women. "We'll put on anything that fits," said the Major.

"Oh, I arrange that—they fit in the pictures."

"I'm afraid I should do better for the modern books. I would come as you like," said Mrs. Monarch.

"She has got a lot of clothing at home; they might do for contemporary life," her husband continued.

"Oh, I can fancy scenes in which you'd be quite at home." And indeed I could see the slipshod rearrangements of stale properties—the stories I tried to produce pictures for without the exasperation of reading them—whose sandy tracts the good lady might help to people. But I had to return to the fact that for this sort of work—the daily mechanical grind—I was already equipped; the people I was working with were quite adequate.

"I'd Rather Look Over the Stove.

"We only thought we might be more like some characters," said Mrs. Monarch mildly, getting up.

Her husband also rose; he stood looking at me with a dim wistfulness that was touching in so fine a man. "Wouldn't it be rather a pull sometimes to have—a—to have——?" He hung fire; he wanted me to help him by phrasing what he meant. But I couldn't—I didn't know. So he brought it out awkwardly: "The real thing; a gentleman, you know, or a lady?" I was quite ready to give a general assent—I admitted that there was a great deal in that. This encouraged Major Monarch to say, following up his appeal with an unacted gulp: "It's awfully hard—we've tried everything." The gulp was communicative; it proved too much for his wife. Before I knew it Mrs. Monarch had dropped again upon a divan and burst into tears. Her husband sat down beside her, holding one of her hands; whereupon she quickly dried her eyes with the other while I felt embarrassed as she looked up at me. "There isn't a confounded job I haven't applied for—waited for—prayed for. You can fancy we'd be pretty bad first. Secretaryships and that sort of thing? You might as well ask for a peerage. I'd be anything—I'm strong; a messenger or a coalheaver. I'd put on a gold-laced cap and open carriage doors in front of the haberdasher's; I'd hang about a station to carry portmanteaus; I'd be a postman. But they won't look at you; there are thousands as good as yourself already on the ground—gentlemen, poor beggars, that have drank their wine, that have kept their hunters?"

I was as reassuring as I knew how to be, and my visitors were presently on their feet again, while, for the experiment, we agreed on an hour. We were discussing it when the door opened and Miss Churm came in with a wet umbrella. Miss Churm had to take the omnibus to Maida Vale and then walk half a mile. She looked a trifle blowsy and slightly splashed. I scarcely ever saw her come in without thinking afresh how odd it was that, being so little in herself, she should yet be so much in others. She was a meager little Miss Churm, but she was an ample heroine of romance. She was a freckled cockney girl, but she could represent everything, from a fine lady to a shepherdess; she had the faculty, as she might have had a fine voice or long hair. She couldn't spell, and she loved beer, but she had two or three "points" and practice and a knack and mother wit and a kind of whimsical sensibility and a love of the theater and seven sisters and not an ounce of respect, especially for the "h." The first thing my visitors saw was that her umbrella was wet and in their spotless perfection they visibly winced at it. The rain had come on since their arrival.

"I'm all in a soak; there was a mess of people in the 'bus. I wished you lived near a station," said Miss Churm. I requested her to get ready as quickly as possible and she passed into the room in which she always changed her dress. But before going out she asked me what she was to get into this time.

"It's the Russian princess, don't you know?" I answered; "the one with the 'golden eyes,' in black velvet, for the long thing in the Cheapside."

"Golden eyes? I say!" cried Miss Churm, while my companions watched her with intensity as she withdrew. She always arranged herself, when she was late, before I could turn round; and I kept my visitors a little, on purpose, so that they might get an idea, from seeing her, what would be expected of themselves. I mentioned that she was quite my notion of an excellent model—she was really very clever.

"Do you think she looks like a Russian princess?" Maj. Monarch asked, with lurking alarm.

"When I make her, yes."

"Oh, if you have to make her——!" he reasoned, acutely.

"That's the most you can ask. There are so many that are not makeable."

"Well, now, here's a lady"—and with a persuasive smile he passed his arm into his wife's—"who's already made!"

"Oh, I'm not a Russian princess," Mrs. Monarch protested, a little coldly. I could see that she had known some and didn't like them. There, immediately, was a complication of a kind that I never had to fear with Miss Churm.

This young lady came back in black velvet—the gown was rather rusty and very low on her lean shoulders—and with a Japanese fan in her red hands. I reminded her that in the scene I was doing she must look over some one's head.

"I forget whose it is; but it doesn't matter. Just look over a head."

"I'd rather look over a stove," said Miss Churm, and she took her station near the fire. She fell into position, settled herself into a tall attitude, gave a certain backward inclination to her head and a certain forward droop to her fan, and looked, at least to my prejudiced senses, distinguished and charming, foreign and dangerous. We left her looking so while I went down-stairs with Major and Mrs. Monarch. "I think I could come as near to it as that," said Mrs. Monarch.

"Oh, you think she's shabby, but you must allow for the alchemy of art." However, they went off with an evident increase of comfort, founded on their demonstrable advantage in being the real thing. I could fancy them shuddering over Miss Churm. She was very droll about them when I went back, for I told her what they wanted.

"Well, if she can sit I'll take to bookkeeping," said my model.

"She's very ladylike," I replied, as an innocent form of aggravation.

"So much the worse for you. That means she can't turn round."

"She'll do for the fashionable novels."

"Oh, yes, she'll do for them!" my model humorously declared. "Ain't they bad enough without her?" I had often sociably denounced them to Miss Churm.

HENRY JAMES.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Ladies' and Children's Shoes at the Globe.

Ladies' fine dongola button and cloth-top shoes, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50; Naylor's $5.00 Rochester hand-turned button shoes, $3.50. Buy your boys' and children's shoes of us and save money.

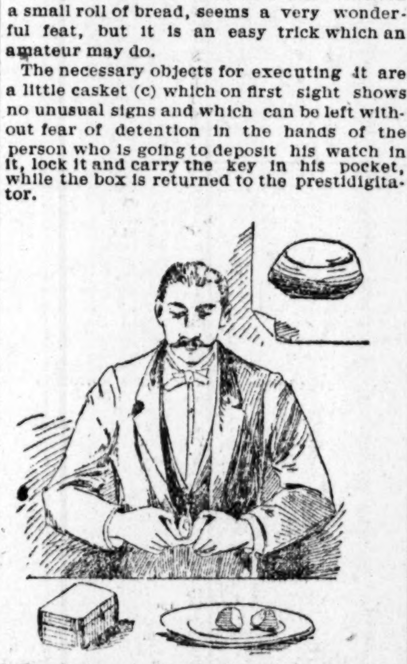
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

FIND THE WATCH.

An Easy Trick for Amateur Prestidigitators.

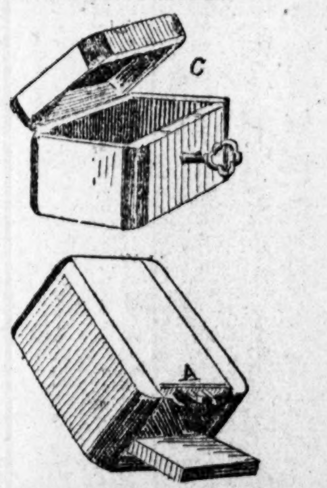
To borrow a watch from a spectator, to lock it up in a little casket and let him carry the key and to afterwards find that watch in a small roll of bread, seems a very wonderful feat, but it is an easy trick which an amateur may do.

The necessary objects for executing it are a little casket (c) which on first sight shows no unusual signs and which can be left without fear of detention in the hands of the person who is going to deposit his watch in it, lock it and carry the key in his pocket, while the box is returned to the prestidigitator.



The latter, in returning to the table, presses his thumb tightly against the point marked "A" on the box. The side opens and the watch drops into his hands. He closes the box again and places it on the table, in plain view of the audience.

The juggler then fetches a plate on which two small rolls of bread are lying, and as he carries it to the table he places the watch with his disengaged hand in one of the rolls, the top of which has been conveniently cut off, so that it cannot be detected.



In order to mystify the spectators he calls on one of them to touch with his finger the bread in which he supposes the watch to be. The latter should point out the wrong bread the juggler demonstrates to his audience that the rolls have not been prepared in any way before hand by breaking them into small bits and that he will now transfer in an invisible manner the watch from the box into the other roll. If by chance the spectator should point out the bread with the watch on the inside, the prestidigitator shows to his audience, that while one of their number has been chosing the bread, he has transferred the watch from the box into the bread, and thus keep their attention, and all there is then to do is to break the roll and discover the watch.

Steinway Pianos.

Large stock in all cases and styles.

BOLLMAN BROS'. CO.,
Western Representatives,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

Notice to Our Patrons and the Public at Large.

The immense amount of work has compelled us to enlarge and establish a **SPECIAL REPAIRING DEPARTMENT** in our factory. Our manufacturing facilities have been recently greatly improved by introducing new machinery. electric power, etc., and are now full prepared to do all kinds of **REPAIRING OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS AND JEWELRY** at the shortest possible notice. Having had 35 years' practical experience and established a reputation in the manufacturing and repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and as such is done in our own factory, we can assure you first-class work at the lowest possible prices. The accommodations which we now possess are unsurpassed by any in the West. All work done under the personal supervision of Mr. F.H. Niehaus. All work positively guaranteed. It will be to your interest and advantage to give us a trial on your order work or watch and Jewelry Repairing. As manufacturers we make a specialty of new work and repairing, and can therefore guarantee all work, and at the lowest price. Clock repairing. Call for

F. H. NIEHAUS, The Manufacturing Jeweler,
1302 Franklin Avenue.

WHY IS IT THAT OUR NEW GOODS ARE IN SUCH DEMAND?

BECAUSE

They are the Best in Style.
They are the Lowest in Price.
They are of the Best Quality.

Buyer or not, you should drop in and see what's NEW and how little it costs to furnish.

412-414 N. Fourth St.

Scarritt Furniture Co

SEE OUR BABY BUGGIES.

A SEQUENCE FLUSH.

STORIES BY A TRAMP ABOUT THE FASCINATING AMERICAN GAME.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

He was occupying a bench on the common, his head resting on his hands, a picture of despair. The blustering winds of March swept across his weather-beaten countenance and froze the tears as they coursed down his furrowed cheeks.

A kindly old gentleman in clerical garb passing by paused. His heart was touched by the sad sight and he laid a sympathetic hand upon the poor fellow's shoulder.

"What is the matter, my friend?" he said kindly, "I fear you are not well. There seems to be a hectic flush——"

"Don't say that 'ere, stranger," said the object of the good man's sympathy, stretching forth his hand as if in protest. "Don't twit a poor devil on his misfortunes. 'Twornt exactly a hectic flush though, neither, 'thout that's a new name I hav'n't heard on, and praps you didn't mean bad, arter all."

The clerical gentleman hastened to deny any intention of raking up past sorrows, and urged him to explain.

"Why, yer see, pard, 'twas this way," said the other. "Some er the boys was just gittin' interested in the game, an' they kinder axed me ter set in. I sot in, an' things went along sort er quiet like till Bob Simpkins he opened up a jacker an' they all come in er whoopin'. I had as purty a busted flush ter draw ter as ever you see, an', thinks I, I'll raise him back on the openin'. So I riz him back an' they all stood, game, as yer please. When it come ter the draw, Bob he 'lowed he didn't want any, an' I took one pape. My busted flush was the ten, jack, queen, king er spades, an' I'll be darned if I didn't draw the ace o' that 'ere identical suit. I didn't stop ter see no more. I had the only hand in the deck what couldn't be beat, an' I jest closed 'em up on the table an' got ready ter have some fun. An' the fun was thar, too, an' don't you make no mistake. The other fellers all went out mighty quick when they see me an' Bob was in it fer blood, an' we jest had it back an' forth like two tomcats hung over a clothes line. When every gol-darned cent we could raise was in the pot Bob 'lowed he'd call. Sez he, 'See here, Jim, I got yer beat, but yer ain't got no more money, an' ye may as well show the boys what yer so dog-gone proud on.'

"Sez I, 'Bob Simpkins, whatever ye've got the swag is mine. Ye can't down a straight flush clean up to the top, an' no other man can do it neither.'

"Well, stranger, Bob, he had four eights, an' I tell yer he looked mighty sick. I laid down my kyards, an' got a good grip on the stakes, when, by jinks, if they didn't raise a yell fit ter hist one er them 'ere motor cars clean off the track! I kinder lifted my fingers an' axed what they was er makin' sech a dad biarsted rumpus about."

He paused, gulped down a sob and continued: "Stranger, that 'ere flush wos still busted. The queen was nuthin' but the doggoned eight o'clubs I thought I'd discarded. That 'ere queen had just slipped through my fingers, like the wimmen allers does, an' I—"

A heart-rending sigh finished the sentence, and for a few minutes the silence spoke louder than the still, small voice of a new infant in the night. He sadly took up the narrative once more, and said: "The boys they wouldn't believe I'd discarded wrong. They thought it war a put up job, just like I'd be gol darned fool enough to lay my hand down for them ter look at if I knew 'twornt all right! An' I had ter come out o' there mighty quick, an' consekently aint had no chance fer ter get even. An' I maintain it aint right ter treat a feller like that 'ere, when he aint done nothin' wrong, neither."

"My good fellow," said the kind old gentleman, "you have my sympathy, but this seems to me to be a fitting opportunity to point out to you the evils of gam——"

"Stranger," inturrupted the other, "don't go no further. I appreciate yer kindness, an' all that, but ther ain't only one thing yer kin do fer me. If you'll take an' kick me from here over to that 'ere gate younder an' back again, you'll do a poor sufferin' creeter a heap er good. There ain't nothin' else yer kin do; nothin' at all."

"But, my good fellow," remonstrated the other, "I——"

"There's nurthin' else, stranger, nurthin' else. I ain't got no further use fer anythin' else but that."

His head sank forward again on his chest, and despair seemed to cast a melancholy tinge on the very air that surrounded him. Realizing that such sorrow was too deep to be alleviated by any human sympathy, the clerical gentleman sighed and passed on.

Strong Backing in a Jack Pot.

"The luckiest man in a poker game," remarked a Washington man in a reminiscent mood, as he drew three cards, "was a certain Congressman from Illinois. He was backed in a jack pot by the United States. We were having a nice little game of $2 limit. There is often a smart pile of money in a $2 limit. Around the hotel table were four of us, and this was the only Congressman who had sand enough and money enough to sit out the game. There was a night session and an exciting time in the House of Representatives, and the others had dropped out one by one on the score of public duty.

"Well, it was getting on toward 2 o'clock in the morning, and we had a lovely pot and everybody stayed in. The pot was opened on four deuces and the man stood pat. That was this same Congressman. There was nothing less than a good pair out, and everybody seemed to have improved his hand in the draw. The betting was lively. Just then a servant rushed in and said there was a call of the House and the Sergeant-at-Arms was at the door.

"'I'd play this hand out if the whole United States was at the door,' said the statesman.

"'Keep him out a minute, Jim.'

"'Lock the door!'

"But the big foot of the Sergeant-at-Arms was thrust in the crack of the inner door as Jim was going out to bar the outer one.

"'I am sorry, gentlemen, but——'

"'I'm not,' interrupted the member. 'I'll go as soon as I rake in this jack pot. In the mean time let me have fifty.'

"The Sergeant-at-Arms produced his order book, and the fifty soon went to swell the pile. 'I'll draw on you for a hundred,' pretty soon came from the plucky Illinoisan. One of us laid down his hand at this, and another began to look nervous. There were several I. O. U.'s in the pile already, and I was down to my last dollar and had to call. I had a king full, and—well the Illinois Congressman and his four deuces and the Sergeant-at-Arms and the United States Treasury and that jack pot, with about $800 in it, all went off together."

What a Draw Did.

Col. William Green Sterrett of the Galveston-Dallas *News*, is a story teller. In fact, he rises to the rank of a raconteur. His latest effort relates to "a little game of draw," and illustrates anew the fascinating uncertainties of the national pastime. This incident occurred in Texarkana, but whether in the "Tex," the "Ark," or the "Ana" part, the Colonel is not clear. It is thus an interstate episode. It seems that one night, several sundry moons ago, a party of six sat down in the second story of a frame building in Texarkana to a game of draw poker. The cards were dealt with varying fortunes for some time, no one having much advantage over the others. Finally, as the cards were dealt again, the dealer cried misdeal, and made as though to throw his cards down.

"Hold on," cried one of the others who had three queens in his hand, "hold on! This deal's all right. Count your cards. I've got five; how many have you got?"

After further expostulation it was found that the dealer had five cards, but he insisted on calling it a misdeal, and in the confusion managed to expose his hand with the remark: "There, you see, I've got a pair of tens, but I'm willing to have a new deal." The three-queen man would not have it that way. He insisted they proceed. They did so. All passed out but these two. One of the two cards the three-queen man caught in the draw was the fourth queen. He now felt that he was a sure winner, that he had a dead cinch on it. The other man had only a pair of tens. He drew three cards. Ergo, the very best hand he could have would be four tens, much inferior, of course, to four queens. The betting proceeded at a lively rate until the two antagonists had all their cash up. When it came to a show-down the man with the queens remarked triumphantly:

"I caught four queens. I'll take that pot."

"I reckon not," said the other man, coolly. And he showed down four aces and a ten-spot.

You see he had an ace with his pair of tens, and discarding one of the tens and two other cards, held the ace and one ten and drew the three other aces. The worsted player then for the first time saw the trap he had fallen into. According to the Colonel he kicked like a mule and roared like a lion, but he never saw any of his good money again.

I Wonder What.

They met on a train, perfect strangers, but they struck up a conversation, and growing tired of that, concluded to play cards. Neither wanted to gamble, so they played euchre, ten points, for cigars. A hand was dealt and a queen turned up.

"Uhm," said the man with the slouch hat.

"What's matter?" inquired the man with the tile.

"Wish we were playing another game," said slouch.

"Wouldn't mind it myself," said tile.

"Gimme that queen an' I'll bet you a hundred on this hand," said slouch.

"Go you," said tile, with an ill-concealed grin.

Slouch took it, discarded one card and laid down the money. Tile covered it.

"Whatcher got?" asked slouch.

"Four kings," said tile with a laugh.

"My pot," said slouch.

"How's that?" asked tile.

He laid down four aces.

Tile told the story to a friend in another coach, and said, "I wonder what he wanted with that queen."

Poker in Colorado.

From the Colorado Sun.

There are stories of the man who held four kings and of the man who came back at him with aces. Kings and aces are the leading features of the poker story-tellers' repertoire, but as a Denver expert at this sort of thing said recently, there is "more downright devilment in a small hand than in aces out of two packs." There have been some good poker hands held in Colorado, but very few of the phenomenal sort. "Two pair" have created widespread consternation several times.

Poker is a Colorado game. It is only excelled in popularity by that favorite of the mining camp, faro, but those who play poker do not always play faro, and to these there is nothing like a "quiet little ante, up stairs." The amount of stakes has cut a greater figure in poker games in the Centennial State than the hands held. There are instances ranging from the man who bet his sleeve buttons to the man who put up his mine.

Down on Sixteenth street, at the southwest corner of Blake, there now stands a two-story brick business block, bearing some evidence of the flight of time, yet still sound and solid, and capable of use for years. In 1870 part of the ground floor of this building was used by the First National Bank, and another part by Wolfe Londoner as a grocery store. Overhead were offices, and in one of these offices there occurred one evening in April of that year a poker game. The owner of the building sat at this game, and opposite him was a then prominent Denver man. Both were prominent, in fact, for one held a high executive office in the Territory at the time.

There were five at this game originally, but somehow it dwindled down to two, and at 11:30 at night a large amount of money had changed hands, and things were going bad for the owner of the building. There was no limit. His opponent had been "going him" for quite a time and he was about at the end of the rope. There were already four bank checks up, but the owner of the block, believing he had a good thing, wanted to know if his building wasn't worth $50,000, and was informed that it was. Thereupon he made a written agreement to sign it over, and the game went on. He lost the block, and it changed hands, it is said, as a consequence, and the only recovery he made from the person who won it was at another sitting at poker the following night, when he came out $25,000 ahead. Of course none of the hands held in this memorable game are on record now, but it is known that not one was remarkable.

This instance is paralleled by one that comes from Leadville and credited with having occurred there in the winter of 1882. This game, which occurred in one of the rooms of the Clarendon Hotel, was participated in by two gentlemen who are still residents of Colorado and who are now wealthy. They had a little money at that time and a mine in which they held an equal interest. The money was not much, perhaps, as fortunes go nowadays, but it was enough to make a poker game exciting, and it was exciting.

Finally each got a hand which they evidently proposed to stay with, and everything went up—money, two gold watches and the indispensable bank checks. It was only a matter of time when they would get to the mine. Finally there was quite a pause.

"Have you got anything else, Charley?"

"How much is the mine worth?"

"Your interest is about $10,000, I guess."

"I've got that, and raise you."

So the other interest went in. "Charles'" winning hand showed three deuces, a three, and a four. His vis-a-vis held two kings, two aces, and a three, neither of them sensational hands, yet considered good enough to hold out, with a mine at stake. This mine is now producing ore valued at about as much per month as the entire property was worth at the time of the poker game.

In a poker game played in Denver one July day in 1884 there were four diamond rings, two watches, $5,000 in money, two pairs of handsome and costly sleeve buttons, and a number of scarfpins. In this game sat an ex-Governor, a well-known smelter man, an Eastern Congressman, and a California miner. The man from the East scooped in the pot and won by a "straight."

Six thousand dollars' worth of gold in nuggets was won by a lucky poker player in Denver in 1871. They came from Clear Creek County and were brought here for the purpose of being placed in bank. It was strictly a miners' game, with all sorts of bluffing, and it lasted all night, with the result that the man who had the nuggets did not place them in the bank for the reason that he had too much confidence in a paralyzing hand in which three tens were conspicuous, while his opponent had something worth photographing—three jacks, two nines.

In Santa Fe, N. M., there is a record of a prominent business man giving a bill of sale for his stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., amounting to $80,000. This bill of sale went into a little quiet game, played as long ago as 1864, and was not lost for the reason that no one could show up anything excelling a king which the merchant considered a good thing to cling to.

A rather singular poker game was one played in Denver about two years ago, and is remembered by a number of prominent people who witnessed it. There were five sitting in the game and all stayed in. One gentleman drew one card, another two cards and the three others three apiece. The man who drew three cards raised and was followed up until there was $18,000 at stake on the game. The first gentleman, it transpired, was running a beautiful bluff on two pairs, while the man who had drawn two cards laid down an ace full, and those who had drawn three laid down, in turn, four queens, four tens and four jacks. It is said that this is the only instance of the kind where the cards ran in such a way in Colorado. The game was played at the Windsor, and there was a railroad man, an ex-mayor, a lawyer and two prominent business men in it.

An amusing instance is reported as occurring on a stock train coming from a point in New Mexico to Colorado. A large shipment of steers was being made to this point, and the owners of the cattle traveled in a caboose. There were four of them. Now, there is only one natural result of four New Mexico cattlemen traveling together in a car for any length of time, and that is a poker game. There is a great deal of beautiful scenery on the way up from New Mexico, but scenery is cheap and not always novel to look at. With poker it is another story.

The game went along very well for a couple of days. On the third day the conductor, going through the caboose during the afternoon, was laid out with astonishment at hearing the remark: "I raise you five steers." Suiting the action, the person who spoke them put five matches on to the board. He was followed up with more matches, each one representing a steer, and still the game went on. When the shipment arrived in Denver it was owned by two instead of four men.

A White Chip.

Flood, Fair, Sharon, Hurst and Daly happened to spend a week or two in Butte, Mont., some years ago and as all of them had taken a post-graduate course in poker in the old days they amused themselves with the "kyards" in the intervals between business. Although they were all multi-millionaires, they usually played what was for them a small game, $25 or $50 limit, raising the jackpots occasionally to $100 to keep their hands warm. Sharon had to meet a friend one night and when he arrived at the room where "the boys" were playing, the game was two or three hours old.

He walked in and said good evening. A play was on and the only responses were grunts.

"Any objection to my coming in?" asked Sharon with a good natured smile.

"Course not," said Flood, who was banker.

Sharon threw a $100 bill on the table and turned to the wall to hang up his overcoat. He took his seat and seemed surprised to see the others staring at each other and then at him.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you want me to play?"

"Oh, yes, yes," replied Daly.

"Well, there's my hundred."

"All right," said Daly, with some hesitation. "Flood, give him a white chip."

GEN. FORREST.

LORD WOLSELEY DISCUSSES THE DARING LEADER AND HIS COMMAND.

PART I.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It is a remarkable fact that, in the secession war of 1861-5, almost all the best-known Generals of both contending armies had been educated at the West Point Military Academy. Those who desire to emphasize the necessity of close military study for all ambitious soldiers often point to this fact in support of their contention. During the progress of that prolonged war a few civilians, however, were given high military rank. Some obtained it through party interest, and a few by the gallantry and natural military ability they had displayed in battle.

But none of these political generals are known to fame, and though one lawyer general from the North became for the time notorious, the names of very few among them will be remembered in history. Of that few one of the most remarkable was Gen. Forrest, a great organizer and leader of what used to be known in Europe as dragoons, but now called mounted rifles or mounted infantry, though still spoken of and written about as cavalry in the United States of America. When any English writer refers to Gen. Sheridan's men as "mounted infantry," a host of gallant American cavalry officers spring up to defend the title by which his command was, and still is, universally known in America. They seem to regard the designation of "mounted infantry" as derogatory, and as doing some injustice to the gallant soldiers who followed that able infantry soldier, Gen. Sheridan.

In all epochs the horse have very naturally thought themselves superior to the foot. A name has often much to do with the fighting value of soldiers; and if a man is proud of the official designations given to his arm of the service no one but an idiot who had to get hard work out of that arm would use any other, no matter how technically wrong such a title might be. You cannot make the cavalry soldier or the mounted soldier, whatever may be his functions in war, think too highly of himself. His training teaches him that he belongs, as it were, to the aristocracy of the army, and that his work, always in the front, is the most important, and places him in a position far above that of what the Indian sowar terms the "Peidal Wallah." This feeling was given full vent to in a cavalry song of the period when Forrest, Fitzhugh Lee, Morgan, Sheridan, Stewart and other leaders of mounted troops were justly the popular heroes of the day. I can only remember the refrain, which ran thus:

> If you want to smell hell, just jine the cavalry—jine the cavalry!

In deference to this prejudice on the part of many gallant American soldiers, for whose deeds and valor I entertain the greatest admiration. I shall, in the course of the following article, usually refer to their mounted troops as cavalry, But it is essential that others should understand it was in reality what we now term mounted infantry, and what was in the seventeenth century and early in the eighteenth, known as dragoons. In those far-off days, all regular armies were officially divided into and officially described as consisting of horse, foot and dragoons. The latter were armed as infantry, with long muskets and bayonets, the former carried in a sort of Namaqua bucket like that now used by our mounted infantry.

Dr. Johnson did somewhat to discredit the dragoon by describing him as "a kind of soldier that serves indifferently, either on foot or horseback," and by degrees he has, it may be said, either improved or degenerated—the reader must select his own verb—into the pure cavalry soldier.

But even supposing there had been time and opportunity to convert the mounted soldiers on both sides into regular cavalry, it cannot be too often repeated that the nature of the theater of war precluded the employment of men fighting on horseback like regular cavalry impossible. The country was as impossible for the use of large bodies of regular cavalry as are the counties of Kent and Essex, in both of which a traveling menagerie would be of about as much use in war as a cavalry division, whose troopers were restricted to the purely cavalry duty of fighting on horseback. With the exception of a very small district of prairie country cavalry in masses could not have manœuverd even at a trot over the country where any of the great belligerent armies operated. It was compelled to move by the roads. It must of necessity have fought dismounted, though here and there a squadron might charge down a road in "fours," or over some small clearance not yet fenced in, as, in fact, often occured. A few squadrons might have done good work in patrol or reconnoissance work along the roads, but I very much doubt if it would have been as well done by any regular cavalry in the work as it was done in both armies by the carefully-selected men who composed the "scouts" attached to the headquarters of each army corps, and in some cases of each division.

Be that as it may, however, the military student must not forget that the contending armies in this war moved along roads over a country where the shock of regular cavalry was, and still is, a physical impossiblity, and where the employment of any large body of regular cavalry as a cavalry was out of the question. But it was a theater of war where the dragoon of mounted rifleman, such as those who served under the great leaders I have already named, could be most usefully employed, and they were the first generals who in modern days have taught us what Turenne and Montecucuili knew so well, namely, the use of the true dragoon, the rifleman on horseback, but who, from being mounted, has all the mobility of the horse soldier. To the foreigner who knows no other sort of country than those hedgeless, fenceless, open plains which have been the cockpit of European cavalry from time immemorial, regular cavalry has a different importance from what it has for the General who has to plan campaigns or to fight in the non-prairie States of America, or in close confined countries like Italy or the United Kingdom. India and South Africa are, on the other hand, essentially cavalry regions, where the proportion of horse to foot is only to be regulated by the question of forage.

The generals in the secession war have taught us that, although a country may be entirely unsuited for purely cavalry operations, and where the shock of charging masses of horsemen is a physical impossibility, still, mounted troops are more valuable than ever; but they must be men taught as the mounted troops of both North and South were—that their great mission is to fight on foot. In a letter written a few years after the end of this war the Cavalry General, S. D. Lee, says: "Nearly all the cavalry used by the Confederate States and in fact by both sides was nothing more than mounted riflemen. The saber was done away with by the Confederate States cavalry pretty well and rarely used in action by either party." And again: "In every instance under my observation the revolvers replaced the saber," etc. One of the most distinguished cavalry leaders in that war, Maj.-Gen. T. L. Rosser, in a letter of about the same date, writes: "Neither the Yankees nor Confederates employed cavalry in the late war, it was all mounted rifles."[†] Another Southern General who served under Forrest, says of his troops, they "were not properly called cavalry, they more nearly resembled the dragoons of the sixteenth century, who are described as 'mounted foot soldiers.' Jackson's corps was called 'web-footed cavalry,' and Forrest's troopers might well be called 'winged infantry.'"

A general officer, who was Forrest's second in command, when speaking of his peculiar mode of fighting, said: "His quick dismounting of his men to fight, showing that he regarded horses mainly as a rapid means of transportation for his troops." If we wish to know what large bodies of mounted riflemen can do, we must study the operations of Forrest and of Stewart, and learn it from what Sheridan accomplished with the splendid force under his command in Virginia. Those leaders were the masters of an old but long-disused fighting art, and it is from their operations we must learn it now.

This is not the place to dicuss the advisability or the possibility of making our splendid cavalry learn to be as efficient as foot soldiers as they are now as cavalry. I for one don't believe in the military jack-at-all-arms, and I feel the result would be a failure; the man would have the efficiency of neither arm. We persuade our foot soldiers that they are more than a match for the finest man on the finest horse, and we teach our cavalry that if they will but ride home no infantry can stand against them. But what is to be the faith we are to instill into this hybrid soldier? He will have no confidence in himself on foot or on horseback, and the soldier without an implicit faith in his own arm is a poor creature. I strongly recommend those who wish to pursue this subject to read "Modern Cavalry," by my old and esteemed comrade, Col. G. Denison.

I have thought it necessary to say this as a sort of preface to my brief memoir of a General who must always be regarded as one of the most distinguished leaders of American cavalry in the secession war.

Gen. Forrest was born in 1821 of very humble parents. He was, therefore, just 40 when he first donned the soldier's garb as a private in the Tennessee Mounted Rifles. In the wild borderland of civilization, where he had been reared, he had, however, been accustomed to the use of arms from earliest boyhood. There life was held cheap, and even the peace-loving citizen went about his ordinary avocations duly armed with pistol and bowie-knife. Many were the wounds Forrest received, and many his hair-breadth escapes in the personal encounters he had to engage in as a young man. "Lynch law" was often resorted to by the community in which he lived, and in the rude and reckless society of his early surroundings, the first lesson he learned was that self-preservation and personal defense of one's own property with steel and bullet was the first great and most important law of nature.

His father died when the future General was a boy of only 16. The eldest son of eleven children, upon him then devolved the care and maintenance of his mother and his many brothers and sisters. They lived on a little rented farm, lately cleared from the wilderness, and it was only by the hardest manual labor he was at first able to proivde with food those who were dependent upon him. The locality was unhealthy, and fever carried off several of the family, and very nearly killed him also. But his naturally robust constitution enabled him to pull through, though it was many months before he fully regained his wonted strength.

Gen. N. B. Forrest.

His education was most meagre and what he learned as a boy was picked up at odd times from casual schoolmasters. He could just read and write and do some very simple sums in arithmetic. Indeed, it may be assumed that during all his career as General his orders and dispatches were written for him by the educated men he collected round him as staff officers. They put into good clear English the views or orders he dictated, but he was, however, very exacting that his letters and his addresses to the men and all other papers he signed should contain his own ideas, and not those of the staff officer who was his amanuensis. But though his book learning was extremely scanty he was brought up in what Napoleon termed the best of military schools—that of poverty. His early years were little more than a continued struggle for daily existence in a lawless borderland of civilization. There he learned the invaluable qualities of endurance, self-reliance, quickness of decision and dauntless courage, which are so necessary for the Western pioneer. But if these qualities are essential to the man who has to wrest the backwoods from Indian savagery, they are still more so for him who aspires to lead a mounted force such as his was during the war. Fond of riding and all sorts of hunting from childhood, he was a finished and daring horseman when he reached the age of manhood.

I shall pass over this interesting period of his life, where hard work and years of incessant toil were only now and then relieved by an occasional day's sport with his gun or in riding matches against his neighbors' horses. If fortune endowed him poorly with gold, she gave him what was far more valuable—a business-like and thrifty turn of mind, unflagging application, and a determination to win. He paid that same close attention to the details and minutiæ of all his commercial arrangements and speculations which enabled him subsequently to clothe, arm and subsist his troops in the field without help from the Confederate Government. The result was that by the time he had reached 21 he had placed his immediate belongings beyond all fear of want.

Many stories are told of his prowess with rifle, revolver and bowie knife when quite a youth. A bullying neighbor had a bullock which frequently broke through Forrest's fences to feed upon his growing corn. The owner's attention was repeatedly called to this, but without effect, for he thought he could easily browbeat his hobbledehoy complainant. Roused at last by the bullock's depredations, Forrest warned him that he would shoot the animal the next time he found him on his farm. The threat he carried out. While Forrest was reloading, his bullying neighbor appeared upon the scene, fully armed in Western fashion, and at once proceeded to climb over the fence which separated them. Forrest took in the position in a moment; one or other must die or run for it; he would not be that one. Now or never, thought he; so, taking steady aim, he sent a ball through the bully's clothes. This shave for his life staggered the would-be assailant, and he fell from the fence to run back home as fast as he could. He never again attempted any trick upon his cool young neighbor, whose reputation for courage and determination to hold his own against all hectoring bluster was thenceforward generally recognized. Without such a reputation, life then on the Arkansas frontier would have been intolerable.

Successful as a farmer, he afterward took to horse dealing. An excellent judge of that noble animal, he was very fortunate at this business. By thrifty management of his gains he was soon able to embark in the still more remunerative but most detestable occupation of slave dealing. Even among the planters who used the services of those who bought and sold their fellowman, those engaged in this nefarious traffic were held in very general contempt. By all who then knew Forrest, however, he was regarded as a humane man, who never in his slave dealings separated the members of the families which he bought and sold. At this disgusting and degrading business he realized a considerable furtune, and soon became himself a planter on a large scale.

His many adventures with pistol and bowie knife on shore and of boiler explosions on the Mississippi River would alone form an interesting article. But I must hurry on to his military career, which began at the opening of the secession war in the summer of 1861.

He was then already a man of mark and influence in his own district, and, like nearly every Southerner, held very strong opinions as to the right of each State to regulate its own destiny. In June, 1861, he joined the Tennessee Mounted Rifles, the cavalry company then being raised in Memphis. He was in the prime of life and vigor, erect in figure, and over 6 feet in height, with broad chest and shoulders. He required good horses to carry him, for he already weighed over thirteen stone. Like many of the American officers of that time, he allowed his dark, straight hair to grow long and wore it combed back from his forehead; but while he shaved his cheeks, no razor ever touched his lips or chin. Several prominent Confederate officers affected the style and bearing of their cavalier forefathers, and seemed especially to despise the roundhead "crop" of the regular army. Their broad-brimmed, wide-awake hats, often adorned with a long, graceful ostrich feather, lent additional coloring to the resemblance.

Early in July the Governor of Tennessee sent for Forrest and gave him a commission to raise a regiment of volunteer cavalry. The general officer commanding in the district was Bishop Polk, who, relinquishing the crozier for the saber, fought gallantly throughout the war until he was killed in June, 1864, during the Atlanta campaign. In England we have had many soldiers who became Bishops, and several Bishops who took the field when circumstances required them to do so, but Gen. Polk is the last English-speaking Bishop who was killed in action.

Cut off from all the workshops of the North, it was no easy matter for Forrest to find arms for the newly raised regiment. After some difficulty he succeeded, however, not only in buying 500 Colt's navy revolvers in Louisville, but in carrying them off from under the very noses of the United States authorities in that city.

Before many months had passed a whole battery of eight companies of mounted men had been enlisted, equipped, and duly armed, and they elected Forrest to be their Lieutenant Colonel. For the first eighteen months of the war the officers in all the Confederate regiments were elected by the men, a system which led to such extremely bad results that it had to be altered to one of selection by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the general officers commanding in the field.

The first station of this newly-raised regiment was Fort Donelson, from which place companies were sent to watch the movements of the Federal gunboats on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and one squadron was sent even to the Ohio. In their frequent encounters with these gunboats and their attacks upon armed steamers laden with supplies of all kinds for the Northern troops in the field, Forrest not only acquired great experience himself, but taught his men the duties of the "moss trooper" of old, the mounted raider of the present age. Many of his men were first-rate shots, and he now taught the others to become so. As soon as a gunboat opened her ports and came into action, so heavy was the musketry fire poured into them from parties of Forrest's men concealed on the river's banks, that very often sailors would not stand to their guns, and the naval commander upon several occasions was only too glad to up anchor and drop down stream out of fire. By degrees he taught his men to have confidence in themselves, in the power of their rifles, and to be accustomed to the heavy shell fire which these gunboats poured upon them whenever possible. They soon learned to realize that this sort of fire was more terrifying and appalling in sound than killing in its effects. It frightened and demoralized far more men than it wounded.

He trained his men to make war after his own fashion, but he drilled them very little, especially at first, because he knew nothing of drill himself. He applied his own common sense to carry out the war instinct that was in him. His mind was not narrowed by military apothegms learned by rote, and his actions were unhampered by military regulations of any sort. He knew what he wanted to accomplish and he went for that object with all the cunning of an Indian, all the common sense of a business man.

One evening in the Crimea, when the siege of Sebastopol was dragging out its very slow and weary course; when nothing looked bright for us, no go, no initiative on the part of our old-fashioned pipeclay generals; when we sought for inspiration as to our next move, not as Forrest would have done from a fertile and really military brain, but from old cut-and-dry rules made by Vauban and Coeborn in a past century and for a past condition of things: when it was evident to the meanest capacity among a group of young, ardent, and educated engineer officers assembled in my tent, that all the military ability was in Todleben's camp, not in ours, I remember well one of the ablest men present horrifying us by enunciating the idea that if the English Government had any worldly wisdom, the Prime Minister would enter into a contract for the capture of the place with some great firm of contractors who knew nothing of Vauban or of how sieges had been conducted in the Peninsula. He boldly asserted that such a firm, bringing great businesslike capacity and common sense to bear upon the problem before us, would make short work of the Redans and Bastions we were besieging with such formality. The novelty of the idea struck me and others who heard it thus propounded, and the germ of truth it contained impressed me all through life when I have seen Generals in command racking their brains for precedents of war, or for rules from Jomini upon which to shape their course of action.

Gen. Forrest did in the field what my able engineer comrade felt an active-minded business man like Mr. Brassey would have done for us at Sebastopol; that is, he went at any job he undertook in a sound, business-like fashion, and by the shortest line, prompted by the common-sense reasoning that was natural to him. Expedients came to him without mental effort, and were adapted to meet each particular difficulty as it arose, just as the American engineer of resources drives a road or a railway through a howling wilderness of woods and rocks and mountains, hundreds of miles away from all complicated contrivances, and often entirely unassisted by modern machinery.

Forrest, the backwoodsman, the farmer and the slave dealer, knew nothing of "grand stategy," but he was at once a shrewd, able man of business, and at the same time thoroughly acquainted with the common-sense tactics of the hunter and the Western pioneer. But if his operations be carefully examined by the most pedantic military critics, they will seem as if designed by a military professor, so thoroughly are the principles of tactics, when broadly interpreted by a liberal understanding, in accordance with common sense and business principles. The art of war was an instinct in him; its objects must necessarily be evident to most men, but the ways and methods by which those objects could and should be secured came of themselves into the untaught brain of this fearless soldier, this general by intuition.

His favorite maxim was: "War means fighting, and fighting means killing." Hence it was his track was usually marked with blood, and the dead bodies of his enemies were the records he left of fierce charges down roads and of Federal camps or bivouacs taken by surprise. It may be asserted without contradiction that no man on either side killed so many adversaries with his own hand as he did during that long war.

Forrest's first real fight did not come off until the last week of 1861. Up to that time he had practiced his men in long marches and accustomed them to life in the open air during cold and very trying weather. He thus tempered and hardened his young volunteers to the hardships and rough life of a soldier in the field, and he had time to shake down himself into the, to him, novel position of commanding officer. On the 28th of December, 1861, Forrest had marched his regiment, then 300 strong, about twenty miles over execrable roads, either deep with mud or rendered barely passable from frost. In the neighborhood of Rumsey, Ky., he came upon a fresh trail of the enemy, who he learned from the inhabitants were about 450 in number. A gallop of ten miles brought him into contact with the Federal rear guard near the village of Sacramento. Not more than half of his men had been able to keep pace with him, but with them he charged down the road and drove in the rear guard upon the main body. He ordered his men to fall back, in the hope of drawing the enemy after him, and in this way of bringing them nearer to the remainder of his regiment, the men of which kept dropping in by fives and sixes.

In this he succeeded. Dismounting about half his men, he directed them to fall upon the enemy's flank, while with the remainder on horseback he bore down along the road upon his center. The rifle fire in flank from these dismounted detachments was too much for the Federal cavalry, who, in spite of their officers' gallant efforts to make them stand, broke and bolted to the rear. Many were the hand-to hand encounters and hair-breadth escapes of the Southern leader that day, but his loss was small, while the Federals suffered very severely. It was not so much the defeat of the enemy that he rejoiced at as the confidence this insignificant success gave his men in their own strength and prowess. His second in command, Col. Kelly, who before the war had been a clergyman—or, in Southern language, "a preacher"—was as gallant a soldier under fire as ever smelled powder in any war. In a note written soon after this action Kelly refers to his leader in the following terms:

> It was the first time I had ever seen the Colonel in the face of the enemy, and when he rode up to me in the thick of the action I could scarcely believe him to be the man I had known for several mouths. His face was flushed till it bore a striking resemblance to a painted Indian warrior's, and his eyes, usually mild in their expression, were blazing the intense glare of a panther's springing upon its prey. In fact, he looked as little like the Forrest of our mess table as the storm of December resembles the quiet of June.

Although I cannot pretend to follow this great leader of mounted troops through his many hard-fought battles, I have dwelt upon this, his first engagement, because it fairly illustrated his mode of fighting up on all occasions. The features peculiar to it were the invariable hardihood and recklessness with which he dashed upon the enemy with his mounted men whenever he could do so, generally leading the mounted attack himself, while his dismounted companies pressed the enemy's flanks, and plied them with a storm of rifle bullets. His personal contempt of danger was remarkable, and it was his practice to be always in front of his troops. With his acute judgment and power of perception he was thus generally able to find out for himself the enemy's weak point, and, having ascertained it, he forthwith went for it with a dashing determination very difficult to resist. No man ever exposed himself more in action than he invariably did, and no man ever impressed those he led and among whom he lived with a more universally acknowledged sense of leadership.

WOLSELEY.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

---

[*] Col. Denison's "Mounted Cavalry," pages 363, 364 and 366.

[†] Ibid.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

THE CITY OF VALETTA A MONUMENT TO THEIR FORMER POWER.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

VALETTA, Malta, March 19.—Malta is such a very little place that something like a personal explanation is pardonable when one refers to its history. And yet in that history lies nearly all that makes it worth talking about at all. Over 1,500 years before the birth of Christ Malta was taken possession of by the Phœnicians, and they held it for nearly 800 years. The Greeks who had founded the important colony at Syracuse then made themselves masters of the island and gave it the name of Melita, on account of the delicious honey obtained there; and Maltese honey is a noted delicacy at this very time. During the Punic wars the Carthagenians took Malta and the two contiguous islets of Gozo and Comino from the Greeks. During the domination of the Carthagenians the islands were so thoroughly colonized by the Berber and Arab races that to them can undoubtedly be traced the ancestors of the Maltese of our own time.

The Romans now secured dominion of the islands, lost it for a time, but about 200 years before the Christian era they regained possession which lasted upwards of six centuries. In all this record of barbaric and semi-barbaric conquest there is nothing of greater interest than dreary tale of pillage, rapine, slavery and blood. Then suddenly, shortly after the beginning of the Christian era, one shipwreck makes Malta eternally famous. If you will read the last two chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, you will know the whole story: How Paul, after his defense before Agrippa, when in charge of the centurion, Julius, was proceeding by sea to the court of Cæsar at Rome, was shipwrecked upon Malta, where he was kindly entertained by the barbarians, among whom he healed Paulus, "the chief man of the island" and many others that were sick, and finally proceeded in a "ship of Alexandria," via Syracuse, on his way to Rome.

The Arab races gained dominion of Malta in 833. About two hundred years later the Sicilians drove out the Saracen rulers and annexed the islands to Sicily, under the government of Roger, the youngest son of Tancred, hero of the Crusades. Then, in 1104 France took both Malta and Sicily from the Normans; when, at the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers in 1283, French supremacy in all these islands was at an end, they were seized by Pedro of Arragon and made a dependency of Spain for nearly 250 years. The only career of real glory and independence which ever came to the Maltese Island opened in 1530.

After the famous siege of Rhodes by Suliem the Magnificent, in 1522, when the Knights Hospitallers were expelled from their shattered towers, though with fadeless honor and glory, they retired first to Crete, and then to Sicily. The Emperor Charles V., moved by their renown and homelessness, as well as by strategic considerations, finally ceded to them Malta with Gozo and Comino, the only conditions of the same being that the Knights should repress the audacity of the African corsairs, and in token of homage, every year present a single falcon to the viceroy of Sicily.

Twenty-eight grand masters exercised the chief authority during the 267 years in which the now Knights of Malta held sway over the island and the various branches of the order acquired riches and power in every portion of Christian Europe. No order on earth ever attained the same wealth and influence. The latter was secretly courted by monarchs, and their aid in all crusades against Moslem countries was invoked. The order was divided into three clases, the Knights of Justice, the Chaplains and the Serving Brothers of Arms. There were besides persons called Brothers de Stage or Donats, given distinction by the demi-cross for naving served well in subaltern positions.

Conceived in the purest and most intense emulation of Christian chivalry, the order, admitting only those of noble blood, and at a period when nobility meant something more than title and inherited possessions, drew into the commanderies of its eight "languages" the very cream of the men and means of the entire Christian world. The chivalrous spirit of the age everywhere lent wealth, luster and power to the order. Kings and emperors sent splendid embassies to its courts. The properties of its commanderies in various countries became enormous. The votive offerings at Malta were of incalculable value. And the grand master of the order possessed not only military and absolute authority over all its members, but sovereign power and regal rights over all his subjects.

From 1551 to 1796, a period of barely two and a half centuries after the first settlement of Malta by the Knights of St. John, nearly all the majestic monuments of their wealth and power which may be found here to-day were resultant from their military and ecclesiastic handiwork, while during the same brief period were marshaled the events which have crowned their memory with imperishable glory and renown.

Most impressive of all remains of their tremendous power are the colossal fortifications of Valetta. When the handiwork of man is considered, Gibraltar pales into insignificance in comparison with Malta.

"God made Gibraltar; God's vicars, Malta!" once exclaimed an enthusiastic admiral as his eyes first rested upon impregnable Valatta. The conformation of the port, or double port, is in shape something like a gigantic mouth with protruding tongue. The latter would represent Valetta proper; the upper and lower spaces the grand and quarantine ports; and the curvature of the upper and lower lips the upper and nether harbor sides; the whole water front sweeping away past suburban promontories in either direction and forming one mighty mass of fortifications as defensible as art and nature can combine.

The landward lines are equally as vast and wonderful. They inclose the various quarters of the capital for a square mile and a half. These are called La Floriana and constitute five successive lines, of such extent and intricacy that 30,000 men would be required to completely man them, but one line, well manned, is sufficient for complete defense. Many of the ditches are ninety feet deep, excavated from the solid rock, and a great portion of these landward ramparts have been formed by hewing the conformations of rock into the required shape. Malta could not be taken by combined land and sea forces, save by the aid of treachery and famine.

The Knights of Malta so valiantly repressed the piracies and power of the Moslems that it was determined by combined Turkish, Arab and Algerian powers to extirpate them from the earth. Accordingly one of the most magnificent Turkish armaments ever known consisting of 180 war vessels and 30,000 select troops began the investment of Malta on May 18, 1565. Jean Parisot de la Valetta, the grand master, with but 600 knights and 800 Maltese militia, for four months sustained with unparalleled heroism the most savage and persistent seige since the seige of Troy. It has been fitly said that only a Homer was lacking to render this historic event as memorial and its heroes, Christian and Moslem, as immortal.

The decline of Moslem power really dates from this great Turkish defeat at Malta. All the Christian powers, though failing to aid the Knights in their extremity, now that they were victorious, indulged in delirious rejoicings, and royal, princely and private gifts poured in upon Malta's heroic defenders. The city and fortifications, named Valetta, in honor of the glorious defender, were entirely rebuilt as you will find them now. The great Church of St. John, the Westminster Abbey of Malta, was erected. Palaces termed "auberges" for the entertainment of the visiting "languages," arose on every hand; and it seemed that a new and even more lustrous era of splendor and power had begun.

But the success of the French Revolution was the death blow to the Knights of Malta. All their property in France was annexed to the republic's demesnes, and French members of the order were deprived of citizenship. Bonaparte on his way to Egypt seized the islands through treachery, pillaged Valetta's treasures and garrisoned the fortress with 4,000 men. These finally surrendered to the Maltese and their English allies, having been literally starved out, on Sept. 4, 1800. By this time the famous order was distracted and almost destroyed. It was proposed to restore it at Malta by the treaty of Amiens. The Maltese people strenuously opposed this. The order was never re-established, and thus faded from existence the most heroic band of knighthood, bulwark of Christianity to the limit of its need, that ever made resplendent the most glorious days of chivalry. The seventh article of the Treaty of Paris, signed May 30, 1811, was as follows: "The island of Malta, with its dependencies, will appertain in full authority and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty;" and Sir Thomas Maitland was Malta's first English Governor.

The three islands contained a population of about 150,000 souls, of which fully 100,000 are found in the city and suburbs of Valetta. Architecturally Valetta is a place of extraordinary interest. The shore fortifications and landward lines are in themselves worthy of a month's study. Their tremendousness, intricacy and even beauty constantly provide new and impressive surprises. Nothing approaching their remarkable proportions can be found in Christendom. Then the old palaces, or auberges, and the great Church of St. John, with countless public and private structures of minor importance, are massive and princely in character. The treasures of medieval Europe were open to their knightly builders. And I doubt if there is another spot accessible to civilized man where there is massed within the same area an equal evidence of outlay of labor and treasure. In contemplating the proportions, extent, massiveness and richness of this single stone monument to the ambitions of regal chivalry, the mind constantly gropes for equal examples of lavish utilization of wealth and labor, and as constantly recalls the great pyramid at Jeezah.

The city proper lies along the "tongue" before allued to, with most beautiful harbors at either side, each in turn faced by the splendid fortifications and the magnificent suburbs rising to the right and left along the Mediterranean, and back towards the interior of the island. The "tongue" or peninsula on which was built the original city is about two-thirds of a mile in length and the fourth of a mile broad. Its central length line marks its highest altitude, and the rock gradually slopes to the side harbors and towards the peninsula's point, where the great fort of St. Elmo with its splendid light-house confronts the Maltese Channel in a northeasterly direction towards Sicily.

Eight splendid streets, the chief of which is Strada Reale at the summit, extend the whole length, from St. Elmo to the inner lines at the great Royal Gate; the eleven shorter streets intersect these, reaching the waterside at the east and west beneath tremendous fortified archways. All these streets comprise series of stairways, ascending and descending to and from the highest level of Strada Reale, hewn out of the solid rock; and it was these massive and beautiful adjuncts to the picturesqueness of Valetta which secured from Byron, to whose unfortunate crippled feet many other of his bitter lines may be attributed, the pardonable profanity of:

> Adieu, ye joys of La Valette.
> Adieu, sirocco, sun and sweat;
> Adieu, ye cursed streets of stairs,
> Sure every one who mounts you swears.

Splendid rows of buildings face the works along the entire shore of Valetta, with a carriage-way between, forming one of the most characterful and interesting thoroughfares of the city; while the views from the countless angles of the bastions—over the city with its huge flat roofs and domes; over the shippings of the harbors beneath, where the flags of all nations are seen and the waterside folk with boats of high-peaked stern and prow provide as quaint groupings as can be found at Venice; upon the fair villas of distant Sliema where the rich of Europe pass their winters in oriental luxuriance; or over the blue Mediterranean towards Sicily, where often old Ætna's glittering crests may be seen—stir and thrill the stranger wondrously.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

TIGER HUNTING IN INDIA.

How a Fierce Female Was Ensnared in a Net and Killed.

When a "kill" by a tiger is reported, they cart to the spot many yards of large, strong black netting made of goat's hair, about ten feet wide; with this they surround the tiger at the "kill," and so prevent his return to impenetrable jungle at daybreak. The outside of the net is then cleared for a space of five or six feet, one or two paths or cross-roads are made, and all is ready for the hunt. In this case the tiger had been thus inclosed, near to a small lake or pond, not very deep, surrounded by thick high jungle. Outside of the net we saw "all sorts and conditions of men," old and young, mostly with spears, some with flint-locks, and a few with the latest improvements in firearms. On each side of the lake a number of stands on posts of bamboo had been erected; these were rather low, and to me it seemed that, if the tiger were standing upright beside one of them, he could easily have swept us off; they were also not very solid, and their appearance certainly heightened the excitement of tiger-hunting. On these and surrounding trees we were posted, and when all were in their places a path was opened in the netting, with wings made of the same, on the lake, about thirty yards wide, and then the fun began. There was a concert of horns and tom-toms, and a few flintlocks were let off, but the tiger did not move; then a few rockets were sent into the jungle, and still he was not to be drawn. A few more shots were fired in vain, and we retired for refreshments, consisting of cocoanut milk—and nice and cooling it was, too, after sitting for about two hours in the sun, rifle in hand. We returned to our stands again and there was more horn-blowing and tom-toming, with many more rockets. Suddenly we heard loud and wild yelling; the tiger, or rather tigress, had made a rush on the farther side of the netting, but she retired again to the thick bushes in the center. Now a party of villagers entered the inside of the netting and cleared more of the jungle. At last the tigress again made a rush; two shots, one after another, were fired at her, and again she retired. Off went one more rocket, which must have fallen on her back, and this sent her out in real earnest. First she made a rush on to the netting on the Maharajah's side, right under his stand, and then again on to the opposite one. She had not yet quite made up her mind to enter the enclosure again; in long and graceful springs, with a load roar she made for the open across the lake. Bang! bang! went the Maharajah's rifle and so did everybody's; but only one bullet entered her body, or through the middle of her forehead into the brain, from the last stand. The tigress disappeared into deep water, and immediately we all came down from our stands, most of us claiming to have fired the fatal shot. She was quite dead, lying in about five feet of water. A rope was fastened to her body, and a long line of coolies, with wild shouts, pulled her on to land. She proved to be a fine and very large tigress, and with young; in a few more days she would have given birth to five cubs. After being gralloched she was placed upon an elephant and we all mounted our ponies for our homeward journey. Many a jolly song and story made a short road, and his Highness discoursed sweet music upon the homely banjo, on which he is an expert. He is one of India's most liberal and large-minded Princes, thoroughly English in all his ways, and a great sportsman. Many an Englishman has had to thank him and his kind and courteous private secretary, Maj. Martin, for much hospitality and the great trouble that is taken to procure for them really good shooting of big game.

STARVING RATS.

A Shipwrecked Vessel Swarming With Famished Rodents.

A correspondent of the Newcastle *Chronicle* (English), describing scenes on the Northumberland Coast, tells a curious story about rats: What a scene of devastation did St. Mary's Island witness as the result of the breaking up of the Gothenburg City! I was one of a party that went on board that ill-fated vessel a few days before she broke up, and saw a sight to be remembered. I shall never forget it. To all appearance, as we approached her, the vessel might have been sailing comfortably out of harbor, save for the absence of any apparent life on board of her. But we had no sooner put foot on deck than we were immediately attacked in such a manner that such of us as had got on board had to make tracks for the rigging, while the rest fell back into the boats. Rats! I never saw so many in my life, and never hope to again. Great, hungry, lanky, lean-looking rats, many of them with their tails chewed off, swarmed up from below in never-ending thousands, squeaking and squirming over one another in a manner sickening and horrible to behold, particularly to those of us up in the rigging. At last we cut off some loose ropes, knotted them into convenient lengths, and so armed we descended and attacked the rodents, and eventually succeeded in beating a passage to our boat. Any one would have supposed that they knew by instinct the impending fate of the vessel, for they no sooner saw us over the side than they began to swarm down the ropes and try to enter the boat, and it was only with difficulty we were able to beat them off before casting the boat clear; and they squeaked in a horrible manner in their anguish and mad frenzy as we rowed away from the vessel's side. They were too far both from the island and the mainland to swim ashore. They could not feed on the timber and coal, and so that was washed ashore to warm the shins of the coast folk. While every other part of the vessel seemed to go to splinters, the deck-house, strange to say, came ashore on the island intact.

At Seven a sly kiss is so sweet,
We steal one now and then's a treat,

At Seventeen they're nicer still,
And there's a way where there's a will,

At Seventy it's just the same,
They still keep up the old, old game.

SOMETHING NEW.

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

[One-fourth size of old style.]

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach.

A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on

O. A. GREINER, Barfield, Mo.

One copy photogravure, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 4c. in stamps.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's,
255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

Brandon's Great Reduction Sale!

Prior to our removal to the southwest corner of Seventeenth street and Franklin avenue, about May 1, we will sell all goods contained in our present building

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

Come and see us if you want anything in the line of

Furniture, Carpets or Stoves.

BRANDON'S

1516 Franklin Avenue.

A SUBALTERN'S LIFE

LIEUT. WILSON, U. S. A., DESCRIBES THE POST LIFE OF AN OFFICER.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FORT OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—"There must be something attractive about the possibility of shedding one's blood for his country, else why should West Point appointments be so anxiously sought! Why should Senators be so beseiged by the youth of their land all anxious to do deeds of daring and possibly one day be commander-in-chief of the army with flags at half-mast when death should come, if there were not an exceptional brilliancy and glow about the army? It is true, no doubt, but I am very much afraid that all is not known by the valiant souls of young manhood seeking honor and distinction on the field."

Thus spake Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson of the Second Infantry, after our dinner in his quarters last Thursday.

"There are phases and facts to the life of a subaltern" he continued, "which can hardly be appreciated by the man who sees him only on dress parade or in the drawing room. Not that all these phases are gloomy ones. By no means. I do not believe there is a lieutenant in the service to-day who, knowing all that experience has taught him, would wish to go back to the beginning where the roads fork and take the other course. For an army man the army is the world and he fells that he is a good part of it.

"When a graduate leaves the green hills of the West Point, leaves behind him the glorious old Hudson, leaves the old associates which he somehow finds have grown very dear to him, the chances are 10 to 1 that he has a very poorly conceived idea of what his future life is to be. To be sure, the training school has taught him all sorts of things which are indispensable to a military life, but the future is not made up solely of the dogmas of text books and the routine of drills. His idea of his station in Wyoming or New Mexico or some other quarter is very likely to be of a beautifully wooded valley, where streams flow placidly and where all is green and glorious; where the report of campaign is bound to bring him glory; where life is pleasing, and where he may divide his time between showing what is in him and being glad he is living and in the army.

"And so he comes West. As he passed through great and prosperous New York, green and golden Ohio and Indiana, and into the bluff lands of Illinois he opines that the West is indeed a great country—and then on into Missouri. But here the change begins and nature isn't so beautiful. At last when Nebraska comes his thoughts begin to take a turn and he wonders what they do with the mud when the rain is off duty. Thence out over the prairies, and lo, he finds them a fraud. The prairies he had so counted upon because of youthful dime novel experiences, turn out to be a distressful delusion. They are limitless, to be sure, but so is the darkness when one shuts his eyes. And there is grass, but it is vagrant and straggly. And then his course turns northward, and O, crowning woe, he finds that the green and gold, and even the white of alkali have turned to sand, sand, sand. Sand hills everywhere, gloomy, dismal. Sand in the air, sand in the throat, sand in the whisky.

"The young lieutenant drops off at a 'city.' They are optimistic here in the West. The word 'city' is applied very hopefully to any water tank with a section-house near it. Some cities are big enough to be villages in the East—there are no villages in the greater West. It is city or nothing, and the young officer rather imagines he prefers nothing.

"At the station he finds awaiting him a man with an ambulance, who has come from his post to conduct the new arrival to the scene of his labors. Now comes a delicate question. The lieutenant is wofully anxious to talk unreservedly to someone: to find somebody who can help him swear. But as yet he is uncertain as to how extensively he may establish a freedom of speech with this soldier. It worries him. He wishes the latter were a civilian so that there need be no question about it. He wishes he were himself a civilian just for a moment so that the two could join in their scriptural exercises. The matter of military etiquette is thus heavily forced upon him, and although he is thirsting to know what the garrison is like and how Baker of '84 is getting on, he is compelled by circumstances to hold himself in reserve. He does that for an hour, until they have got well on the way over the sand hills. The gnats have got at him, the sun has reddened his neck. And a sudden gust of hot wind sends a peck or so of sand into ears, nose and mouth, and down his back and up his sleeves. Then he thinks reserve be ——. And he and the driver establish friendly relations of profanity.

"Arrived at the post where he is juniorest of junior officers, he discovers all quarters to be occupied. The officers receive him warmly—but—. And so, as there is nothing else for it, he takes a tent and tries the fun of field life at the post. It is all right in summer, but in bad weather it is abominable. If it should happen to strike the senior junior officers as entertaining, he finds himself furnishing much amusement in a way which is to him particularly disgusting and tiresome.

"From the first the new officer is fully determined that his company shall, under his hand and because of the advantage of his peculiar ideas, become the crack company of the regiment and then of the department. He is a little bit set down, however, to observe that he, fresh from the Point, is senior officer to several veterans, with enlistment marks running nearly to their shoulders. Exactly how to treat these old enlisted men, who he—not being a fool—realizes know much, much more of the service than himself, is a serious question. There are a dozen courses. As a rule he adopts the one which is calculated to work exactly opposite to the end he desires. Instead of becoming a popular and loved lieutenant, his men do their duty. This passes in time, however. The men know him better than he does himself and see that he means well. He learns at last.

"Of course, all the detail of post life passes into his own experience now. He is a member of the officers' club, plays whist on Monday night, calls on the Colonel's family Tuesday, the Major's Wednesday, his Captain's on Thursday, and on through the week. The post he has found to be settled away off from everything, so there is no town to visit—no theaters. He reads law, perhaps, or engineering, for he has much time. He can calculate—the date being given—just how many games of whist he will have played by 10:10 o'clock on an evening three months and four days ahead.

"By this time he has house quarters of his own. He has fixed up his house well and takes delight in it, when a wooden soldier with a wooden salute leaves a note on his desk with the Quartermaster's compliments. The note tells him that a senior officer from another regiment having been assigned to this post, has selected his house as his quarters and he will please vacate as quickly as possible. The first time such a note is received the recipient leans over and swears enthusiastically into the coal hod. It is 'regulations' however, and then the delicate question of getting quarters for himself by moving somebody his own junior, is suggested. The only junior he has is a married man, and it breaks his heart to move out poor, little Mrs. Maddon with her husband—but ——. Maddon takes a cottage, and for a week the Lieutenant fears to live in the same hemisphere with Mrs. Maddon.

"Scouting expeditions follow in their regular way. He dreams of catching One-Horned-Howler-With-a-Cork-Leg and winning everlasting glory and a medal. Out on the sand hills, with his little command, he faces every danger for promotion. He already has begun to dip into the future for promotion. His army register, containing the names of all officers in the service, is all marked up. Lieut. Jones of the Seventh is marked, 'Consumption; may die in a year.' Lieut. Royce of the Third is marked, 'Doubtful; uses patent medicines,' and others are designated 'Methuselah,' and so on. Death isn't likely to boost him on much and service may. Service therefore he courts, although, truth to tell, not for promotion alone, for he really loves this sort of life. March, march, march it is over the hills. Always a day behind. Always a lying courier who tells of the hostiles being just over the hill. Always a something to rob him of honor. Always some other fellow by Aladdin-like luck coming in and scooping in the tribe and getting the medal.

"Not always. Sometimes he finds the prize and gloriously marches into the post, knowing that the medal outweighs the crown of Cæsar. Sometimes, also, he finds the enemy in other wise. Sometimes the command is not heard of for weeks and relief is sent out. Sometimes the circling carrion birds in the burning air beckon the search party on and on, and at last, under the shelter of the heavens which looked down upon the brave boys, they find their bodies mutilated, torn, defiled, left there by the savage horde he had marched out to conquer."

5,000 Confirmation Suits, $3.50 to $

Baltimore merchant tailor work, all latest styles, tricots, clay worsteds, co screws, diagonals, narrow and wide wal etc. Our competitors are selling the san goods from $5 to $25.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

Home Gardening.

From Harper's Bazar.

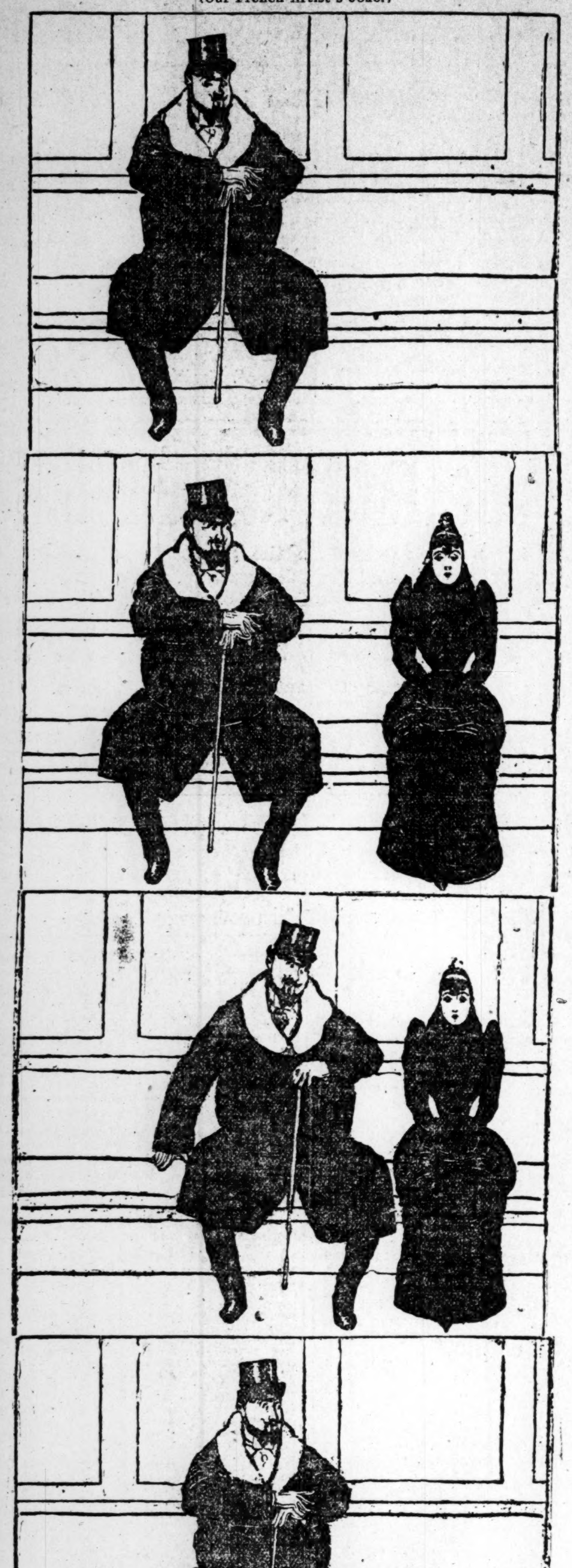
When the gardener knows his flowers widely, he will begin to see that colors have their special odors—that there is an analogy between all purple flowers, all blue flowers, that we must not expect a red flower to smell like a white one. He will find that textures have also their influence; at least that flowers of a certain texture have some similarity of odor, and that also certain textures incline to certain colors. The strongest similarity of odor is between all white flowers of a thick smooth texture—the white lilies, the jasmine, the tuberose. They are not alike, but their dissimilarity is a matter of degree, not of kind. It would seem to amount almost to a difference of kind; to me, at least, the white lilies are exquisite out-of-doors, the jasmine is so heavy as to be unpleasant and the tuberose is horrible and deadly. Sumachs smell like raspberries, which they resemble in color.

The wise gardner conceives his garden in relation to his soil, his capabilities and his climate, and his taste will be hemmed in and at last modelled by these considerations. He will have the garden that he finds possible, not that which he conceives apart from all limitations, and it will be none the less beautiful. We learn to love most the flowers that grow willingly in our own bit of earth.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH SKETCH BOOK.

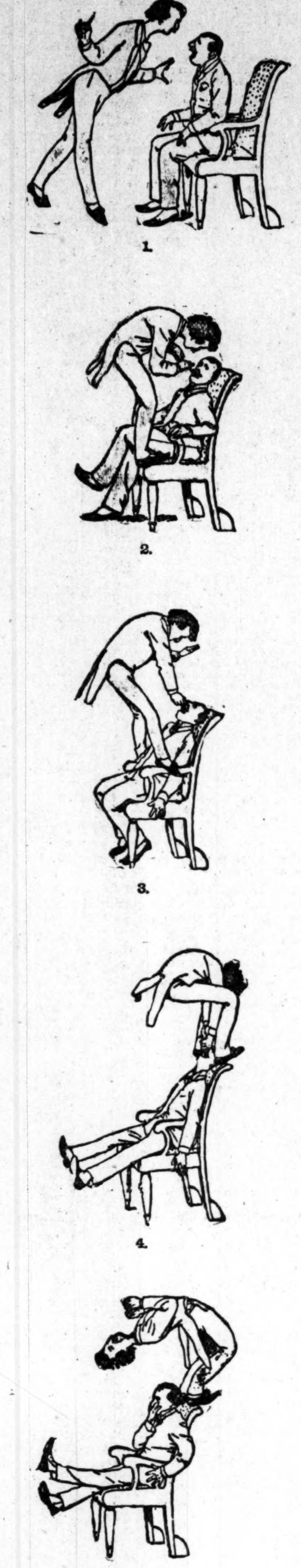
WOMEN ARE CHANGEABLE.

(Our French Artist's Joke.)



AN ACROBATIC DENTIST.

(Our Irish Artist's Joke.)



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

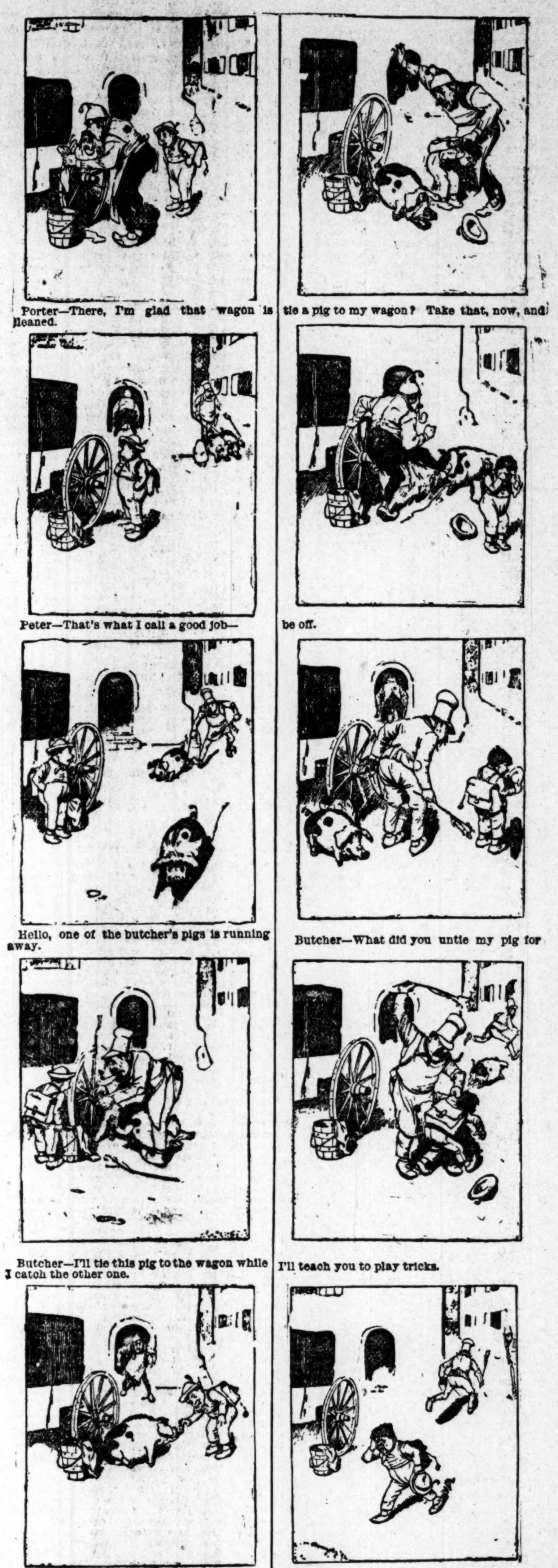
6.

7.

8.

THE UNFORTUNATE SMALL BOY.

(Our German Artist's Joke.)



Porter—There, I'm glad that wagon is cleaned.

Peter—That's what I call a good job—

Hello, one of the butcher's pigs is running away.

Butcher—I'll tie this pig to the wagon while I catch the other one.

Peter—Oh, you dear little pig.

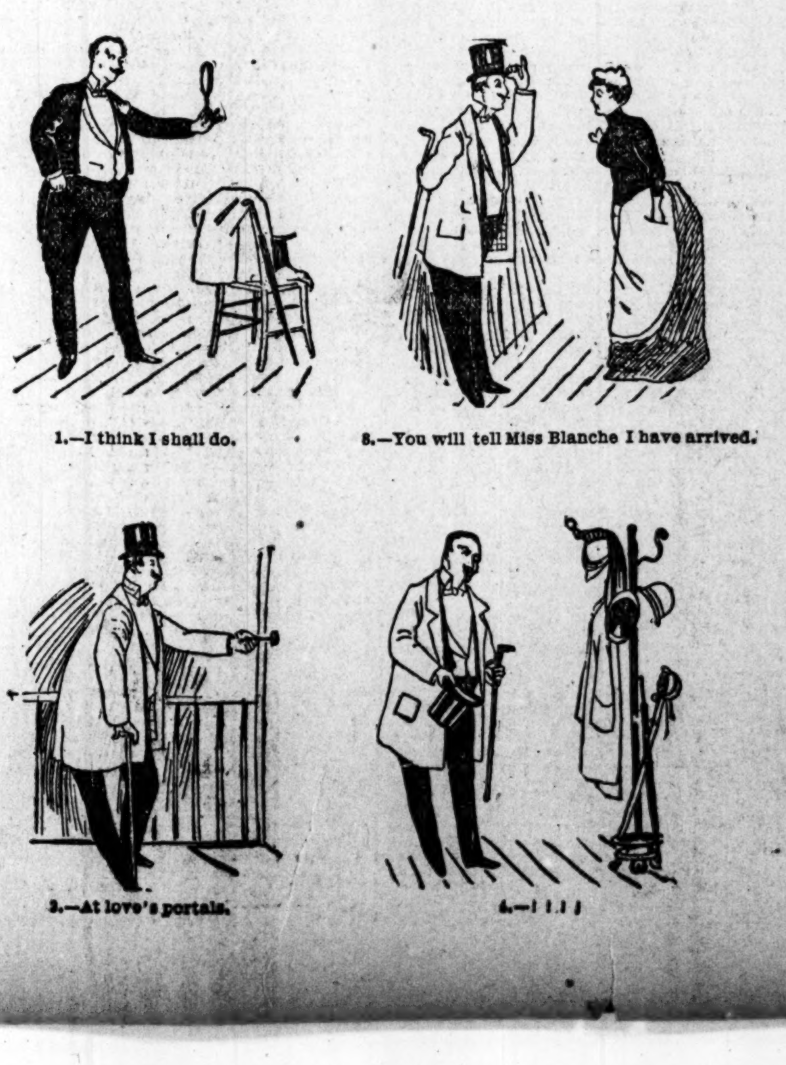
Porter—What, you little imp—do you dare tie a pig to my wagon? Take that, now, and be off.

Butcher—What did you untie my pig for I'll teach you to play tricks.

Peter—I got licked twice. I didn't do anything.

WHY HE DIDN'T PROPOSE.

(Our Dude Artist's Joke.)



1.—I think I shall do.

2.—You will tell Miss Blanche I have arrived.

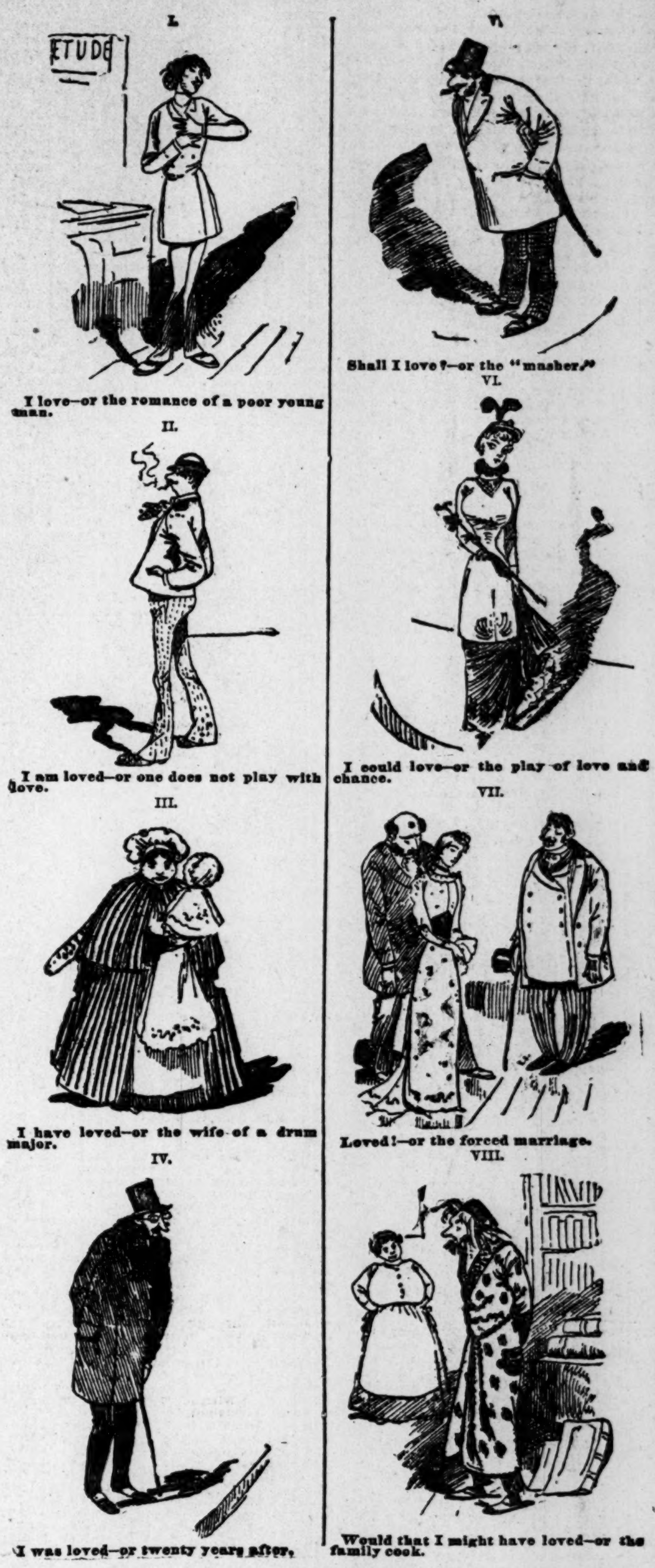
3.—At love's portals.

4.—! ! ! !

END OF THE CENTURY GRAMMAR.

The Verb "To Love."

(Our Romantic Artist's Joke.)



I.

I love—or the romance of a poor young man.

II.

I am loved—or one does not play with love.

III.

I have loved—or the wife of a drum major.

IV.

I was loved—or twenty years after.

V.

Shall I love?—or the "masher."

VI.

I could love—or the play of love and chance.

VII.

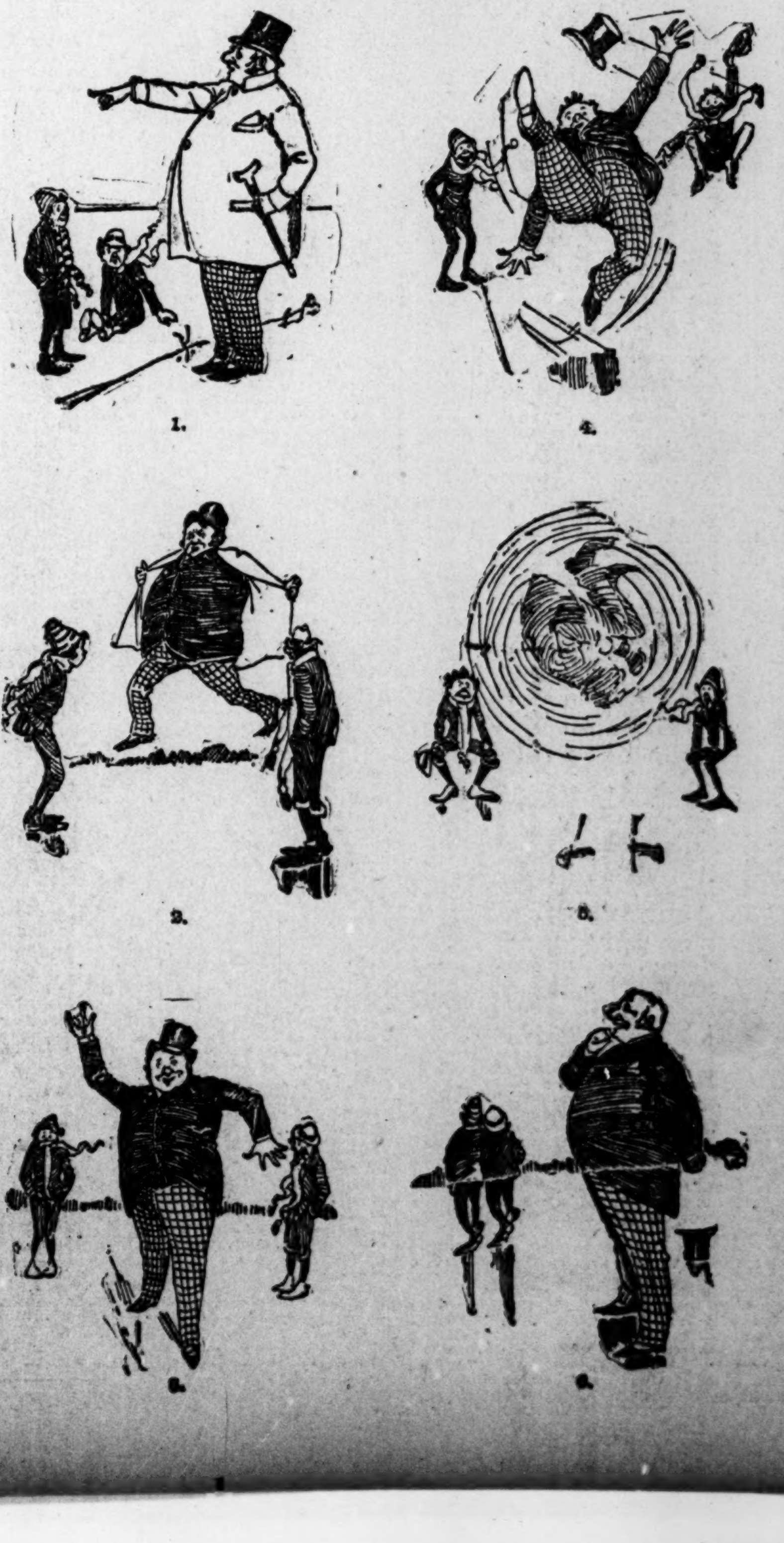
Loved!—or the forced marriage.

VIII.

Would that I might have loved—or the family cook.

THE DISAPPOINTED BOYS.

(Our American Artist's Joke.)



1.

4.

2.

5.

3.

6.

VENICE AND VIENNA

MURAT HALSTEAD DESCRIBES THE RARE OLD CITIES AND THEIR CURIOS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" fill three portly volumes, and he knew what he was writing about, and did not exhaust the subject. I have the purpose to set down with simplicity what a traveler sees whose time is disposed of for him until but a few precious hours are at his command.

The train, leaving a long trail of steam and smoke, spun along, with the hazy sky of the Adriatic on the right, the snowy masses of the Alps on the left, through a plain dotted with mulberry trees, occasionally a chimney in the villages, tall as the campaniles, until with a sweeping turn to the right, we ran into a country very low and level. Then I was reminded by the ditches of the Jersey flats, then bits of water appeared near, with a scope of it in sight, and on the horizon right ahead were towers in a Turner atmosphere—the first glimpse of the "Beautiful Venice, the Bride of the Sea," of which the girls sang when the world was comparatively young.

In forty-five minutes from the time I got out of the cars I saw a great many of the stones of Venice, and some of the mud and the refuse of garden vegetables, in particular cabbage litter. The mixture in places of seaweed and the outer leaves of cabbages was also peculiar. I was pulled to the Grand Hotel, itself an old palace, second door west of the Desdemona House. I was not aware Desdemona had been so carefully hunted up, but it seems that her late residence is nearly as well authenticated at Venice as that of Christopher Columbus at Genoa, and it is much more conspicuous. The Grand Hotel was not crowded. There were letters from friends, and several social invitations from America that I regretted not to have received in due time and form. There was a room on the ground floor—that is to mention two or three feet above the level of the water. Presently the astonishing stillness of the place impressed and oppressed me, and in the night the silence deepened. It is no wonder Wagner came here to die. Talk of wooden pavements! They are quiet, in a sense; but the quiet of the Grand Canal at midnight, without even the distant creak and splash of an oar, has a depth I have not been able to measure. Venice has not the gift of lights in winter nights. There are a few sparks on the walls of gloom, and the light of a single candle is sufficient for an apartment. The light of two candles is extravagance, and a lamp is profligacy; and late in December the nights are awfully long. The monotony was varied a little by a boat-load of singers, with lanterns red, white and green, and the music was not bad. The musicians were mercenary, and soon departed, discouraged. The fact is, even opera singers prefer to be paid for their exercise, and the blowers of horns in the Alps expect centimes for the echoes.

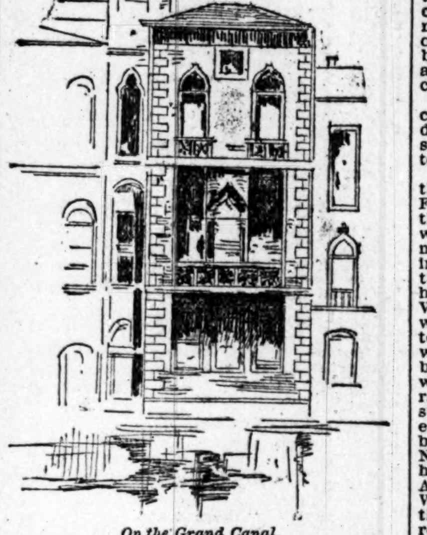
It is dutiful in Venice to go first to St. Mark's Square, and the grand old campanile shocked me. I had no idea its noble proportions were of brick, but it is a raw brick tower with a marble top surmounted by a very much-gilt angel; and I am indebted to a guide-book for the intelligence that this angel is 19 feet high. As a religious exercise I climed the tower and was cheered by the guide with the story that Napoleon rode up it on horseback, but he did not believe everything or even very much and said Napoleon really bestrode a donkey in his ascent. It is not impossible that he performed this feat—not from the slightest sense of humor, but to save his strength. When Napoleon conquered Venice and dethroned the last of her Doges he was 28 years old and very slender. The tower is ascended by a few broad steps at first and then thirty-eight inclined planes, each with one step to start, and there are a few steps at the bell-room, which is as far as visitors are allowed to go. The ascent is a steep walk, but not a trying climb, and the view could hardly be more interesting. The whole city is in view—the thread of iron across the lagune, the heavy smoke from the manufacturing quarter; a score of domes, besides the five on St. Mark's Cathedral, a part of the Grand Canal; the superb island of St. George; the long, semi-circle of stately fronts looking seaward; the warehouses when Venice was the connecting link between Europe and Asia; the four celebrated bronze horses on the facade of St. Mark's; the bronze giants that strike the hours on the historical clock whose face marks the hours of a whole day; the gleam on the northern sky of the icy summits of the Alps. It does not seem from the campanile that Venice is "throned on a hundred isles," for the smaller canals are too narrow to be visible in the midst of the mass of roofs. Those canals are not obstructions to walking about town, for the streets pass them by solid marble bridges, under which the gondolas glide, their marked prows always telling what the height of the arch must be for safety in passage. The current of the sea is not strong in the smaller canals, and they are not strongly recommended in hot weather to those particular about odors. Still, they are not poisonous, for the pure salt water every day moves through the canals, and this wholesome influence may be relied upon to overcome a multitude of evils. In the Grand Canal there are strong currents. As the tides come and go, the broad S that winds through the city is like a rushing river, and its banks are clean. It is for this, among other reasons, the favorite place of residence, and the hotels that look upon it are preferable.

There is a certain dismal emptiness and unreality about it that I should think would become ghastly. It is like living in a worn-out theater and making believe that the scenery is real. The sense of visionary surroundings is to some extent dispelled, not by the gondolas, but by the freight boats, which are well adapted to shifting heavy articles, and when one finds in the alleys that are the streets evidence of the presence of a large and busy population, the imagination is harnessed and sent about its affairs. Showers of burly pigeons are in possession of the city. They are more sacred than neat, and sanctify rather more than they adorn. They have fine feathers and a very confident manner, and the recklessness of their treatment of old statuary and the facades that offer lodgment for nesting and roosting is testimony that they and their ancestors have been taught teat human hands will not harm them. If a child has a paper of bread or cake, or a package of grain, and scatters it upon the pavement of St. Mark's Square, the stones are covered with pigeons for rods. Preserving these birds is one of the old conceits, like the bears at Berne, the wolf and eagle at Rome, the storks in Strasburg and the apes at Gibraltar; and there is not superstition enough about the custom to do any harm.

The waters about Venice still abound in excellent fish; and, while occupying as closely as possible the brief period of daylight, and disdaining luncheon, there passed a tall, melancholy man, with a basket on his head, heaped with shells, and it was an unexpected leasure to find they were oysters, and for more than that, the man was equipped pening them on the street. Where did come from? Gathered right here in the n. And good? Very good; couldn't be . The price? One franc and a half for en. The tall and mournful man ided to a gesture by taking down his , and produced half a lemon, and a He succeeded, after several sighs, in g an oyster, and it was white, fat and us. The poor man's labors were but successful. His nose was blue, iry-blue eyes had a far-away exon. He was deliberate, but nt, and accomplished his task. May I ithout offense, that the oysters were good as we have at home; that they ot as tender as I have found the favorll fish, but of pleasing flavor, juicy, ot coppery. Their shells were curiousike the American shells. They were gged and lumpy, like our shells, but r—no deep shells—and they were so flat hard to see how there happened to be for so fine a morsel as they contained. ells were tawny in coloring and had es of engraving, so to speak, like the of diamond-backed terrapin. The who had witnessed the ceremony of a dozen oysters standing on the stones ice, exacted one from the melancholy ant for himself, and as he guzzled it ked: "This is life in Venice!" I was he oysters are now cared for in the tic much as they are in Long Island —farmed, as it were—and that they bundantly. They are of so excellent a y that they should make their way all urope.

rence was made some paragraphs ago breaking of the monopoly of the gons by the introduction of steamboats on rand Canal of Venice. Gondoliers had s their own way very much as the car ray drivers have in New York and other ican cities, and if any reformer wants a of hard work, let him try a reformation car and dray business. It was esd a sacrilege to put a steamer on the ian waters, except in the harbor proper; but if there was to be new life in the old town, that was one of the ways of doing it, and a few plain, swift-gliding screw steamers put in an appearance, and platforms were anchored at appropriate places. The gondoliers struck on sight, and the question between the old and new took the most acute form. The authorities waited three days, and then told the gondoliers that if they did not resume their line of business at a certain hour the licenses would be forfeited—and they resumed. The steamers are popular, because cheaper and faster than the gondolas, and they especially serve the working men and women. The Grand Canal is best seen from a steamboat. The long rows of palaces are a degree monotonous at any rate, and it adds to their interest to pass them at a fair rate of speed. Here is the stately pile where Browning died, and there the still grander edifice where Wagner was a guest when he had heart failure and passed away. Everybody knows Byron's palace. It is a dreary old place as it looks from the water, and well chosen, for about half of the Rialto can be seen from its balconies. The largest of the princely palaces is used in part as a schoolhouse, in part as a furniture manufactory, and in part as a private residence. It would make a fine hotel, but perhaps there are too many hotels already. I wonder why my hotel should have changed its name. It was until recently "The Grand Hotel of the City of New York." It has dropped the New York, and you see on the signs "Ci-devant City of New York." My guess is, it was found that New Yorkers regarded the name as a shallow device to capture them, and sought other quarters. I observed in Florence a well-situated Hotel New York, and some New York people not afraid of anybody were there.

The Palace of Doges surpasses the average anticipation. There is no point from which it can be viewed that it is not "grand, gloomy and peculiar." Let us consider that Venice was inviolate for a thousand years; that the Genoese admiral who told the Venetians he would treat with them when he had bridled the bronze horses at St. Mark's, was blockaded and forced to surrender his fleet at Chioggia; that through all her vicissitudes Venice never was taken until Napoleon came down upon her after the first of his marvelous Italian campaigns; that she connected with a splendor all her own, ancient and modern civilization and the development of Europe with the decay of Asia.



On the Grand Canal.

Just how Lord Byron managed to do as he says he did in Venice I have not been able to make out with mechanical and mathematical accuracy. He remarks:

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on either hand;
And saw from out the wave vast structures rise,
As from the stroke of an enchanter's wand
A thousand years their cloudy wings expand.

But I could not manage to get more than one spot on the Bridge of Sighs. There are several bridges generally like it in Venice, though not connecting palaces and prisons. The actual passage from the palace, still a palace, though not a royal one, to the prison—still a prison, and a gloomy one, with iron-barred windows of horrid aspect, and a hideous prison boat at the steps under the famous bridge—the actual walk of the prisoners from the hall of condemnation to the cells of imprisonment was not through the bridge that the novelist Howells, in his capacity of historian, calls a "pathetic swindle." The worst of the dungeons, the vaults in which the prisoners were bestowed in darkness, removed from every sight and sound, the living tombs, each with its history of baffled ambition and bloodshed, and the den for private executions, looking like a good place to put a few tons of coal, are in the palace itself. The guides are instructed artists. They introduce you to the Giant's stairway, so called from gigantic statuary that stand on either side; then you ascend the stairs of gold—"Scala d'Oro"—not the golden stairs that lead to Jerusalem the golden, but those used only by the citizens of high degree whose names were written in the golden book as "nobili." Then you see the halls where history was made and where it was painted; you see the library and the museum, long rows of august Doges, acres of heroes, the Venetians aiding the Pope to bring the aggressive Barbarossa to terms, and Barbarossa as he was brought to kneel before the Pope at the portal of St. Mark's, and the long procession of the departed glories of Venice. There is a narrow hall leading, you are kindly informed, to the Bridge of Sighs, upon which you can place your foot, but may not cross, because there are repairs and other excuses. There is a smiling priest with rattling keys, a franc passes and a door opens, and your feet are upon the stairs, and there is nothing to be seen save rusty walls and littered water. Now you are turned away to the dungeons, a wisp of candle in your hand, the guide chanting, "Gentleman, please give your attention; there are steps here and do not spoil your hat." These dungeons were for the critics and opponents of the Government, those for the traitors, and the easiest way to answer them was to cut their heads off. Here is where it was done. Let the boss live long, and put the painters to work to tell his deeds in living colors. But can you not see the Bridge of Sighs? Oh, yes, you can, and here is the place—a low solid marble arch, on which you may truly stand, "a palace and and a prison on either hand," and all the rest, and there is the Bridge of Sighs swathed in reeds, while the workmen are doing something unexplained, but probably restorative—at least preservative. There is a good deal of painstaking bracing going on around the old buildings. This Bridge of Sighs, is as Howells says, a pathetic swindle, and yet you turn away with a sigh, and go to see the vegetable market of Venice, well stocked with garden stuff, and the fish market displays an attractive array of fish that seem fresh and familiar. You cross the Rialto—there are two iron bridges over the Grand Canal, but this is the only springing arch of marble that spans the grand water at one bound. It is not now an aristocratic quarter, rather the reverse. I fear the shops on the bridge are almost shabby. Across the market space beyond is the spot where Shylock is said to have denounced the injustice of the Venetians, and his home is pointed out. You may believe or not, as in the case of Desdemona's palace, but there is the door at which we have seen Irving stand, playing Shylock, when the rascals had stolen his daughter. Now we walk across the town a few blocks, witness the manufacture of glass, refuse astonishing inducements to purchase the most lovely articles in the world, buy a few photographs that present views not seen before, take a last look at the Cathedral, the belltower, the pigeons, the pillar from which the lion is missing, having been taken down for restoration to come out soon as a bright golden lion, no doubt; and then we run up and down the Grand Canal on a steamboat, and go away from the Grand Hotel, "ci-devant New York," on a gondola, with a steamer trunk and umbrella and shawl and hand-bag, refuse to listen to the gondoliers' chatter about the plaguey old palaces, and soon are speeding northward, watching the changing forms of mountains that are the boundaries of Italy.

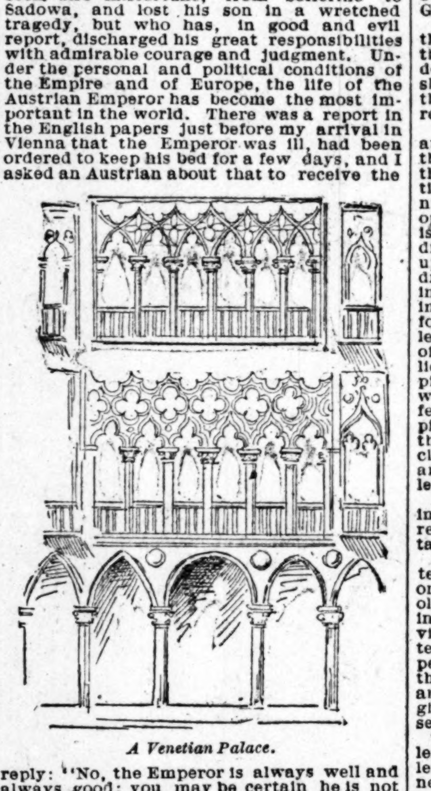
It is not long since the intense hatred of Austria was a prevalent Italian sentiment, and it was both personal and political. Now there are reasons to believe that the Austrians share with the Northern Germans in the good will Italy bears those who are friendly to her nationality and freedom.

The cars of the train on which I left Venice were unfortunately not manned simply with hot water vessels, an admirable style of preserving the health and comfort of the passengers, but had steam heating, and in each compartment is a brake by which steam may be turned on and the coach given the true American temperature. Anybody can turn the steam on or off his car, and the result is the mercury stands high. I much prefer the old way of placing in the cars copper vessels, long and heavy and tight, filled with warm water. They keep the feet warm, and overcoats and rugs do the rest. As soon as I saw the preparations for high-heating the cars from Venice to Vienna, I knew I was bound to catch a heavy cold, and did so. We shall soon have nowhere any peace or safety from steam-heating deviltment, and must take our chances in the general stew.

The mountain scenery was full of interest while the light lasted, and I regretted not to have a longer enjoyment of it; but I had seen mountains in abundance, and wanted to have a look at Vienna and the Daunbe. The Austrians were polite at the Custom-house that marked their jurisdiction. The proceedings were not troublesome or immensely vexatious. The opening of trunks was a form. There was no anxiety about dynamite, or even touching cigars. I had a small apartment like a stateroom in a sleeping car, the big box being the Mann pattern as one knew it in the United States. The conductor was an Italian, who spoke German as well as Italian, and English less fluently than German, and he knew a good deal about French. It is his duty to take the sleeper five times a month from Rome to Vienna, and return. He leaves Rome about nine o'clock at night, and reaches Vienna at seven o'clock the second morning. He did not have an assistant, but stated as the evening gathered darkness that after the custom house examination he would prepare my bed; and he did so neatly, but depended rather on steam than on blankets for warmth, and, of course, in the mountains, when the cold grew sharp, the steam declined, and with the aid of my own blanket and overcoat, I managed to assume that I was comfortable, though there were arrows of icy air piercing my fortifications at intervals. They do not build their sleeping cars as solidly in Europe as we do in America, because such running stock wears the roads too rapidly. (Referring to railroad accommodations, I may remark that there was a dining-car on the line from Vienna to Berlin, and that they furnished tobacco and liquors in every form, and a very good bill of fare. One feature was a regular table d'hote, including the almost invariable course of chicken and salad. There was ample choice of wines, and the coffee was good. Indeed, I found the coffee nearly always very good. There is a marked betterment in bread in Europe, as in our own country. French coffee and Vienna bread goes everywhere, and Vienna bakeries are fashionable in German as in American cities.)

The conductor called me when morning came, and stated he would be in the Vienna depot in fifteen minutes, and greatly to my surprise I presently ascertained that he was telling the exact truth.

It was near Vienna, in 1805 and 1809, that there was tremendous fighting between the French and their allies, under Napoleon, and the Austrians with their allies. The Western world has accepted the theory that Napoleon made tolerably short work with the Austrians in the several wars which he led against them, but there is evidently another view held on the Danube. Here, for instance, in Vienna, is the bridge of Aspern, a combat in which Napoleon was repulsed in attempting to make good his passage of the Danube. He was compelled to wait several months and bring up all his strength finally to force his way and fight the destructive battle of Wagram, which would have been indecisive if the statesmen of Austria had just then been equal to her soldiers. Napoleon won the battle of Marengo by a scratch, and conquered Northern Italy; but when he had squandered his resources from Madrid to Moscow, the Austrians calmly resumed their sway in Italy. While the Austrians have been beaten more than once by the French and Prussians, their record as a military nation stands high, and their military honor is safe in history. You have only to see the monuments and hear the names of bridges and streets and look upon the historical paintings to note that the Austrians held their own stoutly and scored several points against Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Their naval victory over the Italians in the latest war with them is conspicuously commemorated in Vienna, but the Italians and Austrians are good friends now. While Austria has lost Venetia, she holds both Bohemia and Bosnia. It is wonderful, though, how many interests center in Franz Joseph, the Austrian Emperor, who has in his forty-three years' reign seen dire misfortune, from Solferino to Sadowa, and lost his son in a wretched tragedy, but who has, in good and evil report, discharged his great responsibilities with admirable courage and judgment. Under the personal and political conditions of the Empire and of Europe, the life of the Austrian Emperor has become the most important in the world. There was a report in the English papers just before my arrival in Vienna that the Emperor was ill, had been ordered to keep his bed for a few days, and I asked an Austrian about that to receive the reply: "No, the Emperor is always well and always good; you may be certain he is not sick. To be sure, he grows old, but there is nothing the matter with him." The story was confirmed. It would take a severe illness to shake the faith of the Austrians in the good health of their Emperor. There is less uneasiness about Russia than I had expected to find. The opinion is that the famine in Russia is quite enough to employ her energies. The unofficial news from that country, and that about all there is, does not reassure those friendly. There is deep suffering, wide-spread privation—famine. It is not unlikely, too, that the multitudes involved in the misfortune are so excited as to be irrational and desperate, and blame the Czar for their calamities. It is one of the drawbacks of a paternal form of government to be subject to the peril of such childish infatuations. If a man, however, usurps the functions of God he may expect to be held accountable by the ignorant and superstitious as a providence that in evil times becomes a scourge. It does not appear that the Government of Russia has managed unwisely in regard to the grain questions. As a case in proof, the order prohibiting the shipment of rye did not at once and peremptorily stop it, but gave time to fill contracts. Advantage was taken to throw vast quantities beyond the frontier, where it could not be cared for, and there was no demand for it abroad. Great quantities of it, sorely needed in Russia, are thus misplaced and rotting. It takes very wise men to meddle with the currents of commerce, and the efforts of individuals, however gifted, to repeal the higher laws are usually futile, and add to the illustrations of disastrous good intentions.



A Venetian Palace.

The grandeur of Vienna as a great city on the great river of Western Europe, and her place in Europe as the central city of the continent, from whose walls the Turkish invasion was rolled backward, are of universal knowledge. The vital forces of the Austrian people are very great. The Hungarian Kingdom is a concession, and less than half the people who dwell in fertile Hungary are of the Magyar blood. Buda-Pesth has had a surprising growth, and is rising to a splendor that rivals Vienna, while, strange to say, it has rather the most interesting and flourishing newspaper press on the Continent, if we omit the leading journals of Brussels, Paris and Cologne. We of America must not think that we are alone in the development of cities. At least the four great capitals of Europe—Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London—are competitors with us in progress, and everything in Vienna tells of her solidity as well as brilliancy.

Latterly she has taken a high place in art. Her Imperial Art History Museum combines more attractions of the rarest value and instructive excellence than I have seen under one roof. One has the advantage of finding the ancient and modern in harmonious relations. I had seen many suits of armor and weapons of the old warriors, but the museum of the arms and equipment of the knights of the middle ages, and the swords, crossbows, guns, pistols and lances of the ages of transition from rude armor to its finest evolution and final abandonment, occupying twelve rooms, is incomparable, and also confirms the assertion of those who have been exact in their studies that the knights were far from giants. The suits of armor are too small, as a rule, for the German and Austrian armies of this day.

M. HALSTEAD.

MAIDEN GODDESS.

SHE WHO RENOUNCED NIRVANA AND SUFFERED FOR MAN.

XII.

You do not see the Dai-Butsu as you enter the grounds of his long-vanished temple, and proceed along a paved path across stretches of lawn; great trees hide him. But very suddenly, at a turn, he comes into full view—and you start! No matter how many photographs of the colossus you may have already seen, this first vision of the reality is an astonishment. Then you imagine that you are already too near, though the image is at least a hundred yards away. As for me, I retire at once thirty or forty yards back to get a better view. And the jinrikisha-man runs after me, laughing and gesticulating, thinking that I imagine the image alive and am afraid of it.

But even were that shape alive, none could be afraid of it. The gentleness, the dreamy passionlessness of those features, the immense repose of the whole figure are full of beauty and charm. And the nearer you approach the giant Buddha the greater this charm becomes. You look up into the solemnly beautiful face, into the half-closed eyes that seem to watch you through their eyelids of bronze as gentle as any musume; and you feel that image typifies all that is tender and calm in the soul of the East. Yet you feel also that only Japanese thought could have created it. Its beauty, its dignity, its perfect repose reflect the higher life of the race that imagined it; and though doubtless inspired by some Indian model, as the treatment of the hair and the various symbolic marks reveal, the figure is Japanese and the costume, the wide-sleeved, gracious, loose-flowing robe, open at the bosom, differs little from the ceremonial costume of the land to-day.

So mighty and beautiful the work is that you will not, perhaps have even noticed the magnificent lotus plants of bronze, fully fifteen feet high, planted before the figure, on either side of the tripod, in which incense rods are burning.

Through an orifice on the right side of the enormous lotus blossom on which the Buddha is seated you can enter into the statue. The interior contains a little shrine of Kwannon, and a statue of the priest Yuten, and a stone tablet bearing in Chinese characters the sacred formula, "Namu Amida Buddha." A ladder enables the pilgrim to ascend into the interior of the collossus as high as the shoulders, in which are two little windows commanding a wide prospect of the grounds, while a priest, who acts as guide, states the age of the statue to be 630 years, and asks for some small contribution to aid in the erection of a new temple to shelter it from the weather.

For this Buddha once had a temple. A tidal wave following an earthquake swept walls and roof away, but left the mighty Shaka unmoved, still meditating upon his lotos.

XIII.

And we arrive before the shrine of Kwannon, high-placed above the foliage-shadowed road—Kwannon, Maiden Goddess of the most Eastern East—Kwannon, sweetest divinity created by human faith and love—Kwannon, who yielded up her right to the eternal Peace that she might save the souls of men, and renounced Nirvana to suffer with humanity for other myriad million ages—Kwannon, purest Goddess of Pity and Mercy.

I climbed three flights of steps leading to the temple; and a young girl, seated at the threshold, rises to greet the visitor with a delicious smile and a beautiful bow. Then she disappears within the temple, summons the guardian priest—a venerable man, white-robed, who makes me a sign to enter.

The temple is large as any I have yet seen at Kamakura, and, like the others, gray with the wearing of 600 years. From the roof there hang down votive offerings, inscriptions and lanterns in multitude, displaying numberless pleasing colors in the light of the open doors. Almost opposite to the entrance is a singular statue—a seated figure of human dimensions and most human aspect, looking upon us with small weird eyes set in a wondrously wrinkled face. This face was originally painted flesh tint, and the robes of the image pale blue; but now the whole is uniformly gray with age and dust, and its colorlessness harmonizes so well with the senility of the figure that one is almost ready to believe oneself gazing at a living mendicant pilgrim. It is Benzuru—the same personage whose image at Asakusa has been made featureless by the wearing touch of countless pilgrim fingers. To the left and right of the entrance are the Ni-O, enormously muscled, furious of aspect; their crimson bodies are speckled with a white scum of paper pellets spat at them by the worshipers.

Above the altar is a small but very pleasing image of Wwannon, with her entire figure relieved against an oblong halo of gold—imitating the flickering of flame.

But this is not the image for which the temple is famed; there is a marvelous one only to be seen upon certain conditions. The old priest presents me with a petition written in excellent and eloquent English, praying visitors to contribute something to the maintenance of the temple and its pontiff, and appealing to those of another faith to remember that any belief which can make men kindly and good is worthy of respect. Only too gladly do I contribute my mite—and I ask to see the great Kwannon.

Then the old priest lights a lantern and leads the way through a low doorway on the left of the temple into some very lofty darkness. I follow him cautiously awhile, discerning nothing whatever but the flicker of his lantern; then we halt before something which gleams. A moment, and my eyes, becoming more habituated to the darkness, begin to distinguish outlines; the gleaming object defines itself gradually as a foot, an enormous golden foot, evidently a woman's from the beauty of its colossal curves, and I can perceive the hem of a golden robe undulating over the instep.

Now the other foot appears; the figure is certainly standing. I can also perceive that we are in a very narrow though lofty chamber; and that out of some mysterious blackness overhead ropes are hanging down into the circle of lantern-light illuminating the giant feet. The priest lights two more lanterns and suspends them upon hooks attached to a pair of pendant ropes about a yard apart; then he pulls up both together, slowly. More of the golden robe is revealed as the lanterns ascend, swinging on their way; then the outlines of two mighty knees; then the curving of thighs, superb, columnar, under grandly chiseled drapery. And with this strangely progressive illumination there comes to me a sense of unanticipated beauty of feminine charm—a charm of grace, colossal grace, Titanic, magnificent. And as with the still wavering ascent of the lanterns, the golden vision towers even higher through the gloom, expectation intensifies into breathlessness. There is no sound but the sound of the invisible pulleys far overhead, which squeak like bats. Now above the golden girdle about the waist of the Goddess the suggestion of a beautiful bosom richly draped appears now, the glowing of a golden hand with taper fingers uplifted as in benediction; now another comely hand, holding a lotos-blossom. And now—suddenly—a face, golden, seraphic. soft, smiling with the sweetnes of eternal youth, of immortal beauty, of infinite tenderness—the face of Kwan-non-Sama.

And the pulchritude, the speaking loveliness of the work thus mysteriously revealed out of the holy darkness, out of the consecrated silence, thrills me with a reverential emotion that I cannot explain. It is only that I am mastered by the soul-power of a forgotten art. But the lanterns, which have been hanging at the level of the beautiful face, now ascend higher, with a fresh squeaking of the pulleys, and lo! the tiara of the goddess defines into strangest symbolism; what at first, more dimly irradated, seemed only an elaborate coiffure, now revolves itself into a pyramid of heads, of faces, charming faces of maidens, miniature faces of Kwannon herself! For this is Kwannon-of-the-Eleven-Faces—Jui-ichimen-Kwannon.

XIV.

And with a sudden delicious surprise of sweetness—such as when through the eyes of a girl one feels for one instant of revelation the splendor of Infinite Goodness shine upon him—there comes to me the full sense of Kwannon's divinity—human, real, unspeakably beautiful and tender.

Divine she is, as maidenhood is divine—as motherhood and sisterhood are divine—as sympathy and sweetness are divine—as beauty and love's illusion are divine though ever in a strangely exquisite Oriental way, with the divinity of goodness as incarnated in the woman of Japan.

She is far nearer to God in this Orient than is man, who still affects to despise in his ignorance of her worth. Yet he has cultivated her sympathy, her graces, her unselfishness, her daintiness, to a degree inexpressible and incomparable; and the hope of the race is in her. That woman is what man has power to make her, is a fact of no more significance than that God is just what man makes him; humanity can have no divinities save those of its own creating, and the created finds power to reshape the creator. In most eastern East, as in the West, woman is making for man a soul; the love and the suffering, the sacrifices and the joys of innumerable mothers, has in all lands developed whatsoever is heroic, loving, generous, noble in the man, all that which makes our sense of right and wrong, all that is born in us of goodness as an instinct. And the future of the Japanese race depends upon its womanhood; and none may doubt the high destiny of that race who has learned to know how beautiful is the femininity which it has made.

XV.

Most sacred this statue is held—and this is its legend: In the reign of the Emperor Gensei, there lived in the province of Yamato, a Buddhist priest, Tokudo Shonin, who had been in a previous birth, Hoki Bosatsu, but who had been reborn among common men to save their souls. Now at that time in a valley in Yamato, Shonin, walking by night, saw a wonderful radiance; and going toward it found it came from the trunk of a great fallen tree—a Kusinoki, or camphor-tree. A delicious perfume came from the tree, and the shining of it was like the shining of the moon. And by these signs Shonin knew that the wood was holy; and he bethought him that he should have the statue of Kwannon carven from it. And he recited the sutra, and repeated the Neubutsu—praying for inspiration; and even while he prayed there came and stood before him an aged man and an aged woman; and these said to him: "We know that your desire is to have the image of Kwannon-Sama carved from this tree with the help of heaven—continue, therefore, to pray; and we shall carve the statue."

And Shonin did as they bade him; and he saw them easily split the vast trunk in two equal parts and begin to carve each of the two parts into a mighty image. And he saw them so labor for three days, and on the third day the work was done, and he saw the two marvelous statues of Kwannon made perfect before him. And he said to the strangers who had wrought this wondrous work: "Tell me, I pray you, by what names are you known?" Then the old man answered: "I am Kasuga myojin." And the woman answered: "I am called Ten-sho-ko-dai-jin; I am the Goddess of the Sun." And as they spoke both became transfigured marvelously and ascended to heaven and vanished from the sight of Shonin.

And the Emperor, hearing of these happenings, sent his ambassador to Yama to make offerings and have a temple built. Also the great priest, Giogi Bosatsu, came and consecrated the images and dedicated the temple, which, by order of the Emperor, was built. And one of the statues he placed in the temple, enshrining it, and commanding it: "Stay thou here always to save all living creatures." But the other statue he cast into the sea, saying to it: "Go thou whithersoever it is best to save all the living."

Now, this statue threwith floated to Kamakura. And there arriving by night it shed a great radiance all about it as if there were sunshine upon the sea; and the fishermen of Kamakura were awakened by the great light; and they went out in boats and found the statue floating and brought it to shore. And the Emperor ordered that a temple should be built for it—the temple called Shinhaseiders, on the mountain called Kaiko San, at Kamakura.

XVI.

Then we pursue our journey. The wood slopes before us as we go—sinks down between cliffs steep as the walls of a canon—and curves always as we advance. Suddenly we emerge from the cliffs, and reach the sea. It is blue like the unclouded sky—a tender, dreamy, exquisite blue.

And our path turns sharply to the right and winds along cliff-summits overlooking a broad beach of dun-colored sand—and the wind blows deliciously with a sweet saline scent, tempting the lungs to fill themselves to the very utmost—and far away before me I perceive a beautiful high green mass—an island, foliage covered—rising out of the water about a quarter of a mile from the mainland: Enoshima, the holy island—sacred to the Goddess of the Sea, the Goddess of Beauty, the Goddess of Love. I can already distinguish its tiny town—gray-sprinkling its steep slope. Evidently it can be reached to-day on foot; for the tide is out, and has left bare a long broad reach of sand, extending to it from the opposite village which we are approaching—like a causeway.

Only two men lead the way over the jungle; and we descend upon the wet, smooth fine sand and begin to approach the island.

We pass the sand flats, and the ever-open splendid portal of the Sea City, the City of the Dragon Goddess, is before us—a giant torii. All of bronze it is, with shimenawa of bronze above it, and a brazen tablet inscribed with characters declaring: "This is the Palace of the Goddess of Enoshima," the Goddess Benton. About the bases of the ponderous pillars circles an eddying of strange design in relievo—an eddying of waves with tortoises struggling in the flow. This is really the gate of the city, but it is the third torii of the imposing series facing the shrine of Benten by the land approach through Katase; we did not see the others, having come by the way of the coast.

And lo! we are in Enoshima. High before us slopes the single street—a street of immensely broad steps—a street shadowy, oddly beautiful with quivering of multi-colored flags and dark blue drapery dashed with white fantasticalities, which are signs, fluttered by the sea wind. It is lined with taverns and booths—the daintiest miniature shops. Down an interior staircase descending to the first story of an open tea-house on the right, I catch a glimpse of exquisite bare feet coming as I pass—the feet of a young girl—and hear the sound of koto playing above; and "Cha" smiles and answers my look of inquiry by uttering the single word geisha. Then the booths fascinate me. At every one I must pause to look; and to dare to look at anything in Japan is to want to buy it. So I buy, and buy, and buy!

Oh! if I could only contrive by any help of any sorcery to become, just for one delicious hour, rich!

For verily 'tis the city of Mother-of-Pearl, this Enoshima. In every shop, behind the marvelously lettered draperies there are miracles of shell-work for sale at absurdly small prices. The glazed cases laid flat upon the matted platforms, the shelved cabinets set against the pretty walls, are all opalescent with marvelous things—extraordinary surprises, incredible ingenuities. Strings of mother-of-pearl fish, strings of mother-of-pearl birds and shimmering with phantom rainbow colors. There are little kittens of mother-of-pearl, and little foxes of mother-of-pearl, and little puppies of mother-of-pearl, and girls' haircombs, and cigarette-holders, and pipes too beautiful to use. There are little tortoises not larger than a shilling made of shell that, when you touch them, however lightly, begin to move, head, legs and tail, all at the same time, alternately withdrawing or protruding their limbs so much like real tortoises as to give one a nervous shock of astonishment. There are storks and birds and beetles and butterflies and crabs and lobsters made so magically of shell work that only touch convinces you they are not alive. There are bees of shell substances poised on flowers of the same material, poised on wire in so cunning a way that they seem to buzz if moved only with the tip of a feather. There is shell-work jewelry indescribable—all things that Japanese girls love—enchantment in mother-of-pearl, hair pins carved in a hundred forms, brooches, necklaces. And there are photographs of Enoshima.

XVII.

The curious street ends at a second torii—a wooden torii—with a flight of stone steps ascending to it. Before the steps on either side are votive stone lamps (toros), and close to the toro on the right a little well, and a tank in which to wash one's hands—for it is deemed a pious act upon the part of pilgrims to wash their hands ere entering the presence of the gods. And hanging beside the tank are small pretty sky-blue towels, with white characters upon them. I ask Akira what the characters signify:

"Ho-Keng is the sound of the characters in the Chinese; but in Japanese the same characters are pronounced Kenji-tatematsura, and signify that those towels are most humbly offered to Benten. They are what you call votive offerings. And there are many kinds of votive offerings made to famous shrines. Some people give towels, some give pictures, some give vases, some offer lanterns of paper, or bronze, or stone. It is common to promise such offerings when making petitions to the gods—and it is usual to promise a torii. The torii may be small or great, according to the wealth of him who gives it—the very rich pilgrim may offer to the gods a torii of metal, such as that below, which is the Gate of Enoshima."

"Akira, do the Japanese always keep their vows to the gods?"

Akira smiles a sweet smile, and answers:

"There was a man who promised to build a torii of good metal if his prayer was granted. And he obtained all that he desired. And he built a torii with three fine small needles."

XVIII.

Ascending the steps, we reach a terrace, dominating all the city roofs. There are Buddhist lions of stone and stone lanterns, mossed and chipped on either side the torii, and the background of the terrace is the holy mountain, covered with foliage. To the left is a balustrade of stone, equally old and green, surrounding a shallow pool stagnant and covered with some verdant scum of water weed. And on the further bank above it, out of the bushes, towers a strangely shaped stone slab, poised on edge and covered with Chinese characters. It is a sacred stone, and is believed to have the form of a great frog, gama—wherefore it is called Gama-ishi, "The Frog Stone." Here and there along the edge of the terrace, are other graven monuments, one of which is the offering of certain pilgrims who visited the shrine of the sea goddess one hundred times. On the right, other flights of steps lead to loftier terraces; and an old man, who sits at the foot of them, making birdcages of bamboo, offers himself as guide.

We follow him to the next terrace, where there is a school for Japanese children—the children of Enoshima, and another sacred stone, huge and shapeless—Fukuishi, the Stone of Wealth. In olden times pilgrims who rubbed their hands upon it believed they would thereby gain riches, and tho stone is polished and worn by the touch of countless palms.

More steps and more green-mossed lions and lanterns, and another terrace with a little temple in its midst—the first shrine of Benten. Before it a few stunted palm trees are growing. There is nothing in the shrine of interest, only Shinto emblems. But there is another well beside it, with other votive towels, sky-blue towels bearing characters; and there is another mysterious monument, a stone shrine brought over from China 600 years ago. Perhaps it contained some far-famed statue before this place of pilgrimage was given over to the priests of Shinto—contemners of Buddhist images. There is nothing in it now; the monolith slab forming the back of it has been fractured by the falling of rocks from the cliff above, and the inscription cut therin has been almost effaced by some kind of scum. Akira reads, "Dai-Nippon-goku-Enoshima - no - reise - ki - ken" the rest is undecipherable. He says there is a statue in the neighboring temple, but it is exhibited only once a year, on the fifteenth day of the seventh month.

XIX.

We returned by another route. For a while the way is through some long narrow winding valley between superbly wooded hills—the whole extent of bottom-lands is occupied by rice farms—the air has a humid coolnsss and one hears only the chanting of frogs, like a clattering of countless castanets, as the jinrikisha jolts over the rugged elevated paths separating the flooded rice fields.

As we skirt the foot of a wooded hill upon the right, my Japanese comrade signals to our runners to halt, and himself dismounting, points to the blue-peaked roof of a little temple high-perched on the green slope. "Is it really worth while to climb up there in the sun?" I ask. "Oh, yes!" he answers: "It is the temple of Kishibojin."

Kishibojin, the Mother of Demons!

We ascend a flight of broad stone steps, meet the Buddhist guardian lions at the summit, and enter the little court in which the temple stands. A kindly-faced Japanese woman, with a pretty child clinging to her robe comes from the adjoining building to open the screens for us; and taking off our shoes we enter the shrine. Without the edifice looked old and dingy; but within all is neat and pretty. The June sun, pouring through the open shojis, illuminates a charming confusion of brasses gracefully shaped, and multi-colored things—images, lanterns, paintings, gilded inscriptions, pendant scrolls. There are three altars.

Above the central altar Amida Buddha sits enthroned on his mystic golden lotos in the attitude of The Teacher. On the altar to the right gleams a shrine of five miniature golden steps, where pretty images are placed in rows—tier above tier—some seated, some erect, male and female, attired like goddesses or like daimios; the Sanjin—Banjin, or Thirty Guardians. Below, on the facade of the altar, is the figure of a hero slaying a monster. On the altar to the left is the shrine of the Mother-of-Demons.

Her story is a legend of horror. For some sin committed in a previous birth she was reborn a demon—devouring human flesh. Even her own children were among her victims. But being saved by the teaching of Buddha she became a divine being—especially loving and protecting all children; and Japanese mothers pray to her for their little ones, and wives pray to her for beautiful boys.

XX.

The Temple of Koshin is situated in the heart of the village, in a court opening upon the main street. A very quaint wooden temple it is—unpainted, dilapidated, grey with the greyness of all forgotten and weather-beaten things. It is some time before the guardian of the temple can be found to open the doors. For this temple has doors in lieu of shojis—old doors that moan sleepily at being turned upon their ancient hinges. And it is not necessary to remove one's shoes; the floor is matless, deeply covered with dust, and squeaks under the unaccustomed weight of entering feet. All within is crumbling, moldering, worn; the shrine has no image—only Shinto emblems—some poor paper lanterns, whose once bright colors have vanished under a coating of dust—some vague inscriptions. I see the circular form of a metal mirror, but the mirror itself is gone. Whither? The guardian says: "No priest lives now in this temple, and thieves might come in the night to steal the mirror, so we have hidden it away." I ask about the image of Koshin. He answers it is exposed but once in every sixty-one years, so I cannot see it, but there are other images of the god in the temple court.

I go to look at them; a row of images, much like those upon the public highway, but better preserved. One figure of Koshin, however, is different from the others I have seen—apparently made after some Hindoo model, judging by the Indian coiffure—miter-shaped and lofty. The God has three eyes—one in the center of his forehead, opening perpendicularly instead of horizontally. He has six arms. With one hand he supports a monkey; with another he grasps a serpent; and the other hands out symbolic things—a wheel, a sword, a rosary, a scepter. And serpants are coiled about his wrists and about his ankles—and under his feet is a monstrous head—the head of the demon, Amanjako, sometimes called Utatesa ("Sadness.") Upon the pedestal below, the Three Apes are carven, and the face of an ape appears also upon the front of his tiara.

I see also tablets of stone, graven only with the god's name—votive offerings. And near by, in a tiny wooden shrine, is the figure of the Earth god. Ken-ro-ji-jim, gray—primeval—vaguely wrought, holding in one hand a spear, in the other a dish of something indistinguishable.

XXI.

Perhaps to uninitiated eyes these many-headed, many-handed gods first may seem—as they seem always in the sight of Christian bigotry—only monstrous, despite the strange indubitable art which shaped them. But when the knowledge of their meaning comes to one whose heart feels the divine in all religions, then they will be found to make appeal to the higher æstheticism—to the soul sense of moral beauty—with a force never to be divined by minds knowing nothing of the Orient and its thought. To me the image of Kwannon of the Thousand Hands is not less admirable than any representation of human loveliness idealized bearing her name—the Peerless, the Majestic, the Peace Giving, or even White Sui-Getsu, who sails the moonlit waters in her fairy bark made of a single rosy lotos-petal; and in the triple-headed shaka I discern and revere the mighty power of that Truth whereby, as by a conjunction of suns, the three worlds have been illuminated.

XXII.

I wonder if I can buy a picture of Koshin. In most Japanese temples little pictures of the tutelar deity are sold to pilgrims—cheap prints on rice paper. But the temple guardian here tells me, with a gesture of despair, that there are no pictures of Koshin for sale; there is only an old Kakemono on which the god is represented. If I would like to see it he will go home and get it for me. I beg him to do me the favor and he hurries into the street.

While awaiting his return I continue to examine the naive old statues, and a feeling indescribable, partly of pleasure, partly of melancholy, thrills me from head to foot. You who have studied some ancient faith only through the labors of paleographers and archeologists, you do not know what it means to find the same mythology a vital part of one's human environment, to find that it is alive all around you, even though senescent as the faith of Koshin! Such a sensation comes to him who makes this discovery as one might feel upon suddenly awakening from the Dream of the Present to find oneself in the Antique World—at Eleusis or at Pompeii upon a festal day.

And these quaint Gods of Roads and Gods of Earth are really living still—though so worn and mossed and feebly worshipped. Pan is not quite dead; he has still a home in the Land of the Gods—in Hinamoto, the country of the Rising of the Sun. For a moment, at least, I am surely in the Elder World—perhaps just at the epoch of it when the primal faith is growing a little old-fashioned, crumbling slowly before the corrosive influence of a new philosophy; and I know myself a pagan still, loving these dear, simple, foolish old gods—these gods of a people's childhood. And they need some human love—these naif, innocent, ugly gods. The beautiful divinities will live forever by the magic of their immortal grace—by that sweetness of womanhood idealized in the tender art of them—eternal are Kwannon and Benten; they need no help of man; they will compel reverence when the great temples shall all have become voiceless and priestless as this shrine of Koshin is. But these kind, queer, artless, moldering gods, who have given ease to so many troubled minds, who have gladdened so many simple hearts, who have heard so many innocent prayers—how gladly would I prolong their beneficent lives even by the sacrifice of my own!

The guardian returns, bringing with him a Kakemono very small, very dusty, and so yellow-stained by time that it might be a thousand years old. But I am disappointed as I unroll it; there is only a very common print of the god within—all outline. And while I am looking for it I become for the first time conscious that a crowd has gathered about me—tanned, kindly-faced laborers with their babies on their backs, and school children, and jinrikisha men, all wondering that a stranger should be thus interested in their gods. And although the presure about me is very, very gentle, like a pressure of tepid water for gentleness, I feel a little embarrassed. I give back the old Kakemono to the guard, make my offering to the god, and take my leave of Koshin and his god servant.

All the kind, oblique eyes follow me as I go. And something like a feeling of remorse seizes me—a vague unreasoning remorse at thus abruptly abandoning the void, dusty, crumbling temple, with its mirrorless altar and its colorless lanterns and the decaying sculptures of its neglected court, and its guardian whom I see still watching my retreating steps, with the yellow Kakemono in his hand. The whistle of a locomotive warns me that I will just have time to catch a train. Western civilization has invaded all this primitive peace—with its webs of steel—with its ways of iron. This is not of thy roads, O Koshin! the old gods are dying along its ash-strown verge. But I will come back to thee again, dear Koshin; I will bring an offering to thy shrine; make thou the rough paths smooth for me, keep from my way the serpents.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES NOW.

The H. Walker Furniture Co.,

206 AND 208 NORTH TWELFTH STREET,

On account of their Low Rent and Mammoth Stock are prepared to astonish all other Time Payment Houses and all Cash or Time Payment Purchasers by the cheapness and excellent quality of their goods. Here are a few samples;

Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces, antique or XIV., from.........$12.50 upward
Wardrobes, any finish, from.........$5.50 upward
Extension Tables, any finish, from.........$2.25 upward
Sideboards, any finish, from.........$10 upward
Ingrain Carpets from.........17½c yard upward
Lace Curtains, full 3½ yards long, from.........$1 per pair upward
Cook Stoves from.........$5.50 upward
Refrigerators from.........$5.25 upward
Spring Roller Window Shades from.........25c upward
Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, good plush, from.........$25 upward
Folding Beds, any finish, from.........$12.50 upward
Parlor Writing Desks, any finish, from.........$8.00 upward
Good Brussels Carpets, from.........45c yard upward
Fancy Seamless Straw Mattings, from.........12½c yard upward
Fancy Portieres, from.........$3.50 pair upward
Gasoline Stoves from.........$3.00 upward
Ice Boxes from.........$8.00 upward

All other goods in the Housefurnishing Line at equally low prices, for cash or easy monthly payments. Terms to suit everybody.

H. Walker Furniture Co.,

N. B.—Opening every evening until 9 o'clock.

Just South of Olive, 206 and 208 N. Twelfth Street.

HIGH PRICED SLABS.

BILL NYE BUYS A TREE SECTION FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

There is a peculiar industry at Sioux Falls, S. D. It is the only one of the kind I know of. It consists in cutting and polishing the beautiful chalcedony, as it is called, from the petrified forests of Arizona. The material is sent to Sioux Falls in the form of stumps or broken tree trunks, and there the slabs are cut across the grain and polished for ornamental purposes.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a slice cut from the butt of a big tree and polished till the surface is like plate glass, while every fiber of the beautiful and softly tinted wood seems frozen into a lasting picture by the patient hand of time.

You can get one of these slabs for from $10 to $400. I bought one of the latter to hold the door open in my new costly villa at Buck Shoals, N. C. Some of these slabs are two feet across, and none of them seems to represent any kind of tree existing at the present time. They afford, therefore, a wonderful field for the active mind to stroll about in.

Among the Sacs.

Perhaps over this beautiful slab, while yet it was in the heart of a sapling, some belated pterodactyl sprawled on his way to his damp home. Possibly the icthyosaurus crawled out of a hole in this tree on groundhog day.

Who can tell what has happened in the early history of this petrified forest? Nobody can. Away back yonder in the misty past, long before the climate got so that the hired girl could bear her hand in it, while yet the hot mud boiled with the mighty heat of a new laid world and the air was filled with disagreeable odors, and the evening and the morning indicated that workmen on the foundation of the earth had blown out the gas at night, and the angels went about the face of the earth flying high and holding their noses, this tree was sprouting.

Those, fellow citizens, were times when the country was new. Those were days when the hot mist from the seething earth came back at once as warm rain, only to be immediately utilized as mist again; when mammoth forests, like gigantic asparagus beds, sprang forth in a few months and overshadowed the silent and slimy home of the saurian monster.

It is under those circumstances, we are told by old settlers whose memory is yet good, that these early forests grew. Then nature, with a long, rainy day on her hands, one time decided that she would try preserving a forest for future use. Thus we have here, surrounded by electric lights and high livers in society, along with the telephone and artificial ice, a slab of wood whose bark has been abraded here and there where the icthyosaurus has scratched his warty back against it in the mellow millions of years that left no other history.

Becoming somewhat excited over this great thought, I bought another beautiful $250 specimen to pound steak on. We may not always have steak at our house, but we propose to have something to pound it on whenever we do have steak.

The railroad agent at Billings, A. T., near where this petrified forest is situated, gets thirteen to seventeen letters per week from people who want specimens of this petrified wood. Here is one:

Station Agent, Billings, A. T.:

> DEAR SIR—May I ask you to write me regarding "Natural Curiosity," the petrified forest of Arizona? Is it a fact, and how large an area does it cover? I would be pleased to have you send by express some specimens of red moss agate, amethyst, and smoky topaz. I would love to visit this place if the article in St. Nicholas is true. Yours truly,
>
> I. D. CLARE.

This name is not the correct one, but a little conceit of my own. The agent has many of these letters and wishes me to put a piece in the paper begging the public not to write to him any more regarding this matter, as it is breaking him down. He says that elderly maiden ladies, who brought the war to a speedy close by making prune pie for the soldiers, now write to him for agates, forgetting that he is getting $40 per month from the railroad, not specially for the purpose of gathering moss agates or petrified trees for others.

In the Tub.

Sometimes he is not sure that the freight will be paid or he would be more prompt to send things. Sometimes an unknown man who cannot spell, to say nothing of paying the freight, orders a quart of Indian arrowheads and 1,000 feet of petrified lumber to build a house of. This bothers the agent, who is also telegraph operator, line repairer, ticket and baggage agent and the head of a family. He wishes to notify the public by this means that hereafter it will be impossible for him to supply petrified sills for those who are building in Ohio, especially as the petrified forest is owned by other parties, who threaten to prosecute people who girdle the trees or cut the timber without paying stumpage.

Yesterday I rode most all day in a seat just back of a lady who was traveling with a large gooseberry bush. Why do women feel better while traveling if they can convey a large thorny parrot, or a young plum tree, or a jug of buttermilk? It certainly cannot enhance the pleasure of travel either for themselves or others. Everytime I would get sleepy and droop forward I would bury my face in this gooseberry bush. It annoyed me very much, but she kept on carrying it, and even reproved me for knocking a young thorn loose with my eye.

She was on her way home to plant a new kind of seed potato and her third husband. He was in the express car, where it was sort of quiet. I envied him. He was killed by being run over by a train because he could not hear it coming. Poor man! He lost his hearing most mercifully just before he was married. She is a plain woman, but she has grim determination and set teeth. She set them several weeks ago, and expects them to come off the nest now in a few days. She says that this is the Arc de Triumph gooseberry which she has. It is superior to the Polled Angus gooseberry, running more to jam and less to worm than the Angus or the Isabella. She wears a white flannel yachting cap with cat skin earmuffs to it, and a seal plush cloak that is permanently bald on the shoulders. I judge also by the front of the cloak that she got her wraps on before she ate her breakfast, and then only hurriedly ate a soft fried egg and some buckwheat cakes with real Vermont maple syrup on them.

When she reads this in her quiet little home near Fort Dodge she will be sorry that she wore out all the foliage of her gooseberry bush on a great coarse man who is not fond of shrubbery.

Tama, Io., is not a large place, but the center of a rich farming country and the social center of a large colony of Indians, numbering 350, I believe. These red men demonstrate the fact that the Indian may be made self-supporting, for these Indians own their own lands, on which they raise muskrats. The Government gives each Indian about $42.18 annually as a reward for being neither absent nor tardy on pay-day. With this the Indian is enabled to buy lemon extract by means of which he is enabled to get drunk.

These Indians are Sacs and Foxes mostly. What work is done is done by the wife. She has a low, groveling streak in her nature, and so she works. The husband has nobility of character and other things also which he is willing to impart to those near and dear to him.

While I was at Tama the Indians were just cleaning house. House cleaning among the Sacs and Foxes is attended to very much as it is done among the other Indian tribes. It is done by moving the house.

The Sacs and Foxes need a thorough renovating and a Keeley institute. They were the first to ascertain that lemon extract and cologne taken in sufficient quantities would intoxicate, and it is said that one of these Indians will drain the life blood from an alcohol stove at one sitting.

There was considerable sickness among these Indians last spring. It was caused in a singular way. All the cigar stores in Tama had alcohol cigar-lighters, and the Indians got to lighting their pipes at these, and while ostensibly lighting a refactory pipe they did, then and there being, suck the juice out of the alcohol retort by means of a straw. Dealers then put some foreign substance into the alcohol reservoir, and most all the men folks of the tribe staid at home for quite awhile and complained of not feeling first rate.

Tama has streets which in spring are composed mostly of adhesive copying ink. There is no bottom to the mud. It is impossible to drive over it when the frost is coming out of the ground.

At Fairfield we found the same state of affairs. There was no use for omnibus or baggage wagon. They could not make the trip, and had long ago given it up, so we walked from the depot half a mile to the hotel. It is called the Leggett House.

At 1 o'clock a. m. we also legged it from the Leggett House to the depot to catch an early train. Early rising is what has placed me where I am to-day. Some think it was pure accident, and that I am greatly overestimated, and that my wonderful popularity is largely assumed, but such is not the case I assure you. Early rising has done it. This makes twice I have been an early riser within a few weeks.

Before closing let me say a word regarding the question of prohibition in Iowa. Many do not believe that it is a success. Cynics may revile prohibition as much as they like, but it is one of the most delightful things, if not carried to excess, that I have ever pulled the cork out of. In Marshalltown, a very thriving and prosperous city of Iowa, a young man who had never sat up so late before in his life concluded to sit up one night till midnight and see if there were any evidences of drinking. He counted sixty-one gents who did not know whether Iowa was in Marshalltown or vice versa.

At Cedar Falls the Sheriff made a raid on the men who kept spirits and poured nineteen kinds of liquor into the river just above Waterloo. Waterloo gets her water supply from the river, and all one day she got punch from the hydrant. Business was at a standstill, it is said, and teams ran into each other from morning till night. Even the horses seemed to be exhilarated. Possibly this is not true, but it was told to me by our advance agent, and if a man cannot believe his own advance agent, whom, oh, whom can he believe?

As I am closing this letter a cold squirt of water strikes me in the face, and looking up to see whence it comes I discover a large man with a nozzle in his clinched hand. He is a fireman, and has ascended the casement and stands by my open window trying to put me out.

It seems that the hotel is on fire. It is difficult to write with the same degree of care in a hotel that is on fire, I find. One cannot pause to paint such wonderful word pictures where the roof is blazing, as this one is I am told. I will close now and pour some of the water out of my shoes and pockets. A fire department ought to knock on the window before it turns the hose on a literary man that way. They are brave men, but they are often uncouth.

Once the hotel where I was caught on fire and a rude fire laddie burst in on me while I was taking me tub. I did not know who it was. I was shocked. I did not even know it was a man. I dove to the bottom like a frightened deer, and would have remained there if he had not gone out.

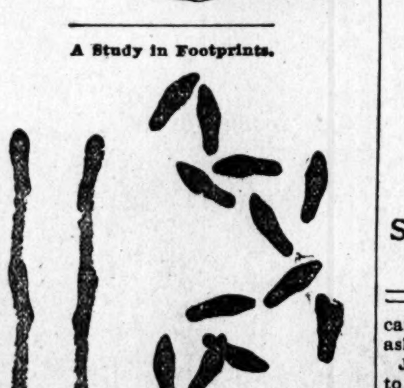
I will now close this letter and rescue one of the dining-room girls. I noticed her yesterday at table, and I thought then that if a fire should break out she would be the first one I would rescue.

BILL NYE.

Hans, the Waiter, As Paterfamilias.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

A Study in Footprints.



The Messenger boy's footprints.

Footprints of overworked business man who was "detained at the office to go over the books."

A "First" Love.

From Puck.

Jack Lever sat beside her on the sofa. That was a little way he had, but to-night he sat more beside her than ever. Not even a street car conductor would have had thu nerve to ask them to "sit a little closer, please."

Jack seemed strangely excited. He strove to give utterance to his thoughts, but his voice broke and died away in unintelligble sighs.

Finally he spoke in tones tremulous with deep emotion.

"Miss Prentice! Ethel!"

"Yes, Jack."

"Do you not know; can you not guess what I have to say to you to-night? Does not your heart find some answering echo to the message mine would convey? Do not the loving glances of these tell-tale eyes transmit, as by a subtle electric current of psychological sympathy, a spark of divine intelligence? surely you must guess the words I scarcely dare to speak!"

Ethel slid her little hand into his and cuddled closer to him. Her keen womanly intuition, far more alert than man's clumsy reason, told her that the fatal moment had arrived.

"I may have a glimpse of your meaning, Jack," she murmured gently, "but I think I should derive a sweeter pleasure from a plainer and more unmistakable assurance. Do not be afraid, but tell me boldly what you want to say to me to-night."

For a moment he was silent; enthralled by the glamor of her soft, maidenly loveliness. The rare perfume of her breath gently slipping between the half-parted rosebud lips; the sight of the little curling tendrils of hair clearly shaded against the white round cheek; upon which was poised with queenly dignity her slender, Grecian head, unmanned and shook him to the utmost fiber of his being.

Then gathering courage from the timid pressure of her tiny fingers, he leaned toward her.

"All I have to say to you to-night, Ethel," he whispered into her blushing, shell-like ear, "may be compressed into two small but potent words: April Fool!"

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

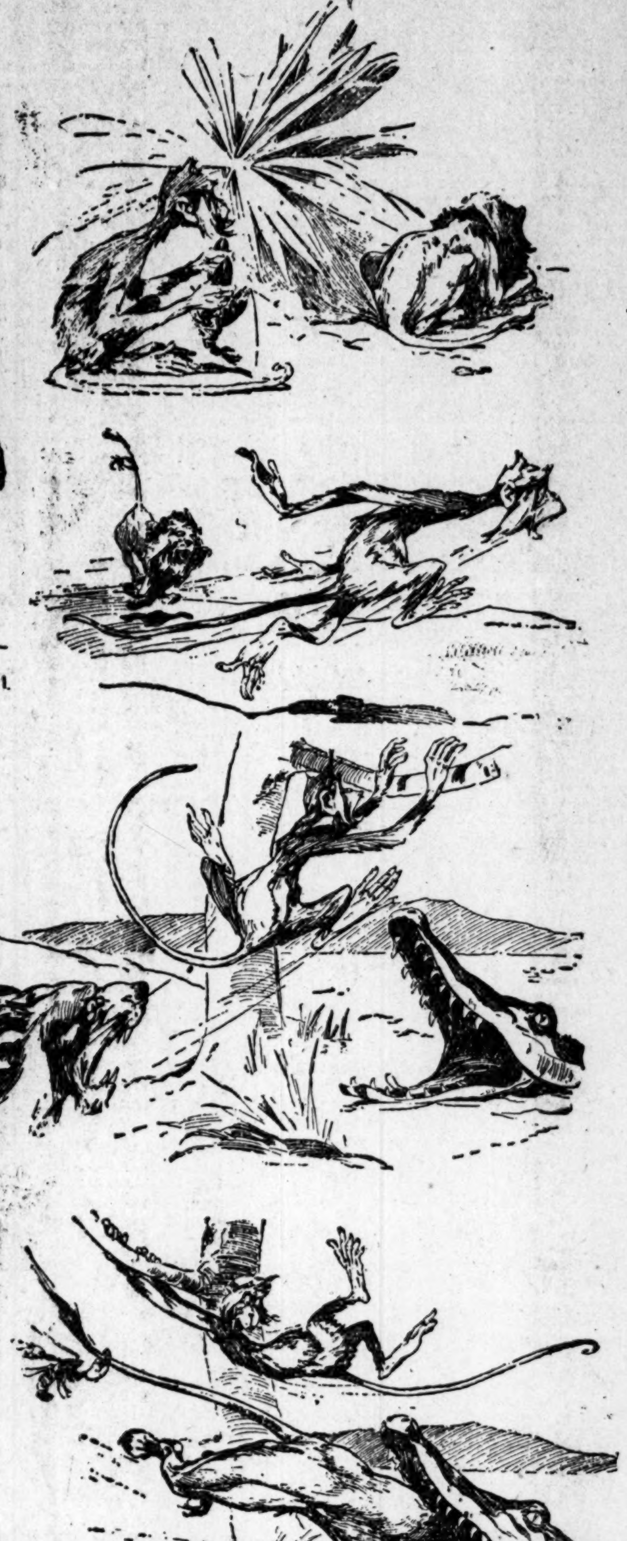
FUN AT A GLANCE.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES.

FIRST PASSENGER (*who is occupying the seat with his baggage*)—"Well, you look at me as if you wanted to eat me up."

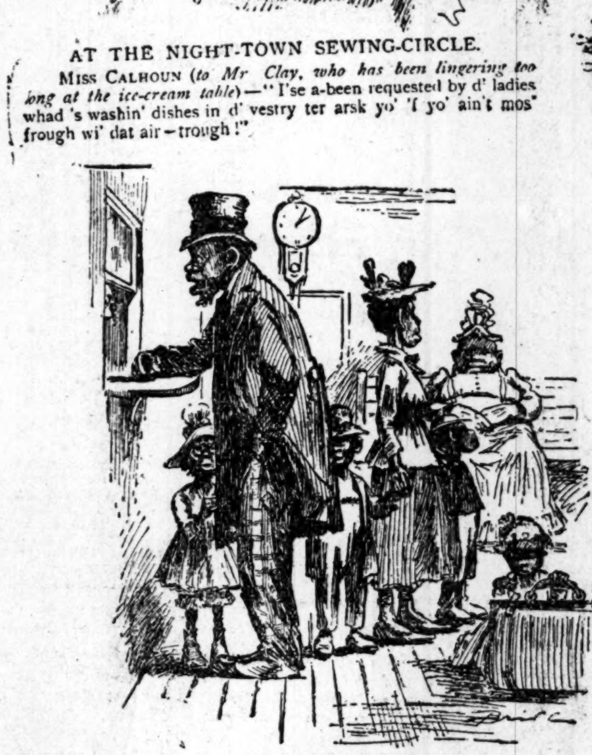
SECOND PASSENGER (*who is looking for a seat*)—"No, sir. I vas a Hebrew."

A TALE OF A TAIL



AT THE NIGHT-TOWN SEWING-CIRCLE.

MISS CALHOUN (*to Mr Clay, who has been lingering too long at the ice-cream table*)—"I'se a-been requested by d' ladies what's washin' dishes in d' vestry ter arsk yo' if yo' ain't mos' frough wi' dat air—frough!"



QUITE EVIDENT.

"Wat's de fare tu Charles'on?"

"Single?"

"Nopy. I's married, boss."

DIRECTION

SWIPESY—"Dis way t' der ball-game!"

ONE OF THEM.

MR HOGBACK—"You jes' bet you see some strange sights in this ere taown——an, by gum! I seem ter be 'bout ez strange ez any on em.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

A Fellow-Feeling.

From the New York Commercial.

At 8:30 yesterday evening a pompous policeman leaned against a lamp-post and represented the majesty of the law at Twenty-second and Broadway.

Down the greater thoroughfare drifted a person of abandoned mein and generally disreputable exterior.

He saw the policeman and paused.

The bluecoat clutched his club.

"Say," remarked the abandoned one in a husky-hinge whisper, "kin yer give me a few pennies for a nite's lodgin'?"

This supreme audacity—the idea of a plain, ordinary tramp asking pecuniary assistance from an officer of the law—affected that individual so strongly that his eyes protruded and he gasped.

"Git, or I'll run you in!" he hissed with the first returning breath.

"Hold on, pard! I ain't done nuthin'."

"I'll fan you—"

"Cheese that! Yer hittin' a brother perfessional."

"What do you mean?"

"I wuz a policeman wunct, meself."

"Where?"

"In Philadelphia, four years ago."

"And what was you fired for?"

"Clubbin' a tramp."

There was a chink of silver coin and the abandoned person disappeared in the direction of Third avenue, where boiling chicory and the succulent bean may be had at panic prices.

Possible Titles of Future Books.

"Reveries of a Bachelor—Not Ik Marvel's," by D. B. Hill.

"Bridge-jumping as a Nerve Tonic," by Steve Brodie.

"Recollections of the Late Mr. Crowley," by Miss Kitty Murphy.

"Claws in Every Contract," by E. Butler.

"Political Scales that Have Dropped from Mine Eyes," by Collector Charles F. Wenneker.

"Provisions for Ventilation in My Future Home," by Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

"The Differences Between Edwin Booth and Me," by Barry Mitchell, try-gedian.

"Solitude as a Panacea for Morbidity," by Joaquin Miller, ex-literary lion of London and New York.

"What I Know About School Reform and a Good Many Other Things," by Col. Abe Slupsky.

"How to Organize Tariff Clubs," by F. W. H. Wiesehahn.

"How to Rule," by Collector Henry Ziegenhein.

"What I Know About Drawing Indictments that Won't Stick," by William Zachritz, Assistant Circuit Attorney.

Her Unfortunate Mistake.

From the Boston Globe.

It was her first dinner party, and she was naturally a little nervous, but everything went off well, and she soon became more at ease, and talked rather brilliantly to those around her.

The dessert was being served and the stately colored waiters were engaged in passing those funny little frosted cakes which seemed indispensable to the proper service and deglutition of ices. They were cakes with pink frosting.

The waiter came to where the bud sat and presented them. She looked them over and said: "I don't care for any."

The waiter was about to pass on when she saw what she thought was an eclair on the side of the dish farthest from her.

"Yes, I will, too," she said, reaching over for the eclair. "There is one with chocolate on it."

"Beg pardon, miss," said the waiter, as she tried to pick the chocolate-covered cake up, "beg pardon, miss, but that's my thumb."

Not Worth the Secret.

From the New York Mercury.

There is an astrologer's den in this city where visitors can learn the secrets of the past, present and future through the star of their nativity and by other occult means.

A lady went there the other day with a party of friends. The astrologer was asked to cast her horoscope.

"What year were you born, madam?" he inquired.

"Must I tell that?"

"Certainly. I must know what star controls your life."

"But I do not know the year."

"Have you no means of finding out?"

"No, sir."

"Try and find some one who can remember. Look in the family Bible."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," snapped the indignant woman, and she left never to return.

The Printer Had His Way.

From the Boston Globe.

A story which T. B. Aldrich once told me illustrates how often even the muses are powerless against the efforts of the printers. In a moment of ecstatic inspiration Aldrich began a stanza thus:

Oh, thou potent nectar which the gods themselves—

Well, the proofs of it duly came, the poet carefully trimmed his effusions, smoothed his verses, rounded his rhymes, and in due time they appeared in a dainty volume. But, to his utter amazement, his heroic line read:

Oh, thou patent nectar, etc., etc.

And it has come to pass that ever since that day whensoever the poet goeth out to dine that the men of the household always ask him to have some "patent nectar."

Frightened Off.

From Judge.

Tramp: "Good-mornin', mum. Is yer husband ter home?"

Ancient Lady: "I never had a husband."

Tramp: "I don't see no dog here."

Ancient Lady: "I never kept a dog."

Tramp: "I s'pose some o' yer male relatives with ye."

Ancient lady (suddenly regarding tramp closely and suspiciously): "N-o; but I ought to have a man around to"——.

Tramp (hurrying away): "Woo! I fer got this was leap-year."

Experientia Docet.

From Puck.

Sammy Mammasboy: "Going to move in May, Tommy?"

Tommy Tufnut: "Yep."

Sammy Mammasboy: "How do you know?"

Tommy Tufnut: "Ah! how d' I know? Didn't m' mother lemme break a cellar winder t' other day an' did n't say nartin'? How d' I know? A-a-ah, you!"

Just in Time.

Johnny (to his mother, who is putting a five dollar note in an envelope ready for mail): "Oh mamma you don't mean to post that, do you?"

Mamma: "Why certainly boy, what's to hinder?"

Johnny (entreating): "Why you must't, mamma, 'cause I saw a sign up on one of those wooden walls over there, saying 'Post No Bills.' "

Trouble Below.

From Life.

Arch Imp: "These Nineteenth Century innovations threaten to ruin our business."

Ordinary Devil: "W hat is going wrong?"

Arch Imp: "What novelties have we to show a man who comes to us from a crematory?"

For the Best of Reasons.

From the Boston Globe.

Lady (engaging cook): "Why did you leave your last place?"

Cook: "I couldn't stand the dreadful way the master and missus used to quarrel, mum."

Lady: "What used they to quarrel about?"

"Cook: "The way the dinner was cooked, mum."

Strategy.

"How young Van Slymm drinks! It's shocking to see a man put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

"In Van Slymm's case it's an April-fool on the enemy."

Court-Room Episode.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

Judge: "Do you confess having comitted this crime?"

Prisoner: "There's no use saying 'no,' your Honor. You wouldn't believe it anyway."

A Timely Warning.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

Guest (to waiter): "Bring me a beefsteak, but let it be a large one. I am terribly nervous, and the smallest thing excites me."

A Tip to Mr. Murphy.

Stranger.—St. Louis is called the Mound City, is it not?

Native.—Yes, but just now its name is mud.

LEAP YEAR HOPES.

A BIT OF CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT WHICH MAY BE ENLIGHTENING.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A little lady friend of mine—I say little because she is small of her age—has been writing me a series of letters of inquiry since the dawn of the new year. Her latest epistle reads as follows, omitting salutes and good-byes, which are too mellow for publication:

> You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me, considering the fact that my last inquiries are still unanswered. I do not wish to bother you, but it would be gratifying to me if you would put in your reply some information in regard to other questions I wish to present to you, as it were: Why is leap year so called and how do you account for its existence? Do you figure that the extra day that is tacked onto February of that year has anything to do with it? Are leap year proposals considered as mere jokes, or do some gentlemen look upon them seriously? How do you look upon them, and in what light would you consider a genuine proposal from a young lady of say 18 or 20 years? Would you really think I was as old as that if you were not posted to the contrary? If you were a young lady and wished to literally fascinate a young man whom you adored, how would you proceed? You may write on both sides of the paper if you wish.
>
> P. S.—Have you an engagement for to-morrow evening? If not, come up, as the folks will all be away and I will be lonely.

I sent a reply to her immediately. It was so well worded and full of interest that I give it here in full:

Miss Dorothy Winters:

DEAR FRIEND—I fear you have cruelly misjudged me. I know nothing at all of the science of kissing, about which you inquire. That is why I have not answered your other letter before this. I made an effort to get some pointers, but failed. The people of this town seem to know nothing at all about the business, theoretically. All agree that it is best to go about it in an amateurish way, anyhow. Scientific kissing gives momentary satisfaction to the person getting the benefit of the flop, but it tends to build up a lingering suspicion which your smoothest words will with difficulty overcome. If you have designs on any particular person and are contemplating bestowing a kiss upon him you will do well to omit the worn-out statement that it is your first experience. It will be a refreshing change, and may serve to make him think you are really a novice at the business.

Leap year is so called because the days put in their time leaping along out of each other's way. This is not commenced till Feb. 29, when that day quietly tumbles in in place of March 1, which is almost always too busy getting up some new variety of spring cyclone to be on the lookout for its place in the order of days. This shoving business lasts all the rest of the year and for two months into the succeeding one, making leap year really date from Feb. 29. This extra day which is tacked on to February every fourth year is the cause of the whole commotion. It is one of the wise provisions of nature to thus, inadvertently as it were, arrange for the disposal of shelf-worn and uncalled for females. At least it gives them a chance.

I may safely say that most all men look upon leap year proposals lightly, but I think they should not do so. The most of these proposals are of such origin that they should be regarded seriously. A man should consider his own safety even if he has no sympathy for the gril.

In regard to how I would look upon a proposal I decline to commit myself, but if the lady can show good bank references and a willingness to work, would suggest that she try me a whirl. Even though her suit should not be favorably considered, the genuineness of the rehearsal would be worth her while.

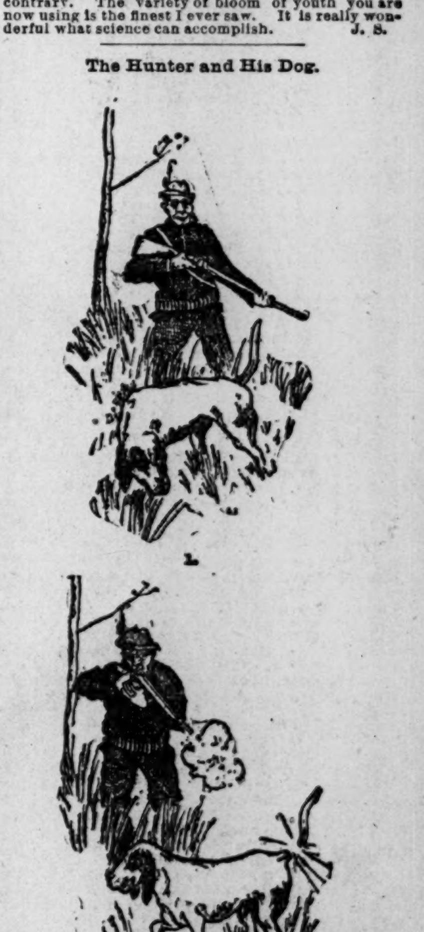
Having myself been scientifically fascinated twelve or thirteen times, I feel my peculiar fitness for giving you some advice in this line, but can hardly do so by mail. I have arranged it so I can come up this evening, as you suggest, and I will then give you all the pointers you wish, both of a theoretical and practical nature. Please see that the dog is securely chained, also that the blinds are pulled down at an early hour and a strong chair placed conveniently in the parlor. Thanks for your kind permission to let me write on both sides of the paper, but as I have a large lot of rejected manuscript on hand which you see I am using for my correspondence, I could not do so. If you wish you may look at the article on the off pages of this letter, and if you can understand why the editor did not publish it, you will do better than I can. Yours till 11 p. m.

JAY SEWELL.

P. S.—I neglected to state that I would not guess you off for more than 16 if I were not posted to the contrary. The variety of bloom of youth you are now using is the finest I ever saw. It is really wonderful what science can accomplish.

J. S.

The Hunter and His Dog.



1.

2.

3.

Not Sir Edwin Arnold?

From Pick-Me-Up.

"This is a portrait of my husband, B— special correspondent to the London

"Oh, yes, my dear, you mean he is a graph boy."